

YOUTH CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN CAMBODIA:



Cambodia

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICES, AND MEDIA



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FOREWORD

Youth in Cambodia, like youth everywhere, want to play an active role in shaping their society. A peaceful, prosperous and equitable future for Cambodia depends on stimulating and harnessing the creative energy of the young by providing and supporting diverse opportunities for civic engagement. In this Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Study into Youth Civic Participation we can see that Cambodian youth are optimistic about their future and the future of their country, but face many barriers in fulfilling their rights to participation.

Cambodia's youth have a right to participate in the political life of their country. This study is an attempt to provide a clear picture of where Cambodia's young people are now, and where they see themselves in relation to their interaction with the public sphere and participation in democratic processes. It is motivated by the widespread recognition among government, civil society and development partners, of the need to stimulate ideas for how to strengthen youth civic participation in the future.

Focusing on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices helps us to understand three important conditions for vibrant engagement in democracy. Young people need to know about political institutions and processes, as well as opportunities for participation. They need to be positive and enthusiastic about the contribution they can make and to feel that their input is valued. Finally, young people need to have practical opportunities to engage in civic life and take part in the decisions that are made about the future of their communities.

The media offers a platform for young people to interact with the wider society. It is also an effective channel to deliver civic education in a more entertaining and informal way and to model all kinds of participation to inspire a diverse and dynamic youth population across Cambodia. This study provides a detailed snap shot of youth media consumption trends across a variety of media forms. Exposure levels are high, and access and consumption will only continue to increase. This information will be used by UNDP and other UN agencies in future programmes targeting youth, and will also offer important insights to all those working with young people on how to communicate with Cambodia's vast youth population.

As we celebrate the United Nations International Year of Youth, I hope that this study will be an important step towards the greater inclusion and involvement of millions of Cambodian youth in guiding their country, the youngest in the ASEAN region, for years to come.



DOUGLAS BRODERICK

United Nations Resident Coordinator

ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CEPA	Culture and Environment Preservation Association
ECCC	Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ID	In-depth Interview
INGO	International Non-Government (al) Organization
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
KYCC	Khmer Youth Camp for Culture
KYSD	Khmer Youth and Social Development
NGO	Non-Government (al) Organization
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PHD	People Health Development Association
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RFA	Radio Free Asia
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SCY	Support Children and Young People
SDEP	Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
The Trust	BBC World Service Trust
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VOA	Voice of America
YCC	Youth Council of Cambodia
YCHD	Youth and Child Hope Development Organization
YFP	Youth for Peace
YRDP	Youth Resource Development Programme

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Young men and women, families and community leaders across Cambodia generously agreed to participate in a study process that posed challenging questions about their social relations and their private lives. The respondents in this study have provided us with the insight into their lives reported in this document. We thank them again for their participation in the Youth and Civic Participation Study, 2010.

We are grateful for the cooperation and efforts of the local authority leaders of the five regions where this study was conducted. They have facilitated and worked with the data collection teams, making this survey fieldwork run smoothly.

The United Nations Development Programme has been the BBC World Service Trust's partner since the early stage of the research, providing valuable comments and assistance as the study instruments were developed and throughout the data collection and reporting stages. Gregory Lavender, Sophal Pen, Bopha Seng and Macarena Aguilar at UNDP have been supportive and insightful partners every step of the way. Representatives from UNICEF and UNESCO have also provided valuable comments and assistance during the data collection and reporting stages. This ongoing collaboration and partnership has been of great value, and together we have deepened our skills and knowledge.

Thanks are also due to all the supervisors, editors and interviewers for their professionalism and commitment to the fieldwork activities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

METHODOLOGY

This study involved a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods, both of which informed one another.

The qualitative study exploring youth and civic participation was conducted in March and April 2010. Three techniques (focus group discussions, family discussions and in-depth interviews) were used to gather information from youth aged 15-24, families with children aged 10-14, and civic and political gate-keepers.

The nationwide quantitative baseline study consisted of a national survey conducted in April 2010. Stratified multistage sampling was used to collect data among 2000 young respondents, aged 15-24, from five regions: Phnom Penh, Plain, Coastal, Tonle Sap, and Mountain.

The survey tool was a questionnaire used to conduct verbal interviews that collected information on:

- Demographic characteristics.
- Priority issues.
- Knowledge about democracy.
- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Attitudes about political and social participation.
- Civic engagement practices.
- Political engagement and elections.
- Perceptions of media and media consumption.

KEY FINDINGS

Socio-demographic Profile

Two thousand (N=2000) respondents were selected for the interviewing from the five regions in the whole country. There was an equal number of males and females, with 20%-80% from urban-rural areas.

Four hundred (n=400) respondents were from each region. The median age was 19 years old and the mean was 18 years old; 60% of the sample was aged 15-19.

Over four-fifths of the respondents were single-never married (82%) and less than a fifth (17%) were married or living with someone as married.

The majority of the respondents had education at either primary (34%) or secondary (42%) school level. The average number of years of education completed among the respondents was 7.9.

The most common occupation of participants in this study was student (39%) and agriculture worker (31%).

Youth Outlook

The youth of Cambodia are proud of being Cambodian and the direction the country is taking. They value their history, cultural heritage, democracy and political leadership and feel that all Cambodians are 'respected equally'. The majority (81%) of the youth believe that everybody is equally respected in Cambodia.

There is a high level of optimism about Cambodia moving in the right direction. However, this optimism about the direction 'where Cambodia is heading' varies by gender, education and region.

There are some parallels between young people's perspectives on the relationships between parents and children in a family, and the relationship between themselves and the government. The majority of young people express disapproval for those who question decisions made by parents and by leaders, yet most feel that the government had been sincere in its attempts to involve the youth of Cambodia in decision making.

For constructive debate and deliberations, it is necessary that they appeal and refer to agreed common ground, that is, a foundation of shared values or sense of 'common good' for the debate and deliberations.³ Youth pride, optimism, and respect for parents and leaders are values that can be a foundation for establishing a shared sense and definition of the 'common good'.

Priority Concerns

Community life, safety and security were the main concerns of the young people, followed by concerns about poverty, natural resources, land conflicts and traffic accidents, but to a much lesser degree. At the national level border conflict was at the top of the list, but otherwise responses were similar.

Many young people had difficulty identifying problems, answering 'don't know' a number of times. Respondents showed most willingness in talking about village/local issues, where 86% of youth could give at least one answer. For national issues, most could at least give one answer (17% did not identify a single national issue). By contrast, at the commune level nearly half (47%) said they could not identify an issue ('don't know') right away.

The young people were not able, or possibly were reluctant, to discuss the issues of importance at the commune level. One explanation was that they could not differentiate the commune from their community, but a second explanation could be reluctant to identify problems and therefore sound critical of commune leaders, who they and their villages may be depending upon to organise resources and to address their problems.

³ Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw (2002) A Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Model of Public Deliberation in Small Face to Face Groups. Communication Theory 12: 403-404.

Awareness and Knowledge of Democratic Concepts and Institutions

Awareness and knowledge of the three concepts – human rights, democracy, and civic engagement – was mixed. Many young people who had heard the terms did not know how to define them. ‘Human rights’ was a universally familiar term with mixed interpretations. When those who had heard of ‘human rights’ were asked what the term meant, one fourth of them did not know. Nearly half referred to some form of assurance or principle of freedom: equal rights to travel, talk, make choices, etc. ‘Democracy’ was also a familiar term but less so, with three-quarters having heard of it but most respondents unable to define it. ‘Civic engagement’ was less known. The two-thirds of young people who had heard the term gave a range of definitions about some type of response to problems. A third of those who had heard of it could not define it. Formal training about ‘democracy/civic engagement’ was limited to a quarter of the full sample, of whom virtually all (94%) had been taught at school.

Awareness of institutions was also mixed. The young people who had heard of the institutions knew more about courts and commune councils than about parliament. The term ‘Courts’⁴ was universally known and the vast majority knew that courts ‘provide judgment for people’ and ‘provide justice’. ‘Commune councils’ were widely familiar but what they do was less clear to respondents: 92% of youth had heard of ‘commune councils’. However, nearly a third of those who were aware of commune councils did not know what they do. Of the three institutions, parliament was the least familiar to youth, with just three-quarters having heard of ‘Parliament’, and two-thirds of these people not knowing what parliament does.

Governance

Only one-fourth of the respondents were aware of the term ‘transparency’ and 10% were aware of the term ‘accountability’. The understanding of the terms ‘transparency’ and ‘accountability’ was even lower among the respondents.

Despite low awareness of the term ‘transparency’, three quarters of the young people agree with the principles underlying transparency. Though there is a lack of vocabulary to discuss transparency, there is an understanding of transparency in action, as illustrated by specific examples. The majority of respondents agree that there must be transparency with respect to public expenditure and that appointment to government jobs must be merit-based.

Despite the low level of awareness and understanding of the term ‘Accountability’ there is a considerably high level of understanding of principles and mechanisms related to it. More than two-thirds of youth believe that citizens can raise ideas, speak without fear and can debate with their leaders. An even higher percentage believes that the commune council should respond to people in the commune.

When it comes to addressing key issues, many youths are able to identify authorities who are responsible for various issues at different level. The responsible parties identified differ according to the level.

⁴ This study’s data collection in 2010 coincided with the high visibility trial of a Khmer Rouge leader conducted in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) with international support and which got extensive coverage in national and international news.

Quality of Information in Media

Key to securing democratic legitimacy are validity claims, which refer to the public's assessment and assumptions about the truth, appropriateness, sincerity and comprehensibility of communication about issues of public importance.⁵

Seeing and personal encounters are thought to be the most trustworthy sources of information for Cambodian youths, but others are sceptical of conversations. About four in ten said that the Cambodian media was understandable but more than half said they only considered it 'somewhat understandable'. About four in ten also said that Cambodian media was truthful but nearly half said they only considered it 'somewhat truthful'. Very few said that they considered media not truthful at all. Three-quarters of the Cambodian youth said trust depended on the sources of the media.

The concept of 'appropriateness' and 'sincerity' did not translate well into Khmer so the survey examined how well youth considered national and youth concerns to be covered by Cambodian media. Virtually all respondents responded positively to the question 'How much do the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?' Approximately half answered that the media had presented almost all or some of their communal concerns.⁶ Youth identified the most common concerns presented by the media as traffic accidents, drug problems, domestic violence, HIV and AIDS, deforestation and the border conflict.

A large majority of respondents answered that the media had presented almost all or some youth concerns. The youth concerns most commonly mentioned were drug problems, gangs, HIV and AIDS and traffic accidents.

Assessment of Government Achievements

Cambodian youth present a mixed picture in their confidence in national government and NGOs, and in relation to government achievements in a number of sectors. The sectors in which the government got the best assessment – where respondents answered that the government was doing 'well/best' – were health care (70%), education (69%), media (69%) and elections (66%). In the middle were law enforcement and security (57%). Among the lowest 'doing well/best' responses were courts (47%), economic development (47%), utilities (44%) and livelihoods improvement (43%).

Debate, Discussion and Voicing Opinion

Participation levels are low (8%) when measured in terms of youth voicing their opinions to public officials, either to government officials or to NGO staff. This is in contrast to generally high levels of youth understanding of the principles and support for proposed mechanisms of transparency and accountability. Those few who had voiced their opinions had not done so recently. The issues they raised were community issues, corruption, gangs, health and domestic violence.

⁵ Jacobson T and Pan L (2007). Indicating Citizen Voice: Communicative Action Measures for Media Development. Paper presented at Workshop on Measuring Press Freedom and Democracy: Methodologies, Uses and Impact. University of Pennsylvania Annenberg School of Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies: 1-2.

⁶ However, it must be noted that nearly half of all respondents were not able to name any communal issues.

Less than half of the respondents said they had talked about political matters with other people. Among those who reported ever talking, few said they talked 'often', and the frequency varied considerably by relationship, with more conversations in apparently more private, trusted relationships. Less than a third of respondents said they were personally interested in politics. Although those who do discuss politics do so most often with friends, few young people considered political preferences to be a reason to end a friendship.

Decision-Making

While the vast majority stated that they felt Cambodians had a right to be involved in decision-making and that women should be involved in decision-making, their actual participation in decision-making at the commune-level was limited, with only 4% saying they had participated in making decisions on commune plans. One possible explanation is that youth regard 'participation in decision-making' more broadly, to include other aspects of their lives, not just in terms of government and policy-making, and focus their participation on community-service activities rather than policy and government decision-making.

Civic Engagement

Youth have shown, both by their voluntary actions and the data presented in this report, that they are capable of identifying problems in their communities and providing community assistance and support. However, they are not engaging in political or policy approaches to address these issues.

Engagement in community-level service may serve as a base for encouraging participation in decision-making and policy about community-level issues. It is widespread, and appears to be a socially acceptable approach to community problems.

This suggests that the volunteerism which is widespread across nearly all subgroups defined in this study may be organised independently of formal 'groups', conducted on an ad hoc basis, or via groups and/or organisations that were not included in the Civic Engagement Typology used for this study.

Youth involvement in media projects is an experience and skill-base that can be tapped into in order to develop more youth-oriented media projects. These media skills can be focused to explore and present community-level issues, and to reflect existing youth volunteerism positively in response to them. Such youth media projects could be a way to ask and show how voluntary responses may be organised to address community-level issues. When the responses include policy advocacy or engaging in political processes, while still operating within the widely accepted and common voluntary practices, they would model an expanded range of youth responses.

Voting and Elections

While nearly three-quarters of the survey respondents said they had heard of 'democracy', nearly three-quarters of them could not say what democracy means to them. Among those who did say what it means to them, neither elections nor voting were mentioned.

Nearly all supported the statement 'All villagers should vote for the village chief' and two-thirds agreed that 'District government should be elected by all citizens'. However, the response to the idea that

'The government should include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country' was more mixed with only half agreeing.

Three-quarters supported the statement 'All political parties should appear equally on TV and radio' and even more agreed that 'People should have the rights to know about the names of political candidates'. One third agreed that 'Voters should select individuals, not parties on the ballot', and another third disagreed.

The data indicates that a number of young Cambodians are not exercising their right to vote. Of those who were aged from 21 up in the 2007 commune elections, 53% did not go to vote. The main reasons stated were logistical: not eligible⁷, no name on the list, busy at home/workplace or living far away from the commune office. Very few expressed a lack of confidence in voting in elections. Among those respondents eligible to vote, 21% were not registered. Their stated reasons were also not about lack of belief or confidence in voting but logistical – lack of information about registration or being busy.

Media Consumption

The majority of the sample (90%) were broadcast (radio and/or television) media consumers, while 10% were 'media dark': consuming neither radio nor television in the past month. Six in ten young Cambodians (58%) are radio listeners, and three-quarters (77%) are television viewers. Nearly half (46%) consume both radio and television. Access to mobile phones is nearly universal (93%), and VCD/DVD viewing is popular (65%). Very few (6%) have ever used the internet.

Radio Listening

More than half of the sample (58%) are radio listeners, having listened to radio in the past month. Sunday (72%) and Saturday (66%) are the most common listening days, with 41% listening every day. Almost all radio listeners listen to the radio just a few times per day, the majority spending an hour or less listening. There were only four stations whose share was above 10%: Bayon Radio (20%), WMC Radio (18%), Municipal Radio (18%) and Khemarak Phomin Radio (14%). Most radio listeners (87%) turn on the radio to listen to music, and about half of youths (46%) listen to news. Health (20%), education (19%) and debate (16%) programmes are relatively popular, more so than discussions on social issues (4%). Most of the radio listeners said they had listened to phone-in programmes. Very few (14%) said they had ever called a phone-in programme, however, to request a song or to discuss the social problems or health issues.

Television Viewing

Three-quarters (77%) of Cambodian youths in this study were television viewers, having watched TV in the past month. Monday (83%), Tuesday (80%), and Wednesday (76%) were the highest viewing days. Almost all television viewers (96%) watched television 1-3 times a day. The top three TV stations were: CTN (63%), TV5 (61%) and SEA TV (47%). The top five programmes were: International TV film series (87%), Khmer series (65%), Concert/comedy (55%), song programmes (48%), news (43%). There were significant variations in the preferred TV programmes across gender, age and residence. Most watched in a domestic setting with family members.

⁷ Registering to vote occurs as part of the process of organising elections in Cambodia. So while all people with Cambodian citizenship who are aged 18 or older are eligible to vote, the opportunity to register to vote in the last commune council elections may not yet have occurred for respondents who were aged 21 at the time of survey but who were not yet 18 at the time of voter registration.

VCD/DVD

Two-thirds (65%) were VCD/DVD viewers, having watched a VCD/DVD in the past month. The top three programmes were: Series movies (88%), songs (72%), and comedy (26%). Most of the participants watched VCD/DVD in a domestic setting: their own house (59%); friend's and neighbour's houses (38%); and relative's house (29%).

Mobile Phone

Nearly all (93%) respondents reported they had access to a mobile phone and nearly half of them (42%) owned their own phone. Metphone (59%), Mobitel (46%) were the lead two mobile phone companies, with significant gender, regional, and residence based variation. The 12 functions of mobile phones were: Making calls/receiving calls (99%), sending and receiving SMS (67%), ring tone (70%), call tune (55%), surfing internet (5%), playing game (72%), recording audio (55%), email/checking (3%), watching/listening to music (85%), getting news update (5%), listening to radio (53%), and taking photographs (67%).

Internet

In contrast to nearly all youths having access to cell phones, the total amount of young internet users is still limited to only 6%. Mobile phones are the most commonly used medium among these few youths for accessing the internet.

Mobile Screening and Outreach

Although more than half of the young people had ever heard of outreach, very few of them had ever participated in outreach events, particularly Phnom Penh and Coastal residents. Group discussion, workshops, and show card⁸ are more common among youths with higher education levels. Nearly half of young people have participated in mobile screenings, with health education, domestic violence and religious issues the most frequently addressed topics.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These study findings support the following recommendations about programming to encourage civic participation, and specifically using media to encourage youth civic participation.

- Increase awareness of the concepts of democracy, governance and civic engagement.
- Improve knowledge about what the concepts mean and what government/democratic institutions do, particularly at the commune and national levels.
- Improve knowledge about mechanisms and processes for interacting with government/democratic institutions, particularly where to start and what the first stages entail.
- Promote social approval for young people to develop the knowledge, skills and practices associated with governance and civic engagement. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.

⁸ Show Card refers to papers containing pictures and letters, which are used by outreach teams to educate people.

- Work towards removing or reforming barriers to participation. Examples are: invitations to commune council meetings; voter registration; increasing knowledge about procedures for election day voting; raising awareness about standards for election campaigning and ballots. Focus on changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement, and focus initially on issues of widespread concern.
- Encourage and facilitate debate and deliberation. Provide 'spaces' for such activities in communities and in the media.
 - Develop speaking and listening skills
 - ❖ Build upon existing skills and experiences in interpersonal discussions.
 - ❖ Introduce youth, their families and communities to discussions and deliberations drawing upon their sense of themselves as citizens and their existing skills from interpersonal discussions.
 - Establish a foundation of shared values or sense of 'common good' for the debate and deliberations. This can be based upon pride in Khmer/Cambodian identity, optimism about the future, a sense of progress and momentum (moving in the right direction) while also being respectful of parents and leaders.
 - Focus on local issues that are directly experienced. These are matters in which youth have most confidence in their own knowledge and place the most credibility and trust.
- Encourage and facilitate participation in decision-making as an outcome of debate and deliberation
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience), particularly local issues that are also common across Cambodia.
 - Focus upon changes for which there is clear and widespread agreement.
 - Focus on exploring a range of feasible responses, so that decisions can be made and acted upon by officials to positively reinforce the practice for both citizens and authorities.
- Create opportunities to apply increased awareness, knowledge and to develop and practice existing and new skills related to transparency, accountability and participation in decision-making and democratic processes.
 - Through media programming these experiences can be presented as embedded in society (reality formats) or in more controlled constructed settings (quizzes, games, puzzles, drama formats) or a combination (organised challenges/quests, events formats).
- Foster individual and collective confidence among youth in their abilities in governance and civic engagement:
 - Recognize the contributions already and continuously being made by community-service volunteering, having good characters, and being honest and responsible.
 - Highlight and facilitate group/shared challenges, actions and successes.
 - Highlight unusual, new and successful ways (positive deviance) in which young people have addressed issues, particularly local issues of concern to them that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.

INTRODUCTION

The two-year extension phase of the UNDP's 'Strengthening Democracy and Electoral Processes in Cambodia' (SDEP) aims to increase civic engagement, participation and interaction between government, civil society and citizens through stronger democratic processes. To this end, and based on a UN commitment to working with youth, UNDP, through SDEP, is looking to develop a sustained and strategic media outreach campaign with youth and for youth. It is hoped that this initiative will help establish a platform by which young women and men can learn from and engage in the processes leading up to the 2012 Commune Council Election and the 2013 National Assembly Election.

The purpose and scope of this study was to build upon existing research and provide a baseline for future youth initiatives conducted by the UN and other interested or relevant organizations.

The study was also commissioned to provide specific guidance during the design process for SDEP's youth media outreach in 2010, and for the development of other programmes focused on the lead up to the 2012 Commune Council Elections and 2013 National Assembly Elections. These will consist of recommendations about target audiences; key concepts and messages; multi-media strategy; media formats and media planning.

This study also aims to complement the Youth Situation Analysis commissioned by the UN Country Team in 2009 to provide a clear picture of the challenges facing youth across Cambodia and how UN Agencies can best design appropriate and effective interventions.

The BBC World Service Trust drew upon its extensive research experience supporting the use of media for development initiatives and campaigns in Cambodia and elsewhere. The study builds on the Trust's experience conducting qualitative and KAP surveys to create strategic links and inform approaches engaging societies around governance issues. The development of the survey design and methodology is informed by other large scale Trust governance media projects in Asia and Africa where methods of measuring youth civic engagement have been specifically developed.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The purpose and scope of this study built upon existing research and will provide a baseline for future youth initiatives conducted by the UN and other interested or relevant organizations.

The research was designed to provide recommendations about target audiences; key concepts and messages; multi-media strategy; media formats and media planning.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The qualitative and quantitative research sought information to fulfil the following objectives:

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES

- To benchmark critical knowledge, attitude and practice indicators on civic awareness among youth, covering knowledge of the role of government from the commune to the national level, the function of elections and the fundamental concepts of representative democracy, against which the impact of future communication interventions can be measured accurately.
- Determine levels of civic engagement and types of participation drawing on the typology of civic engagement developed by UNICEF.

ATTITUDES AND KEY ISSUES

- Understand attitudes of young women and men to political participation, participation in development, elections, volunteerism and social activism.
- Identify current political and social issues considered by youth to be of greatest concern.
- Understand young people's perceptions of how the wider society views the position and role of youth in Cambodia.

MEDIA CONSUMPTION AND COMMUNICATION

- Understand how young people consume media, how they find out about events through television and radio programmes, what they find attractive in the media and what kind of educational content would appeal to them.
- Understand how young people interact with and actively participate in media, and determine motivations for such participation.
- Determine what alternative channels of information are most commonly used by young people, and how they connect with youth knowledge, attitudes and practices.

STUDY DESIGN

QUALITATIVE STUDY

The first component of the study was a qualitative study exploring youth and civic participation from the perspective of young people.

Population of study

The study consisted of 18 focus group discussions (FGD):

- 10 with youth 15-24 years old.
- 4 with youth at risk of social marginalization.
- 4 family discussions with families that have 10-14 year olds and their parent/primary guardian.

The discussions were supplemented by 10 key informant interviews with civic and political gate-keepers.

Sampling

Respondents were recruited from a number of communities in the five regions.

Mainstream Youth (10 groups of 8 = 80).

There was a diversity of experiences in groups to reflect range of experiences and to trigger discussion and debate among group members:

- In and out of school.
- Single and married.
- Working and studying.
- Participating and not participating in civic society.

Youth at risk of being marginalized and disengaged youth – (4 groups of 8 = 32)

- Out of school.
- Homeless.
- Unemployed.
- Displaced/landless.

Families (4 families of 4-5 = 16-20)

- At least one child 10-14 years old.
- Other children may be older.

'Gate-keepers' (10 interviews)

Leaders from a range of key civic, political and social institutions were interviewed:

- Village chiefs / Commune Councillors.
- Pagoda elders / head monks.
- Volunteer NGO youth organisers.⁹
- Main political parties youth organisers.

Figure 1: Qualitative Study sample regions

Region	U/R	15 - 19 YRS		20 - 24 YRS		Family interviews W 10 - 14 YR	Key Information Interviews	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Civic	Political
Plain	R	X			X	X	X	X
Tonle Sap	U		X	X			X	X
Coastal	R	X			X	X	X	X
Plateau and mountain	R		X	X	X	X	X	X
Phnom Penh (capital)	U	X			X	X	X	X
Special groups - at risk youth		X	X	X	X			

Data Collection

Data were collected using face to face verbal discussions and interviews, based upon a semi-structured discussion and interview guideline.

Discussion Guides

Separate focus group, family interview, and key informant interview guides were drafted to explore the following topics:

- Being Cambodian and the Role of Youth in Cambodia.
- Priority Political and Social Issues for Cambodia now and in the future.
- Information sources and media preferences.
- Access to decision-making.
- Civic Awareness.
- Political and Social Participation.

⁹ According to the Situation Analysis of Youth in Cambodia (p77) these NGOs include the Khmer Youth Association (KYA), the Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC), the Youth Resource Development Programme (YRDP), Youth for Peace (YFP), Youth Star Cambodia, the Culture and Environment Preservation Association (CEPA), Khmer Youth and Social Development (KYSD), the People Health Development Association (PHD), the Youth and Child Hope Development Organisation (YCHD), the Khmer Youth Camp for Culture (KYCC), and Support Children and Young People (SCY).

The FGD discussions employed a range of participatory techniques including:

- Ranking exercise – to identify and prioritise political and social issues of concern.
- Appreciative inquiry¹⁰ – to note strengths and sources of meaning about youth and Cambodian society; to explore motivation for involvement; and to explore the nature of potential changes.

The discussion and interview guides were developed in Khmer and English. Khmer language questions were translated to English for review by the Research Manager and Assistants. The final guides were translated fully into Khmer, using everyday conversation phrases under moderators and interviewer's consultation. Translations were reviewed to ensure the clarity and accuracy of the Khmer version used in the data collection.

Pilot of Sampling and Questionnaire

The guides were piloted. The pilot was conducted in Kampong Speu Province. It included one group of youths, one family discussion and two key informant interviews (one NGO representative and a monk). The discussion guides were reviewed for their comprehensiveness, cultural appropriateness, reliability and length.

Suggestions and comments from moderator/interviewers and respondents were incorporated into the final discussion and interview guides.

Fieldwork

The data collection was conducted over three weeks, and started on 6 April 2010. Fieldwork and travel were planned so that data collection teams were able to stay overnight in the villages in order to conduct discussions and family interviews at times in the day or evenings that were convenient to respondents and to include respondents away from home (for work or other reasons) during the day time.

Data Collection Team

Each data collection team conducting the qualitative fieldwork consisted of two moderators/interviewers (one male, one female), a supervisor and two note takers. All moderator/interviewers were 18-24 years old. Males moderated male groups, and females moderated female groups. Both male and female moderators conducted family and key informant interviews.

Moderator/interviewers were responsible for conducting focus groups and interviews, and drafting 2-3 page summaries of each interview. The note takers were responsible for taking notes during the discussions and for drafting 2-3 page summaries of each discussion legibly and accurately. The supervisor, who had extensive qualitative fieldwork experience, was responsible to manage the team's work in the field, debriefing after the discussion and interviews, and reviewing field notes and summary documents.

¹⁰ Appreciative Inquiry (AI) is an organizational development process or philosophy that engages individuals within an organizational system in its renewal, change and focused performance. See for example <http://appreciativeinquiry.case.edu/practice/toolsQuestionsDetail.cfm?coid=4800> – Retrieved 19 Oct 2009

Recruitment and Training

The qualitative fieldwork staff were members of the Trust Research and Learning team in Cambodia and carefully selected freelance recruiters with experience working for the Trust.

The fieldwork team was briefed about the project and trained about the specifics of the qualitative study by the BBC World Service Trust and UNDP representatives. The training objectives were:

- To brief all fieldworkers about the aims and objectives of the research.
- To introduce them to the key theoretical concepts being explored in this study.
- To improve their knowledge of the qualitative methods, especially the ranking and participatory methods applied in these discussions and ethics.
- To familiarise them with the study guides.
- To provide skill-building practice sessions that focus in using the interpersonal communication and field practice with the discussions and interview.

Fieldwork Supervision and Quality Assurance

Supervisors were responsible for field supervision and quality throughout fieldwork. Quality assurance would be done through observation, debriefing and group meetings at the end of each working day. Supervisors conducted observations of selected discussion interviews. Also the supervisor oversaw the field note-taking and summaries.

Spot checks were carried out by supervisors, visiting the selected families and key informants households to confirm that the interview was conducted and to talk with respondents about the conduct of interviewers toward household members and respondents.

Data Recording

All discussions and interviews were recorded, with consent of the participants. The note taker observed the discussion, taking notes about responses, non-verbal expressions and communication, and the mood and tone of the participants.

Each discussion and interview was summarised in a 2-3 page document the same day it was conducted. This summary highlighted key findings as well as any methodological issues that arose.

Data Management

Data Processing

Recordings of each discussion and interview were transcribed verbatim into Khmer. These transcriptions were reviewed for accuracy.

Storage of Data

All recordings and completed transcriptions were stored in a secure computer drive during data collection, data processing and analysis. Only people responsible for data processing and analysis had access to the files. The files were identified with codes. Information about the date, Province and profile of respondents would be used to identify the record, but identifying information about the individual respondents would not be stored with the data.

Data Analysis

Atlas was used in the analysis for coding and sorting the quotations from the focus groups and interviews.

The group and family discussions, as well as the interviews, were analysed based on coding and textual analysis. A coding frame based on theory and study topics was used to filter, group and cluster data. The coded transcripts were then analysed to identify key themes around issues.

QUANTITATIVE STUDY

The second component of the study was a national survey of 2000 Cambodian youth, aged 15-24 years of age using a quantitative household-based cross-sectional survey methodology.

Sample Size

The total sample size of this survey was 2000 respondents, selected from 2000 households. There was a quota whereby half the sample had to be male and half had to be female. The total sample was 20% urban, matching the urban-rural population distribution of Cambodia.¹¹

Sampling

Multi-stage sampling using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)¹² was used to select a nationally representative sample of youth 15-24 years old.

Stage 1 – Five Regions

Cambodia's 24 Provinces were organized into five regions: Plain, Tonle Sap, Coastal and Plateau and mountain and Phnom Penh (capital). Using census tables, the Province data was organized into regional tables.

¹¹ <http://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/statistics/surveys/census2008/provisional-population-totals>

¹² Probability Proportional to Size Sampling (PPS) is a sampling technique, commonly used in multistage cluster sampling, in which the probability that a particular sampling unit will be selected in the sample is proportional to some known variable (e.g., in a population survey, usually the population size of the sampling unit).

<http://www.cdc.gov/cogh/dgphcd/modules/MiniModules/PPS/page09.htm>

This method is less expensive and faster than simple random sampling but still generates a sample that is representative of the total population.

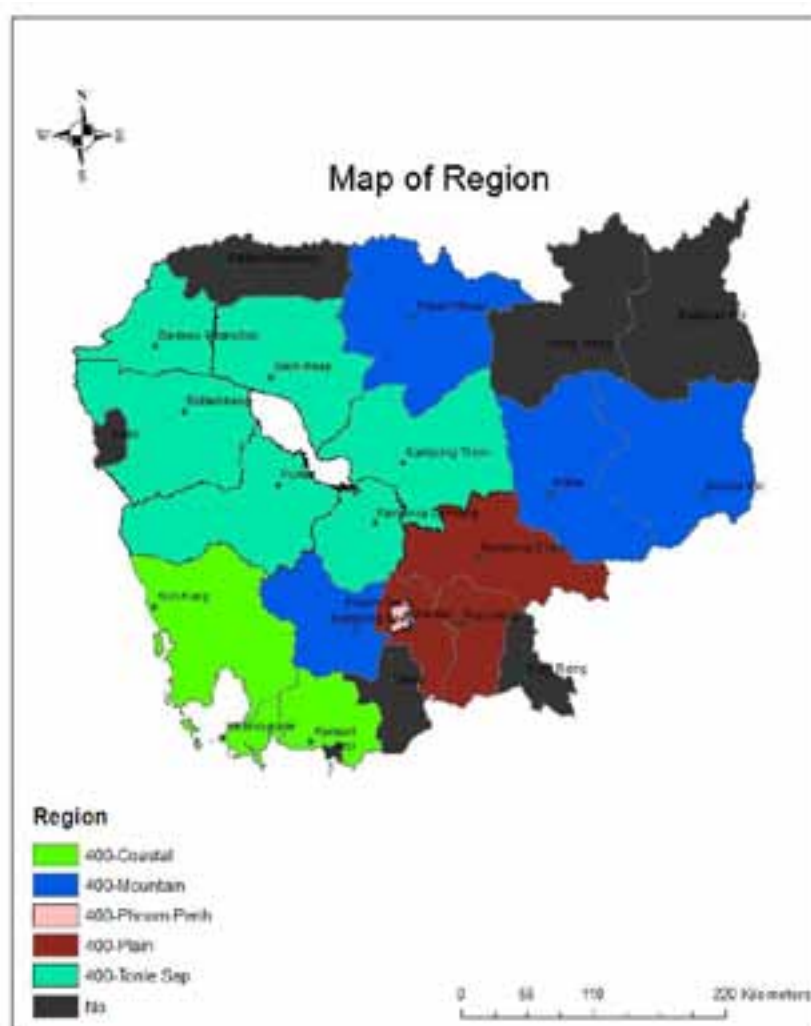
Figure 2: Map of Cambodia, Study Regions**Stage 2 – Urban-Rural**

A total of 20 urban start points were included in the sample. Within each region the number of urban and rural start points was calculated to match the urban-rural proportion of the Province.

Stage 3 – 100 Start Points

A total of 100 start points were selected across the five regions of Cambodia. From each start point, 20 respondents were selected.

Urban and rural respondents were sampled independently with the number of rural and urban start points to be determined based upon proportion of urban-rural in each region presented in the national census 2008.



Using two lists of all urban wards and all rural villages in the region, the total cumulative population for each of the urban and rural locations was calculated. The cumulative population was divided by the number of start points in the urban or rural locations in the region to generate the sampling interval. A random number between one and the sampling number were selected using Excel random number function (RAND). The first cluster was the ward or village in which this random number lies. Subsequent start points were identified by adding the sampling interval to the previous random number.

There were six of the 100 locations in which local council members did not grant the research teams permission to conduct fieldwork. In those six cases, a nearby substitute village was identified and permission attained there for the survey fieldwork.

Stage 4 – Households in Each Village

Systematic sampling was used to select the 20 households per village.¹³

¹³ The number of households in the village was confirmed by local authorities and the village chief when the teams reach the village, since sometime the number of household in the lists were incorrect due to mobile populations. In this case, the actual number provided by the village chief was be used.

The sampling interval used to select households in the village was calculated by dividing the total number of households in the village with number of households (20) to be selected. In each village, a map was drawn, in consultation with the local authority or village chief, to show the shape of the village. In urban wards, street maps were used.

Interviewers began from a central starting point in the ward or village, with the direction to travel varying for interviewers.

This research excluded:

- The villages that would require more than a day of travel by road from the Province's main city to be reached.
- The villages that had less than 40 households.

Stage 5 – Respondent Selection

At the household level, a KISH grid¹⁴ was used to randomly select an eligible household member to be included in the survey. The KISH grid was used to list all household members, which was then used to identify 15-24 year olds. One respondent was selected from each household.

This research excluded:

- Those who could not speak the Khmer language.
- Those not at home on the days the interview team was in the village.

Data Collection

Data were collected using face to face verbal interviews, based on a standardized written questionnaire that interviewers would read aloud to respondents.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was constructed to include the following topics:

- Demographic Data about Respondent and Household.
- Priority Political and Social Issues.
- Knowledge about Democracy – the role of government, function of elections, concepts of representative democracy, and information rights.
- Accountability.
- Transparency.
- Attitudes about Political and Social Participation – including development, election, political and social activism, volunteering.

¹⁴ Kish grid: a listing of all household members that is used for selecting a respondent from a household at random so that the entire sample reflects the makeup of the general population in terms of age, gender, and family status.

- Civic Engagement Practices – including community service and volunteering.
- Political Engagement and Elections – political organisation and voting experience.
- Perceptions of Media and Media Consumption – Radio, TV, mobile phone, internet, cinema, outreach.

A number of these questions were based upon findings of the Qualitative Study, which highlighted key themes and issues, how they manifest in Cambodian society, and specific Khmer terminology used by youth that best express them. Others were based upon a review of Cambodian and international studies about media and governance. Media consumption questions were based upon past Trust practice of studying the Cambodian media landscape.

The questions were developed from these findings, internationally recognized and validated scales which have been applied and adapted by the BBC World Service Trust internationally and in Cambodia.

The questionnaire was developed in English. A blind forward and backwards translation into Khmer was done to ensure clarity and accuracy of the Khmer version used in the data collection.

Pilot of Sampling and Questionnaire

The sampling approach and interviews were piloted twice. The pilot was conducted in Kampong Cham Province, and in Phnom Penh City. The questionnaire was reviewed for its comprehensiveness, cultural appropriateness, reliability and length.

Suggestions and comments from interviewers and respondents were incorporated into the final survey instrument.

Fieldwork

The data collection was conducted in three and a half weeks. Fieldwork and travel were planned so that data collection teams were able to stay overnight in the villages to minimize missing eligible respondents who were away from home (for work or other reasons) during the day time.

Data Collection Team

Each data collection team conducting the fieldwork consisted of four interviewers, a supervisor and field editor. In total, there were 30 staff divided into five teams.

All interviewers were 18-24 years old and no older than 25 years of age.¹⁵ Male interviewers interviewed males, and female interviewers interviewed females.

Interviewers were responsible for conducting interviews; the supervisors, who had fieldwork experience, were responsible for managing the team's work in the field; and the field editors were responsible for ensuring that all questionnaires were completed legibly and accurately. Each team was responsible

¹⁵ The fieldwork team for Trust's 2008 Sentinel Survey on HIV and AIDS was an average of 20 years old; the interviewers that conducted the 2009 Malaria KAP Study were also less than 25 years old.

for fieldwork in one region, and then moved on to complete the data collection in other, larger regions.

Recruitment and Training

These fieldwork staff were recruited and trained by the BBC World Service Trust, with input from the UNDP SDEP team. There were two stages of training, one for supervisors and field editors, and a second training for interviewers. The trainings were conducted over three days, and included brainstorming, group discussions, demonstrations, lectures and role-plays.

Training was prepared and conducted by the BBC World Service Trust. The training objectives were:

- To brief all fieldworkers about the aims and objectives of the research.
- To improve their knowledge of the survey methodology, ethics and data collection techniques.
- To familiarise them with the survey questionnaire.
- To provide skill-building practice sessions that focus on using interpersonal communication and field practice with the written questionnaire.

Fieldwork Supervision and Quality Assurance

Supervisors were responsible for field supervision and quality throughout fieldwork. Quality assurance was done through observation, spot checks and group meetings at the end of each working day. Supervisors conducted observations of selected interviews. The purpose of observation was to evaluate and improve interviewer performance and to look for errors and misinterpretation of questions that could not be detected through editing.

The supervisor also oversaw the field editing; every questionnaire was checked for accuracy, completeness, eligibility and consistency in the field.

Spot checks were carried out by supervisors, who visited the selected households to confirm that the interview was conducted and to talk with respondents about the attitude of interviewers toward household members and respondents.

Data Management

Double data entry technique was done using Epi data and data was entered and checked throughout the data collection process. Double data entry was used to allow for comparison and validation.

On the questionnaires and in the data entry, there was no identification information of respondents. An ID number was used instead of participant name in the questionnaire.

Storage of Data

All completed questionnaires were stored in a secure place during collection, data entry and analysis. Only people responsible for data entry and analysis had access to the questionnaire and computer file.

The questionnaire was locked in a safe place and kept confidentially, and destroyed upon completion of the analysis.

Analysis

Data analysis used SPSS.

Descriptive analysis was used for frequencies of the key variables and all the survey questions.

Analysis used descriptive (frequencies) and comparative bivariate statistics (t-tests, chi-square, and cross-tab) to describe and compare the differences in number of key youth civic participation measures among the demographic disaggregations specified:

- **Age:** 15-19
20-24
- **Gender:** Male
Female
- **Residence:** Urban
Rural
- **Region:** Phnom Penh
Plain
Coastal
Tonle Sap
Mountain
- **Education:** No Schooling
Primary School
Secondary School
High School
University
- **Gender Age Groups:** Male 15-19
Male 20-24
Female 15-19
Female 20-24
- **Family Income - by Quintile:** less than 2,000,000
2,000,000+
3,600,000+
6,000,000+
11,832,000+

RESEARCH ETHICS

All interviewers and fieldwork team members were trained about ethical issues including confidentiality and anonymity.

All selected respondents were informed about the study and asked to give their consent to participate in it. To obtain valid consent, the study used an introductory statement at the start of the survey questionnaire to ask permission from the interviewee and to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of the study. Respondents were able to skip questions or withdraw from the study at any time.

There was no identification information of the respondent in the data used in the analysis. An ID number was used instead of participant name on the data sets. All completed questionnaires were stored in a secure place during collection, data entry and analysis. Only those people responsible for data entry and analysis had access to the questionnaire and computer file. The questionnaire was logged in a safe place and the computer file was kept confidentially.

STUDY FINDINGS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A total of 2000 respondents from the five regions (Phnom Penh, Plain, Coastal, Tonle Sap and Mountain) of Cambodia were interviewed.

Residence

The proportion of those from urban-rural areas was split into 20%-80% respectively, due to the sampling methodology designed to reflect the geographic distribution of the population. From each of the regions there were 400 respondents.

Gender

Gender distribution was also evenly divided into 50% males and 50% females.

Age

The age range of the sample in this study was 15-24 year-old. The range was divided into 15-19 and 20-24. The average age was 19 years-old and the mean was 18 years-old; 60% of the sample was aged 15-19.

Marital Status

Four fifths of the respondents were single-never married (82%) and less than a fifth (17%) were married or living with someone as married. A few others were widowed, separated or divorced.

Education

Respondents were asked the highest year of education they had completed. In the analysis, education levels were divided into five categories: No schooling, Primary school, Secondary school, High school and University.

The majority of the respondents had either secondary (42%) or primary (34%) education. The average years of education per respondent was 7.9, with males' 8.1 years being greater than females' average of 7.6 years.

Occupation

Students (39%) and agriculture (31%) were the most common occupations in this sample.

Income

The annual household incomes reported by respondents ranged from 100,000 riel to 14,625,000 riel. Median household incomes varied from urban and rural locations. Median urban household income (1,836,000 riel) was more than median rural household income (1,000,000 riel).

¹⁶ In later analysis, income is presented in five quintiles: less than 2,000,000; 2,000,000-3,599,999; 3,600,000-5,999,999; 6,000,000-11,831,999; and 11,832,000 and more. In calculating income quintile, outliers above the 99-percentile were removed.

REGIONAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Comparing the regions by socio-demographic variables, there were distinct differences in education and income.

Due to the study sampling design, each region consisted of 50% males and 50% females. Similarly, 20% of respondents in each of the regions were from urban locations, and the other 80% were from rural sites.

While the age distribution of the sample was not determined by the study design, there were no significant differences in the distribution of the two age groups (15-19, 20-24 years old) across the five regions. In all regions, there were more 15-19 year olds than 20-24 year olds.

Looking at each age group in each of the sexes, there were also few variations between the regions, aside from Mountain, which also had the highest proportion of young 15-19 year-old males (68% of males from Mountain were 15-19 years old) in the sample.

There were, however, substantial and significant differences in educational attainment and income distribution across the regions.

- Phnom Penh had the highest levels of education and income of the five regions, with the most (11%) university educated respondents, as well as 22% high school, 44% secondary school educated respondents. In Phnom Penh, the mean years of education completed was 8.6 years.
- Phnom Penh had the highest mean family income of the five regions. Nearly half of Phnom Penh's respondents were in the highest family income quintile (47%) and another 25% in the fourth highest quintile. Only 5% of respondents in this region reported the lowest family income quintile.
- Plain residents were just below to total sample average educational attainment, with 7.7 years of education. Most respondents had either primary (36%) or secondary (44%) education.
- Nearly half of Plain respondents were in the lowest two family income quintiles (29% less than 2,000,000 riel; 22% 2,000,001-3,600,000).
- Coastal respondents were second to Phnom Penh in education levels. Five percent had university education, another 24% had high school education and 40% had secondary education. Mean years of education was 8.4 higher than the total sample.
- Coastal respondents had the second highest mean family income, with income rather evenly distributed across the five income quintiles (24% in the lowest, but nearly a fifth in each of the fourth highest quintile (19%) and fifth highest quintiles (22%).
- Tonle Sap, along with Mountain, reported lowest levels of education. Five percent of residents from this region reported no formal education, more than any of the other regions. Another 41% had only primary education, with an average of 7.3 years education in the region.
- Tonle Sap respondents also reported lowest mean family income. A third (33%) were in the lowest income quintile and another 18% in the second lowest. Only 12% were in the highest income quintile, the least of the five regions.

- In Mountain, the least educated of the five regions, respondents had a mean of 7.2 years of education. Nearly all respondents had either primary (39%) or secondary (43%) education.
- Despite the lowest level of education, income in Mountain is more evenly distributed, with about a fifth in each of the income quintiles (21% lowest, 22% highest).

YOUTH OUTLOOK

This section focuses on young people's perspectives on being Cambodian.

Pride and Optimism about Being Cambodian

Nearly all (95%) youth in Cambodia express pride in being Cambodian. The reasons identified by the young people were: abundance of natural resources, a rich cultural history, religion, democracy, strength of character of the Cambodian people and the country's leadership.

'I am proud because I was born in a golden country. We have everything: culture, religion, freedom, democracy, and resources so that we live comfortably.'

FGD, urban male, 20-24 Battambang Province

The youth of Cambodia are proud of being Cambodian and the direction the country is taking. They value their history, cultural heritage, democracy and political leadership and feel that all Cambodians are 'respected equally'. The majority (81%) of the youth believe that everybody is equally respected in Cambodia. There is a high level of optimism about Cambodia moving in the right direction. However, this optimism about the direction 'where Cambodia is heading' varies by gender, education and region.

There are some parallels between young people's perspectives on the relationships between parents and children in a family, and the relationship between themselves and the government. The majority of young people express disapproval for those who question decisions made by parents and by leaders.

Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw assert that in order for democratic deliberation to be effective, there are several requirements to enable the communication to be logical, informed, reflective and moral.¹⁷ One is 'evaluative criteria based on a shared, agreed and defined sense of common good'. This common ground helps to reduce statements for and against policy solutions that are overly self-interested or emotional.

¹⁷ Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw (2002). A Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Model of Public Deliberation in Small Face to Face Groups. Communication Theory 12: 403-404.

'I am very proud to be Cambodian because of the country's ancient culture, civilization, and natural resources. We have wise leaders who lead the country to prosperity. Cambodian people have good characteristics, good manners and morals, and follow Buddhist perspectives.'

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

However, some youth were discouraged by poor leadership.

'I do not have any pride because there is a lack of attention from the leaders, especially the commune leader. They have observed that there are more poor people, but they do not care much.'

FGD, rural female, 20-24, Kampong Cham province

Four-fifths (81%) of youth also agreed with the statement **'Everybody is respected equally in Cambodia'**. More males (83%) than females (80%) agreed with the statement, and 11% of female respondents were 'neutral' to the statement, compared to 8% of male respondents. Regionally, strongest agreement was in the Mountain (86%) and Coastal (85%) regions, while 14% of the respondents from the Plain region were 'neutral' to the statement. Respondents from Phnom Penh (9%) and those with university level education (13%) showed the highest level of disagreement with the statement.

'I want Cambodia to be more developed [in the next ten years]. Nowadays Cambodia is developed, but I want it to be more developed, particularly in the areas of corruption and justice.'

Family Discussion, urban area, Battambang province

'Around 12 years ago, we could not find any schools in rural areas. The road was narrow, only a few metres wide. Now it has been enlarged to 8 metres [but there is] still no space to drive. I think infrastructure and human resources need twice the development they have now.'

Commune councillor, rural area, Battambang province

Young people are also optimistic about the direction the country is going in. Over 80% reported that the country is moving in the right direction, with over 16% stating 'completely right direction' and another 65% saying 'right more than wrong'. There was some ambiguity about where the country was heading, with 8% of the responses as 'don't know'. A few did not want to answer the question.

Among those who felt the country is completely right in its direction, there were substantial differences between regions and age group. Respondents of the Plain (22%), Coastal (19%) and Mountain (21%) regions reported 'completely right' more than those from Phnom Penh (9%) and Tonle Sap region (7%). Males aged 15-19 (19%) are the most approving of all the gender age groups. Fewer males (6%) than females (9%) gave the 'don't know' response. It was highest among respondents with no education (14%) or only primary education (12%) and females age 20-24 (12%).

Youth Relationship with the Government

Cambodia has the largest youth population of any country in Southeast Asia. According to Tan, young people do not have a large presence in the political arena, in large part because of the expected social deference to their elders.¹⁸ Many older relatives are concerned about youths participating in civic activities out of fear that they are too 'political' and therefore dangerous. Social deference to elders also leads to a 'knowledge hierarchy' where youths are expected to listen to their elders, who 'know better', thus encouraging passivity from youths.¹⁹

The relationship between youth and government in Cambodia was examined alongside another example of the relationship between parents and youth in a family. The questions focused on the relationship of youth with their parents and the relationship between government and citizens, with the leader of the government as the head of the family.

More than half the respondents disagreed with the statements that 'Young people should not question any decision made by parents' (51%) and that 'ordinary people should not question leaders' decisions' (58%). Females gave more 'don't know/neutral' responses than males to both the statements. The 'don't know/neutral' response for males was similar to questioning parents' decisions (13%) and leaders' decisions (15%). However, this variation was much higher for females. The 'don't know/neutral' response for females in case of questioning parents' decisions (19%) was much lower than questioning the leaders' decisions (24%). Regionally, the disagreement on both the statements was the highest from Coastal and Mountain (both 55%) regions and the least disagreement was from Plain (42%).

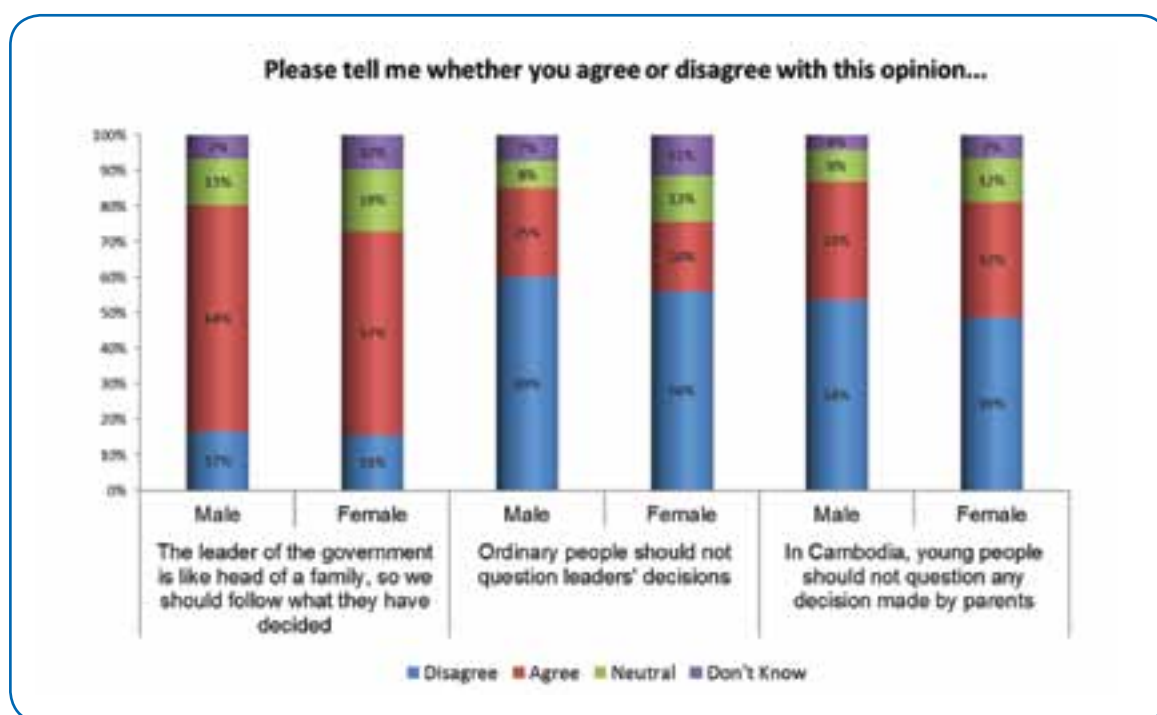
The youth affirmed their belief in following the decisions made by their leaders: More than half of the respondents (61%) agreed with the statement, 'The leader of the government is like head of the family, so we should follow what they have decided'. 16% of the respondents disagreed with the statement while 24% were 'neutral/don't know'. A quarter (27%) of females responded 'neutral/don't know' compared to 20% of males. Regionally, Tonle Sap (70%) agreed with this statement most, followed by Mountain (63%). The agreement to the statement was almost equal in Coastal and Phnom Penh

¹⁸ Tan, Charlene. 2008. Two Views of Education: Promoting Civic and Moral Values in Cambodia Schools. *International Journal of Educational Development* vol 28: 560-570

¹⁹ UN Country Team (2009). *Situation Analysis of Youth in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: United Nations.

region (58%). The lowest agreement was from the Plain region (54%). The higher the level of education, the fewer respondents agreed with the statement. While 81% of respondents with no schooling agreed with the statement, only 47% of those with university education expressed agreement with the statement.

Figure 3: Relationship of youth with the Government



Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Identify and build upon shared values of an agreed sense of 'common good' as a foundation for debate and deliberations. This can be based upon pride in Khmer/Cambodian identity, optimism about the future, a sense of progress and momentum (moving in the right direction) while also being respectful of parents and leaders.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Evoke this sense of 'common good' in programme titles, branding, facilitation and rules of programmes.
- Refer to this sense of 'common good' as criteria to evaluate options and different opinions. At the outset and periodically, focus on discussing and defining the criteria for evaluation: what is good for Cambodia, etc.

PRIORITY CONCERNS OF CAMBODIAN YOUTH

Community life, safety and security were the main concerns of the young people, followed by concerns about poverty, natural resources, land conflicts and traffic accidents, but to a much lesser degree. At the national level the border conflict was at the top of the list, but otherwise responses were similar.

Many young people had difficulty identifying problems, answering 'don't know' a number of times. The least difficult for respondents was talking about village/local issues, where 86% of youth could give at least one answer. For national issues, most could at least give one answer (17% did not know a single national issue). By contrast, at the commune level nearly half (47%) said 'don't know' right away.

The young people were not able or possibly reluctant to discuss the issues of importance at the commune level. One explanation was that they could not differentiate the commune from their community, but a second explanation could be reluctance to identify problems and sound critical of commune leaders, whom they and their villages may be depending upon to organise resources and to address their problems.

UNESCO estimates that in Cambodia young people aged 15-24, about 22% (2.8 million) of the country's total population, are at main risk of unemployment and low human capital development.²⁰

UNICEF's 2008 study of youth participation presents the socio-economic context of youth as follows:

Cambodia's population is overwhelmingly youthful: more than 50 percent of the population is younger than 21 and 70 percent is under the age of thirty. Thirty-six percent of the population lives below the poverty line—a figure that is even higher in rural areas. Infrastructure in Cambodia's rural areas is widely lacking and the education system is weak. By the age of 15, less than five percent of children are still in school, and the education system does not adequately prepare children for future employment. There is significant internal and external migration of both young men and women, who have difficulty finding jobs, particularly in rural areas. Young women tend to have fewer opportunities to participate, work and go to school than young men (although young female workers tend to be over-represented in some industries, such as the export-oriented garment sector). All of these factors have contributed to an increase in

youth violence, including youth gang activity in both rural and urban areas.²¹

Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw point out that a range of rationales and ways of expressing them is needed for effective democratic deliberation about policy approaches and solutions.²²

Public discussions need to accommodate significant differences in speaking and reasoning traditions... because different perspective are linked to distinct grammars, methods of expression and ways of judging conflicting knowledge claims.²³

²⁰ UNESCO (2009). "Cambodia-UNESCO: Country Programming Document 2009-2010."

²¹ UNICEF EAPRO (2008) Young People's Civic Engagement in East Asia and the Pacific: A regional study conducted by Innovations in Civic Participation. Bangkok: Unicef. p34. .Retrieved from <http://www.icicp.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/4964>.

²² Gastil J (2002) A Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Model of Public Deliberation in Small Face to Face Groups. Communication Theory 12: 403-404.

²³ Ibid, p 407.

Village/Community Issues

Thinking about your village, what do you think is the biggest issue?

In focus group discussions, many youths mentioned domestic violence (8 of 14 groups) as a main issue, along with gangs (5 groups), environmental concerns (5 groups), robbery/theft, drugs and health issues (each 3 groups) when discussing the main concerns.

Drug-addicted people steal money from their home or other precious things to sell. Parents buy these things at a high price, but [the drug addicts] sell them at a low price. They sell at any price they can afford to buy the drug. Like here, I used to see drug-addicted people. They stole their parents' property, and they wanted to sell or mortgage them to me. But, I didn't buy.

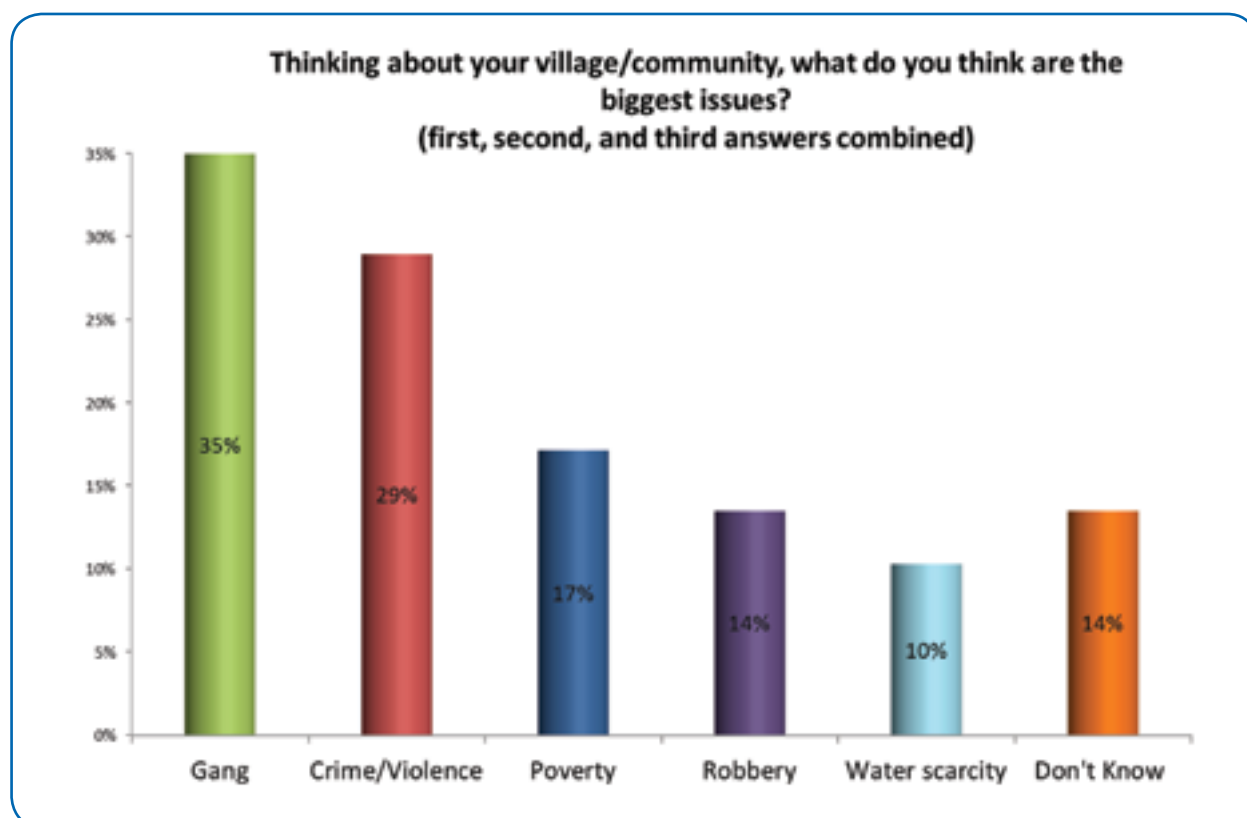
Family discussion, urban area, Battambang province

Besides drugs, the major issue is dropping out of school, which leads people becoming jobless, at a high rate. As a result, robbery occurs. Another issue is that when females face unemployment, they migrate to the city or abroad. These problems are obstacles for Cambodia's development.

Family discussion, young female, rural area, Kratie province

All respondents were queried about their three biggest concerns relating to their village on the KAP survey. The young people were concerned with law and order, followed by matters of resources, livelihood and infrastructure. The top ten concerns were:

- Gang, 'Khmaeng Tonoueng' 35%.
- Crime/ Violence/ Lawlessness 29%.
- Poverty 17%.
- Robbery 14%.
- Water scarcity 10%.
- Natural disasters 8%.
- Health diseases 7%.
- Food scarcity 6%.
- Traffic 6%.
- Infrastructure-poor roads 6%.

Figure 4: Most important village/community issues – first answers

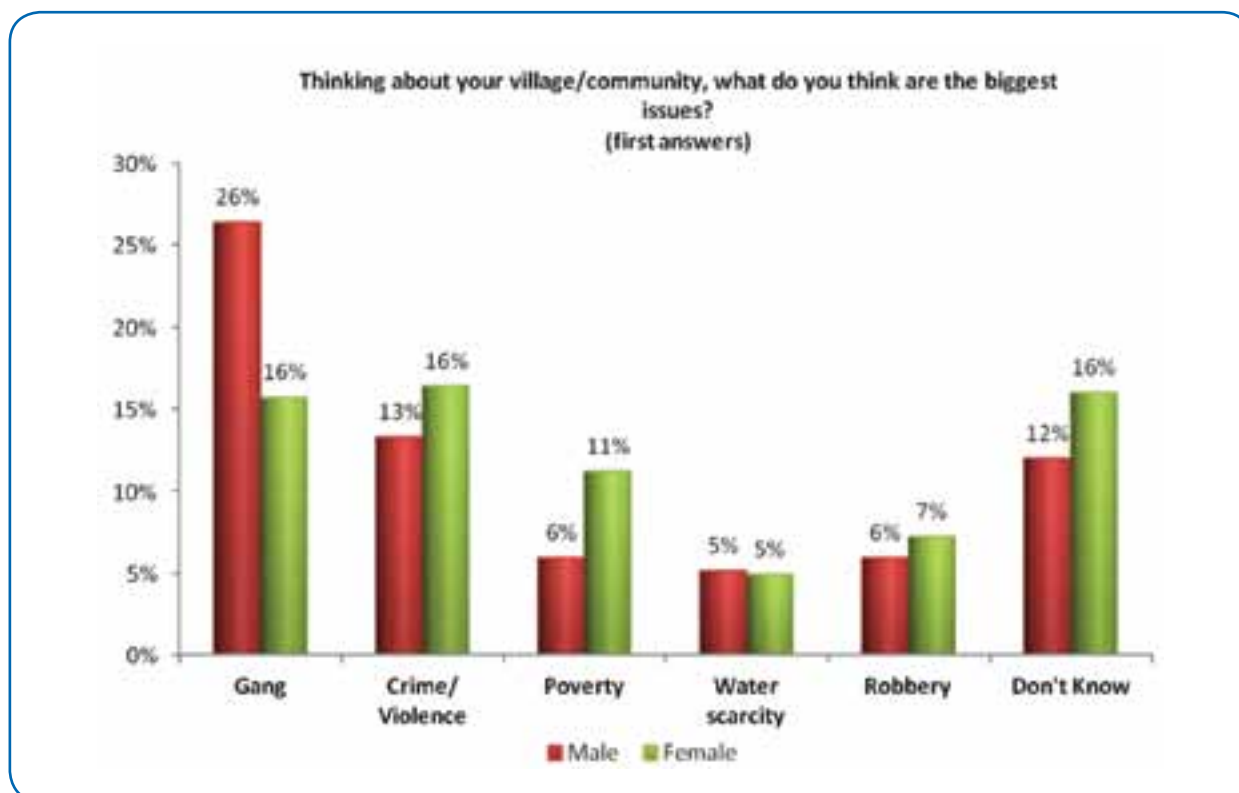
After being asked three times about issues, a number of respondents said they did not know any: 14% did not give a single answer and 43% gave just one.

There were significant variations on the issues people chose: by gender, region, residence, age, age group and education.

Among those who said gangs, males (26%) reported gangs more than females (16%). Respondents in Plains (31%) and Tonle Sap (26%) cited gangs the most, and those in Mountain cited gangs the least (12%). Respondents in the 20-24 age groups (23%) talked about gangs more than those aged 15-19, especially among the females 15-19, of whom only 12% considered gangs a problem.

Concerns about crime/violence did not differ by gender, but respondents of Phnom Penh (21%) and Coastal (16%) noted crime/violence the most, and Mountain the least (9%). More younger respondents 15-19 (17%), especially younger females (19%), considered this an important issue.

Figure 5: Top five village/community concerns by gender



In contrast to data from the KAP quantitative survey, there were no youth focus groups that mentioned poverty as a concern at the community level, but two groups did mention employment and traffic accidents.

Commune Issues

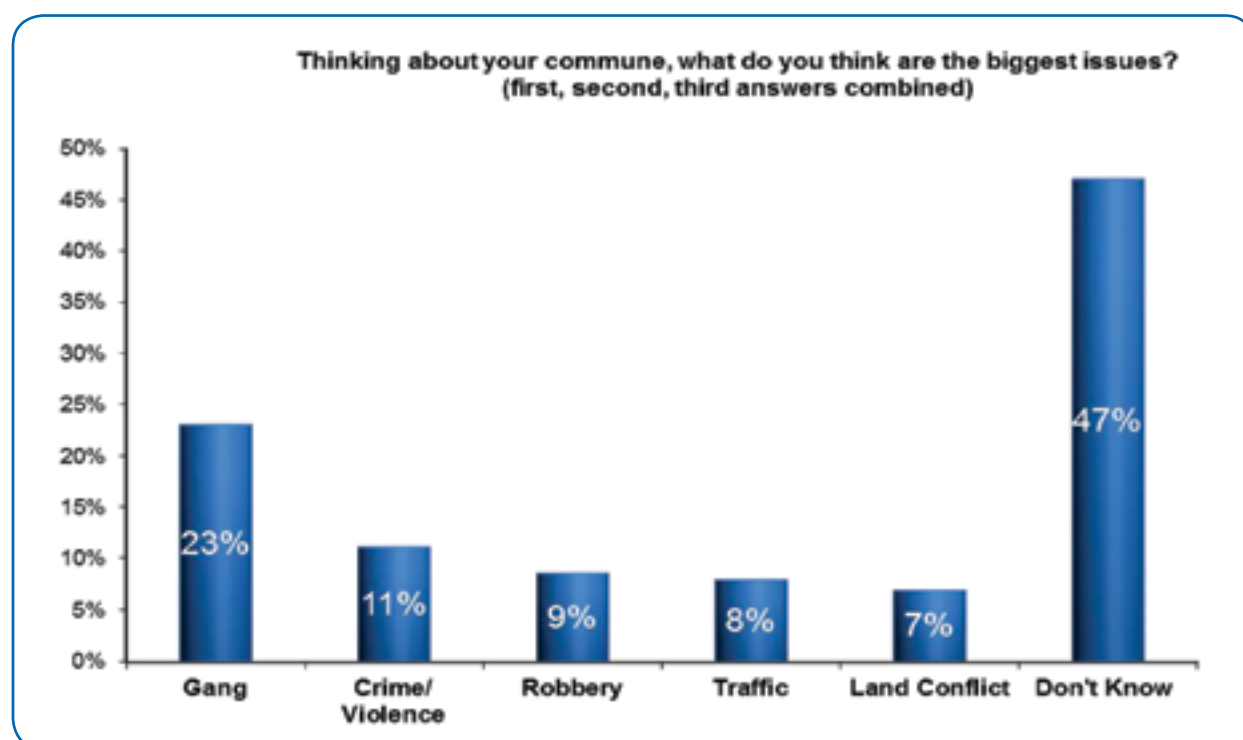
Youths of the focus group discussions from each region reported their important concerns at the commune level as: violence, gangs, drug problems, HIV and AIDS, robbery, school abandon, gambling, land conflict, and the environment.

Thinking about your commune, what do you think are the biggest issues?

The leading concerns were as follows:

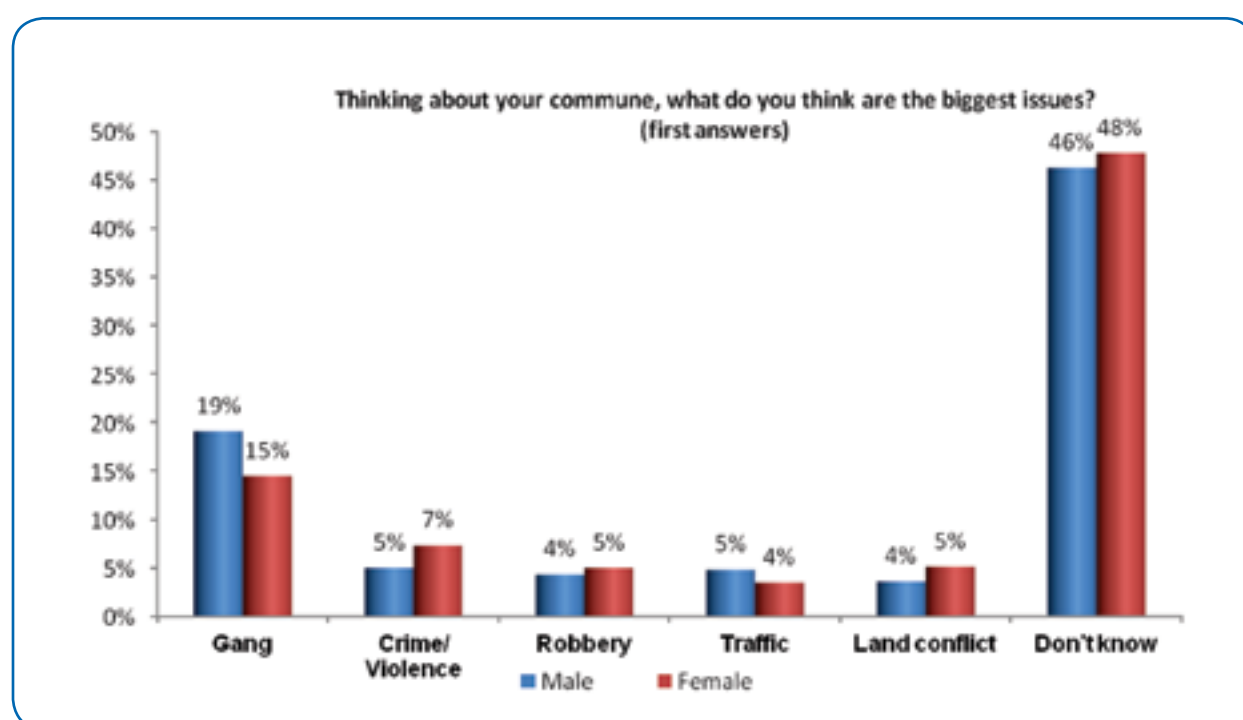
- Gang 'Khmaeng Tonoueng': 23%.
- Crime/ Violence/ Lawlessness: 11%.
- Robbery: 9%.
- Traffic: 8%.
- Land Conflict: 7%.
- Poverty: 5%.
- Infrastructure-poor roads: 4%.

Figure 6: Top five commune concerns and don't know



After being asked three times about issues, a number of respondents said they did not know: 47% did not give a single answer and 72% could only give one answer. This may indicate that respondents are not able to distinguish the differences between issues in the village and the commune, do not understand what the commune is, or were unwilling to talk about commune-level problems.

Figure 7: Top four commune concerns and don't know by gender



There were significant but small variations according to gender, region, residence, age, and education.

Cambodian/National Issues

Thinking about Cambodia as a whole, what do you think are the biggest issues?

From the focus groups drugs, corruption, border conflict, law enforcement, social norms, cultural values, and governance became clear as the most important national issues to young people.

The concerns in the country are gangs, violence, drug problems, robbery, gambling, corruption, prostitution, immoral activities, foreign invasion, traffic accidents, deforestation, illegal fishing, natural disaster, chemical subsistence, environment, education and cultural breakdown.

FGD, rural female, 15-19, Kampot province

Cultural breakdown is my main concern because as you observe now, girls wear very short skirts. This style is from the foreign countries. [My other concern] is natural disasters.

FGD, rural male, 20-24, Kampot province

Nowadays. . . corruption is the main problem. The term corruption covers all issues including the offensive activities. A developing country like Cambodia encounters drugs and gambling and we cannot take action. Cambodian knowledge is low on law enforcement.

In-depth interview, Commune councillor, rural area, Battambang province

In the quantitative survey, respondents were asked to envisage the biggest issues in Cambodia as a whole; a maximum of three answers was possible. The leading ten concerns were as follows

- Border Conflict: 28%.
- Traffic: 23%.
- Drug abuse: 14%.
- Robbery: 14%.
- Natural disasters: 11%.
- Gangs: 11%.
- Poverty: 9%.
- Rising prices/High inflation: 9%.
- Crime/Violence/Lawlessness: 7%.
- HIV and AIDS: 5%.

Over the course of giving three possible answers to this question, many respondents answered 'don't know': 17% did not give a single answer and 42% gave just one answer.

There were significant but small variations according to gender, region, residence, age, and education.

Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Focus initially on issues of widespread concern, particularly local issues that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Refer to this sense of 'common good' as the criteria to evaluate options and different opinions. At the outset and periodically, focus on discussing and defining the criteria for evaluation: what is good for Cambodia, etc? What are shared values?
- Facilitate and model dialogue, questions and sharing different opinions about issues of wide spread concern, allowing for the speakers to describe and express their points in a range of ways.

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF DEMOCRATIC CONCEPTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Respondents were asked about three concepts: human rights, democracy, and civic engagement. They were also asked about three of Cambodia's democratic institutions: courts, parliament and commune council.

Awareness and knowledge of the three concepts – human rights, democracy, and civic engagement – was mixed. Many young people who had heard the terminology in question did not know how to define them. 'Human rights' was a universally familiar term²⁴ with mixed interpretations. When those who had heard of 'human rights' were asked what the term means, a quarter did not know. Nearly half referred to some form of assurance or principle of freedom: equal rights to travel, talk, make choices, etc. 'Democracy' was also a familiar term but less so, with three-quarters having heard it but most respondents could not define it. 'Civic engagement' was less known, by about two-thirds of young people, who gave a range of definitions about some type of response to problems. A third could not define it. Formal training about 'democracy/civic engagement' was limited to a quarter of the full sample, of whom virtually all (94%) had been taught at school.

Awareness about institutions was also mixed. The young people who had heard of the institutions knew more about courts and commune council than Parliament. 'Courts'²⁵ were universally known and the vast majority knew that courts 'provide judgment for people' and 'provide justice'. 'Commune councils' were widely familiar but what they do was less clear to respondents: Ninety-two percent of them had heard of 'commune councils'. However, nearly a third of those who were aware of commune councils did not know what they do. Parliament was the least familiar of the three institutions, with just three-quarters having heard of 'Parliament', and two-thirds of these people not knowing what Parliament does.

²⁴ Among possible explanations for this high level of awareness and knowledge about human rights may be the British Embassy and OHCHR media project awareness about the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that the Trust has recently been involved in.

²⁵ This study's data collection in 2010 coincided with the high visibility trial of a Khmer Rouge leader conducted in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) with international support and which got extensive coverage in national and international news.

Democratic Concepts

Students gain much of their sense of civic engagement at school, although Cambodian schools tend to promote traditional Cambodian (and Buddhist) values, emphasizing social harmony and conformity, rather than training students to become 'active' citizens. There is a focus on collectivism rather than individualism, which affects young people's openness to civic participation. Currently, schools are promoting a new civic curriculum which puts an emphasis on individual's responsibility to society, making a shift from 'traditional' to 'modern' values and building up human capital to contribute to Cambodia's development.²⁶

However, a barrier to this education in civic participation is that access to schools is often limited, either because of distance or 'extra' fees²⁷ which limits access to training about civic participation. Schools are barred from allowing political discussions or meetings in schools in an attempt to keep them as neutral spaces, but this limits youth access to information.²⁸

Awareness and knowledge of the three concepts – human rights, democracy, and civic engagement – was mixed. Many young people who had heard the terminologies in question did not know how to define them.

'Human rights' was a universally familiar term with mixed interpretations: 94% were aware of the term, saying that yes, they had heard it. Strongest awareness was in Phnom Penh (98%) and lowest was in Plain (90%). Older respondents 20-24, both male and female knew the term better (both 96%). Lowest awareness in any sub-group was among those with no schooling (86%). Awareness increased with education and with income.

When those who had heard of 'human rights' were asked what the term meant, 27% did not know. Nearly half referred to some form of assurance or principle of freedom: equal rights to travel, talk etc (31%), make choices (14%), freedom to do things without disruption (5%), etc.

'Democracy' was also a familiar term but less so, and most respondents could not define it: 72% were aware of it, having heard it. Strongest awareness was in Phnom Penh (80%). There was no gender or urban-rural differences in awareness. There was a marked increase with education: 70% of the youth with no schooling and 45% with primary education had not heard of 'democracy'.

Among those who had heard of 'democracy' very few could provide a definition of the term: 72% said they did not know, while 9% answered **'Put people's opinion first, people have power'**. Don't know was associated with all sub-groups except income. Fewer males (67%) than females (78%) were unable to define the term. Tonle Sap and Mountain areas had most don't know responses (81% in each); while fewest were from Coastal (56%), where 15% answered 'put peoples opinion first, people have

²⁶ Tan, Charlene. 2008. Two Views of Education: Promoting Civic and Moral Values in Cambodia Schools. *International Journal of Educational Development*, vol 28: 560-570

²⁷ National Democratic Institute for International Affairs 2009

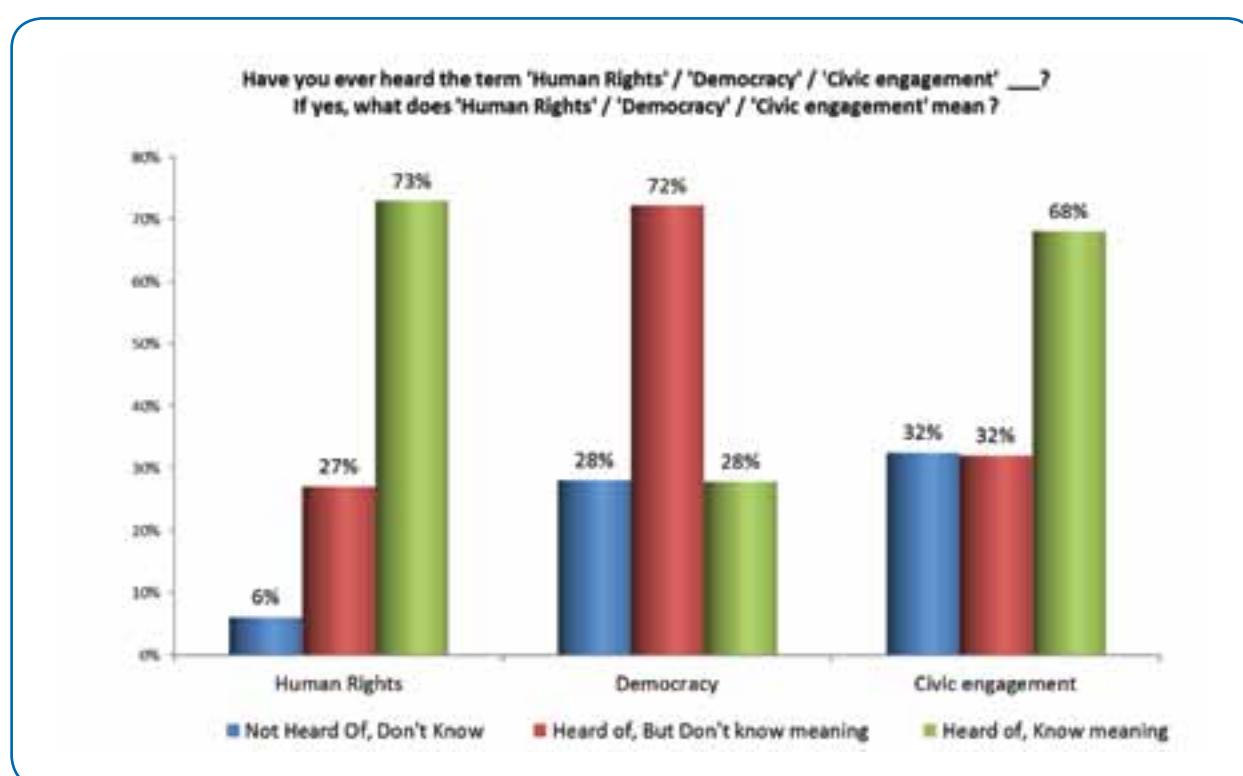
²⁸ UN Country Team (2009). *Situation Analysis of Youth in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: United Nations.

power'. Younger (15-19) (75%) respondents were less likely to know than older, with 72% of younger males not knowing, compared to 60% of older 20-24 males. Lowest levels of not knowing were among those with high school (54%) or university (19%) education.

'Civic engagement' was slightly less known -a range of definitions were given and many could not define it: 68% were aware of it, having heard it. There were no gender differences, but some regional variation, with Coastal (74%) and Mountain areas (71%) the most aware. Urban (73%) awareness of the term 'civic engagement' was greater than rural (66%). Older respondents, specifically 20-24 males (74%) were more aware, and awareness increased with education and income. There was a dramatic increase with education: 67% of the youth with no schooling and 46% with primary education had not heard of 'civic engagement'.

Among those who had heard of 'civic engagement', a range of definitions were given and a third (33%) did not know. More than a quarter mentioned some type of response to problems or development: participation to raise problem such as bridge, road (22%) and village/commune, country development (20%), while others noted solidarity/helping people (7%).

Figure 8: Awareness and knowledge of democratic concepts



Formal training about 'democracy/civic engagement' was limited. Not many (25%) of the full sample of respondents had been formally taught about 'democracy/civic engagement'. Virtually all (94%) who had been were taught at school. Other sources mentioned, but not by many, were commune office (3%), organisation office (2%), media, pagoda and friends (all 1%). This evidences that schools have been the sole source of education about democracy/civic education and helps explain why those youths with no schooling or primary education lack awareness of the terms.

Democratic Institutions

According to UNDP, 'experience shows that people participate more effectively if institutions and decision making processes are located closer to where they live.'²⁹

Awareness about institutions was also mixed. The young people who had heard of the institutions knew more about courts and commune council than Parliament.

Courts

'Courts'³⁰ were the most recognised of the institutions, and knowledge of what they do was highest as well: 96% were aware of 'courts', having heard of them. There were a few differences in awareness but of only a few percentage points. There were no gender or urban-rural differences, but regional ones, with highest awareness in Phnom Penh (99%) and lowest in the Mountain region (94%). Older respondents (97%) were more aware, and awareness increased with education and income. The lowest awareness was among those with no schooling (81%) and primary education (92%).

Knowledge about what courts do was also strong. Only a few of those who had heard of courts did not know what it is courts do (4%). This is a dramatic contrast with other institutions, which respondents may have heard of but not be familiar with what function they fulfil. The vast majority knew that courts 'provide judgment for people' (83%) and 'provide justice' (6%). The highest level of 'don't know' was in Plain (7%) and among those with no education (14%).

Commune Councils

In 2002 the decentralisation reforms were enacted in the form of Commune and Sangkat elections. Before the 2002 election, the Commune Chiefs and Commune Deputy Chiefs who governed the Communes were appointed. As explained by Romeo and Spyckerelle,

*The rationale for the decentralization reform was first and foremost political; to strengthen the presence and legitimacy of the State at the local level through democratically elected local Councils' to promote participatory development at the local level and to contribute to poverty reduction.*³¹

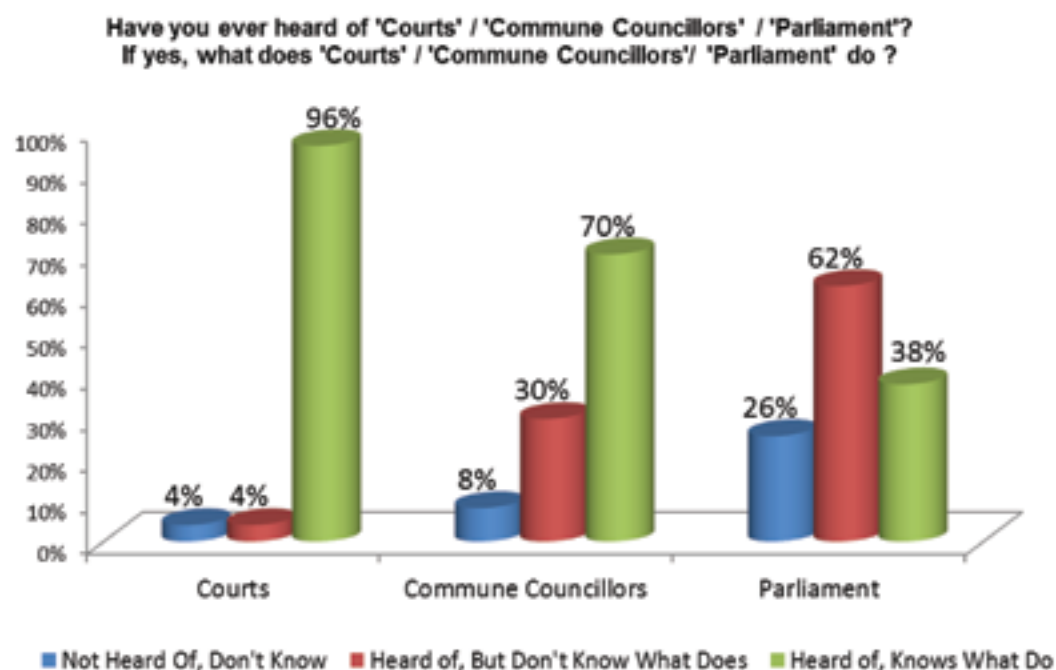
²⁹ UNDP Evaluation Office (2002) Civic Engagement Essential No 8, New York; UNDP. Retrieved from: <http://www.undp.mn/publications/essentials/document/english/CivicEngagement8.pdf>

³⁰ This study's data collection in 2010 coincided with the high visibility trial of a Khmer Rouge leader conducted in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) with international support and which got extensive coverage in national and international news.

³¹ Romeo LG and Spyckerelle L (2003). Decentralisation Reforms and Commune-Level Services Delivery in Cambodia. Case study submitted at 'Local Government Pro-Poor Service Delivery', Manila, Philippines, 9-13 February 2004. p 1-2

According to Romeo and Spyckerelle, the basic principle underlying the Cambodian decentralization reforms is that Commune Councils assume primary responsibility for local economic and social development, not only to deliver administrative services, mediate local conflicts and maintain law and order within their jurisdiction. This includes the new requirement to adopt and implement a five-year Commune Development Plan. Local Councils have powers to handle 'local affairs', meet basic needs and serve the common interests of Commune residents, but the law is vague as to the actual responsibilities of the Councils to deliver services. Many communes had to first address basic administrative capacity issues, such as public expenditure management systems, and promoting of participatory planning, budgeting and implementation procedures. Most efforts, and also the most visible achievements to date, relate to influencing the delivery of local infrastructure and services. But the potential for Commune Councils to play a greater role in services delivery, beyond their development of some basic infrastructure facilities, is complicated by many of the services (such as health, education, agriculture and rural development, water and sanitation) being shaped by national policy choices and local capacity constraints.

Figure 9: Awareness and knowledge of democratic institutions



'Commune councils' were widely familiar but what they do was less clear to respondents: 92% had heard of 'commune councils' with small differences by region, age, education and income. Highest awareness was in Coastal (97%). Older respondents 20-24, both males 20-24 (95%) and females 20-24 (95%) were more aware of commune councils. Awareness increased with education and income. The lowest awareness was among those with no schooling (84%) and primary education (84%).

However, nearly a third of those who were aware of commune councils (30%) did not know what they do. 'Don't know' was associated with most sub-groups. Fewer males (26%) than females (33%) did not know, and don't know was highest in Mountain (43%), Plain and Phnom Penh (37% both) and lowest in Coastal (13%). Not knowing decreased as education increased: 58% of those with no education and 41% with primary education did not know what the commune councils do.

Nearly another third cited local problem-solving on violence, gangsters, etc (16%) and security provision (15%). Such responses were highest in Phnom Penh (violence, gangsters, etc 24% and security provision 20%) and Coastal (violence, gangsters, and etc 21% and security provision 19%). Another one in ten noted infrastructure (6%) and development planning (5%).

The commune councillor of my community. . . . has restricted gangs, drug issues and environmental pollution. For instance, during general ceremonies, [if the gangs] were fighting each other, he would always collect those gangs and send them to the priest or commune office. He is now participating in training such as developing roads, schools, and pagoda, to make it easier for people to communicate and get an education. He tries to disseminate [information] about the gangs and problem solving to the youths.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

Members of the commune councils rehabilitate the roads and irrigation systems. During the election period, they are very busy checking the list of voters, distributing and banning leaflets, and motivating the villagers to elect. During the religious ceremony, for example Khmer New Year, they buy materials to supply monks and for use as common property. They arrange Khmer traditional games for the villagers.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampot province

The village, where I live, when there is fighting among gangs, they always solve it.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Phnom Penh

Both the focus group and survey findings highlighted these as key concerns and identified the role of commune councillors on these issues. This suggests that the commune council is seen to be making an effort to address some of the public's main concerns.

Parliament

Parliament was the least familiar to youth of the three institutions, with just 74% having heard of 'Parliament', and two-thirds of these people not knowing what Parliament does (62%). There were no gender differences in awareness. Regionally, Phnom Penh (86%) and Coastal (78%) were more familiar, along with urban respondents (83%) compared to rural (72%) ones. Awareness was greater among older respondents, especially older males 20-24 (82%), and increased with education and income: 72% of the youth with no schooling and 47% with primary education had not heard of 'Parliament'.

Nearly two-thirds of those who were aware of Parliament did not know what it does (62%). Not knowing was associated with gender: fewer males (55%) than females (69%) did not know. Regionally, Tonle Sap (73%) and Mountain (70%) knew the least, and not knowing was greatest among those with lower education. A fifth (19%) knew that Parliament is involved in 'making and adapting law' and a few mentioned meetings for national solutions (4%) and national issues (2%). Knowledge about 'making and adapting law' was associated with gender, region, urban-rural residence, age and education. More males (25%) than females (14%), particularly males 20-24 (29%) knew about law-making; in Coastal (27%) this knowledge was greatest and lowest in Plain and Tonle Sap (both 16%), and increased with educational attainment.

Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Increase awareness and general knowledge about concepts of democracy, governance and civic engagement.
- Improve knowledge about what the concepts mean and what government/democratic institutions do, particularly at the commune and national level.
- Ensure that all youth are aware of the terms and able to define them. Target youth who are not in school to enhance the education about democracy/civic engagement. For nearly all respondents who had had any civic education, school-based education was the source.
- **Recommendations: Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation**
- Provide clear, concise definitions of key terms and how institutions operate. Provide demonstrations and concrete examples.
- Give examples that pertain to youth experiences, particularly at local level, about which youth are more confident in their knowledge and have shared experience with other youth.
- Focus on how the concepts and institutions are relevant to daily life activities and stated concerns.
- Present government achievement in various sectors at the community and commune level and how the concepts and institutions play a role.

GOVERNANCE

This chapter explores the two elements of good governance where media can have the most direct impact: transparency and accountability. It explores the understanding of the basic principles and knowledge of mechanisms for transparency and accountability among Cambodian youth.

Awareness of Governance Concepts

Only one-quarter of the respondents were aware of the term 'transparency' and 10% were aware of the term 'accountability'. The understanding of the terms 'transparency' and 'accountability' was even lower among the respondents.

UNICEF's 2008 study of youth participation characterises the Cambodian context as follows:

Since the turn of the millennium, there has been relative stability in Cambodia, although the effects of the Khmer Rouge period are still quite evident. Cambodia is a multi-party democracy under a constitutional monarchy with a relatively decentralized administrative structure, which has allowed greater youth participation at the local level. Yet...Cambodia still struggles with low levels of voice and accountability as well as effectiveness of basic government services. Widespread corruption has also been identified as a bottleneck for faster socio-economic development.³²

Transparency and accountability are two key elements of good governance. Transparency is 'the degree of clarity and openness with which decisions are made'.³³ Accountability is 'the extent to which political actors are responsible to society for what they say and do'.³⁴

The respondents were asked about their awareness and understanding of the terms 'transparency' and 'accountability'.

Awareness and understanding of 'Transparency'

One-quarter (25%) of the respondents were aware of the term 'transparency'. There were differences in the awareness levels by region and gender age groups. Only 16% of the respondents affirmed that they have ever heard the term 'transparency' in Tonle Sap region compared to 35% in Phnom Penh. Males, 20-24 age-group, had the highest level of awareness across gender age groups. The level of awareness was higher based on the level of education.

Among the respondents who had heard the term, the understanding of 'transparency' was limited. More than half the respondents (58%) were unable to provide the meaning of the term, 25% said it means equity and 5% of them said it means no corruption. Only 1% of these respondents mentioned 'someone knows what you are doing'.

³² UNICEF EAPRO (2008) Young People's Civic Engagement in East Asia and the Pacific: A regional study conducted by Innovations in Civic Participation. Bangkok: Unicef. P 34 Retrieved from <http://www.icicp.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/4964>

³³ Overseas Development Institute (2006) Briefing Paper - Governance, Development and Aid Effectiveness: A quick guide to complex relationships. London: p2. The briefing paper draws on the findings of research reported in: Hyden, G., Court, J. and Mease, K., 2004, making Sense of Governance: Empirical Evidence from Sixteen Developing Countries, Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner

³⁴ Ibid, p.2

Figure 10: Awareness and knowledge of governance terms by gender

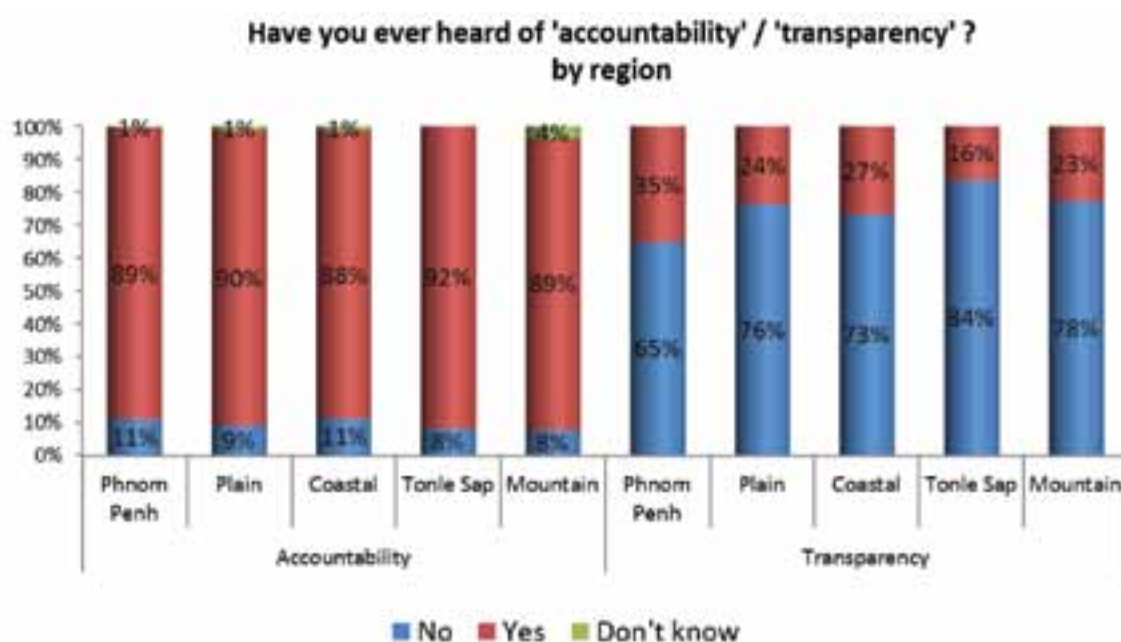


Awareness and understanding of 'Accountability'

Only 10% of the respondents were aware of the term 'accountability'. There were marginal differences in the responses, between urban and rural residents and by age and education. Similar to transparency, the level of awareness for the term was higher based on the level of education.

Of the respondents who had heard the term 'accountability', 80% did not know the meaning of the term. The other respondents associated the term with finance, expenditure, money and banks.

Figure 11: Awareness and knowledge of governance terms by region



Transparency - Principles and Mechanisms

Despite low awareness of the term 'transparency', three quarters of the young people agree with the principles underlying transparency. Though there is a lack of vocabulary around transparency, there is an understanding of transparency in action, as illustrated by particular examples. The majority of respondents agree that there must be transparency with respect to public expenditure and that appointment to government jobs must be merit-based.

Awareness of and support for two basic principles of transparency – freedom of information and openness in public decision-making³⁵ – were explored with the youth, who were asked their opinion about statements giving examples of potential future changes to commune governance. Mechanisms of transparency were presented through three examples to understand the opinions of young people – these were public expenditure, corruption and government jobs.

Right to ask about expenses

Three-quarters of the respondents (75%) agreed with the proposal that that government should **'Inform the people about what decisions the government and elected representative's make'**. Of all respondents, 10% were neutral and another 10% stated that they don't know.

Males (80%) agreed with the statement more than females (70%). There were also regional differences in the responses with the youth from Mountain (80%) and Phnom Penh (77%) agreeing most with the statement. The least agreement was from the Plain region (68%).

During the focus groups many youths were positive about mechanisms of transparency. Their comments showed that transparency does not simply appeal in principle, but is also praised in action.

I observe that the commune leader has done many good works such as distributing the identity card to villagers and asking eligible youths to register to vote. He has collected the villagers and youths to attend meetings in the commune. He normally asks [us to] help each other to build the paths, construct canals and install drainage pipes by sharing money altogether. He has informed the villagers about the date, duration and actuates expenses transparently.....

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

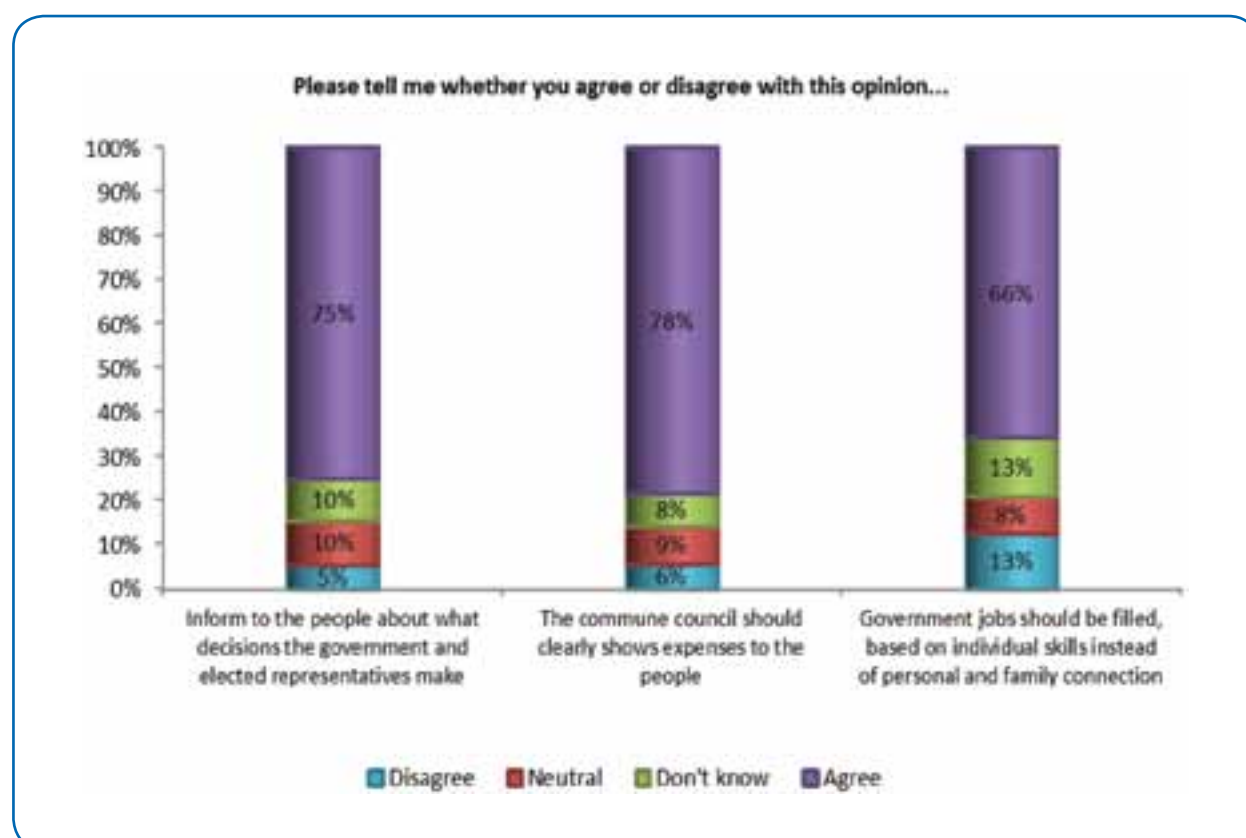
In the survey, more than three-quarters of the respondents (78%) also agreed with the statement proposing that **'The commune council [should] clearly show expenses to the people'**. The highest agreement to the statement was from the Mountain (85%) and Tonle Sap (81%) regions and the lowest agreement was from the Plain (70%) region. There were also differences by gender age groups with the males, 20-24 age group agreeing the most with the statement (87%) and females 15-19 age group agreeing the least (72%).

³⁵ Article 19 (1999). The Public's Right to Know: Principles on Freedom of Information Legislation. London: Article 19.
< <http://www.article19.org/pdfs/standards/righttoknow.pdf> >

On corruption in commune planning, the respondents were asked whether they believe that **‘Commune council leaders get some advantages from the commune plan.’**³⁶ Overall, there were mixed responses to the statement with 43% of respondents agreeing, 32% of respondents disagreeing, 13% neutral and 12% don’t know. There were differences by residence with the youth from urban areas agreeing more (48%) than those from the rural areas (41%). There were also differences by education; those with higher education, university (63%) and high school (52%) agreeing more than the respondents with primary school education (37%) or no schooling (44%).

On transparency with respect to government jobs, the respondents were asked their opinion on the statement - **‘Government jobs should be filled based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection.’** Two-thirds of respondents (66%) agreed that appointment for government jobs must be based on skills and not personal/family connections. 13% of respondents disagreed with the statement, 8% were neutral and 13% said they don’t know. There were regional differences with the highest agreement from Mountain (79%) and the lowest from Plain region (51%). There were also differences by gender and age group. There is also an association between the level of education and agreement with the statement. The respondents with university education (87%) and high school education (83%) agree most with the statement.

Figure 12: Transparency



³⁶ This question is the only question in the survey that considers corruption, and does it very indirectly. The lack of direct questions about corruption was due to research teams concerns about making respondents nervous and/or encountering problems with authorities by asking about corruption. Their observations during qualitative fieldwork were that many respondents being reluctant to criticise people in authority or to be seen to be accusing them of wrongdoing. This was despite both survey and qualitative respondents identifying or referring to corruption as a commune-level and national problem

Accountability Principles and Mechanisms

Despite the low level of awareness and understanding of the term ‘accountability’, there is a considerably high level of understanding of principles and mechanism related to it. More than 70% of youth believe that citizens can raise ideas, speak without fear and can debate leaders. An even higher percentage (89%) believes that the commune council should respond to people in the commune.

Accountability is answerability or responsibility of the government towards the citizens. In order to exercise accountability, citizens should have the right to express themselves, raise issues and debate with their leaders and the leaders should respond to the citizens. This forms the basis of Jacobsons’ speech conditions.³⁷

I am proud as well because we have full freedom. We have rights to speak, participate, discuss and debate on behalf of youths. Having access to get education from the primary to university level is also another satisfaction.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

In order to understand how far the youth in Cambodia understand these underlying principles and mechanisms of accountability, a few statements were used to seek their opinions.

More than seven in ten respondents (72%) agreed with the statement – **‘People have full right to speak what they think without fear.’** While 11% disagreed with the statement, 17% stated that they were neutral/don’t know. There were differences by gender with more males (14%) disagreeing with the statement than females (9%), of whom 14% were neutral and 6% did not know. There was high agreement with the statement in the Mountain and Phnom Penh regions (78%) compared to the Plain (68%) and Coastal (62%) regions.

I’m proud because we have freedoms in everything. We have rights to get involved or express our opinions in the name of youth. We have rights. In addition to my pride, I have an opportunity to pursue my study at university.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Battambang province

Similar to the findings above, 74% of the respondents also disagreed with the statement – **‘Citizens have no right to raise their ideas’.** This further reaffirmed that youth in Cambodia believed that they have a right to freedom of expression and also to raise their ideas.

³⁷ Jacobson T and Pan L (2007). Indicating Citizen Voice: Communicative Action Measures for Media Development. Paper presented at Workshop on Measuring Press Freedom and Democracy: Methodologies, Uses and Impact. University of Pennsylvania Annenberg School of Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies: 1-2.

The majority of youth (72%) also agreed with the statement – ‘**Citizens can debate with their leaders**’. The females (17%) responded with neutral more than males (9%) to the statement. There were differences by region with 80% respondents agreeing with the statement in Mountain region compared to less than 70% in Plain, Coastal and Tonle Sap region.

I am not proud because there is not enough attention from the leaders, especially the commune leader. They have observed that there are more poor people, but they do not care much.

FGD, rural female, 20-24, Kampong Cham province

Commune councillors ... have to develop the commune and govern on the issues. For example, they have to hold public meetings with villagers to know the level of [the villagers] understanding. They have to inform what issues the ordinary people should debate. . . If the villagers encounter health concerns, the commune leaders can communicate with the organizations working on this issue to ask for help.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

Almost nine out of ten respondents (89%) agreed that – ‘**Commune council leaders should respond to people in the commune**’. There was a higher agreement to the statement among males (91%) than females (86%). There were also differences by region and education. The highest agreement was in Mountain (93%) and Phnom Penh (92%) regions and among those with secondary school (91%), high school (92%) or university level education (92%).

People who are Responsible for Addressing Issues of Concern

When it comes to addressing key issues, many youths are able to identify authorities who are responsible for various issues at different level. The responsible parties identified differ according to the level.

The concept of accountability was further explored at the village, commune and national levels. During focus groups, respondents were asked to identify who is responsible for making decisions on the issues (based on key issues identified).

Why is it their responsibility? Because the problems happened in the community and they are the leaders in that location. Therefore, they have to be responsible for the problem solving.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

He has to govern the community, making sure there is good order, security and popularity. In conclusion, he has to do development.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

Village and commune heads are responsible for the village and commune.

FGD, Urban marginalized male, 20-24, Battambang province

The survey results showed the youth are aware of the authorities' responsibility for resolving various issues at different levels. The responses are mixed and varied. At the village level, village head (35%), national police (13%) and commune head (10%) were identified as those who could resolve the issues by making decisions. Family and individuals were identified only by a minority of respondents (6% for each).

The problems such as robbery/theft, insecurity and gun use are the responsibility of the leaders because they have more power.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Battambang province

First it is because the village and commune head are local government that they have to solve issues like gangs. They can distribute the force to the target locations to educate them because they have dropped out of school with low knowledge. This can lead to finding jobs [and fulfil the] purpose of reducing the numbers of gangs.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

At the commune level, respondents identified commune head (17%), national police (14%) and village head (7%) to be responsible for making decisions to resolve key issues.

However, the youth identified the Member of Parliament (40%), national police (15%) and government agencies (6%) to be responsible for resolving national issues.

Individual and family responsibility was noted by few on each of the levels.

The villagers will wait and let someone else do something if there are no [village and commune heads].

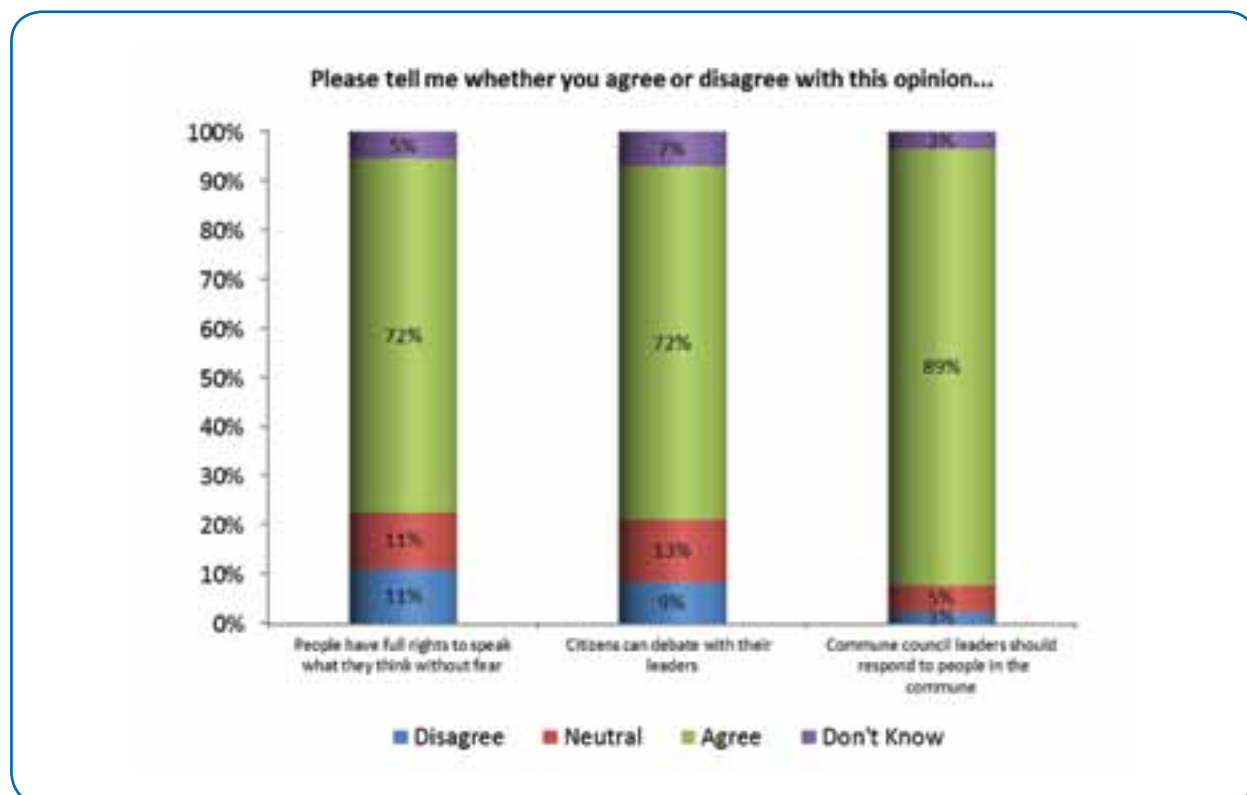
FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

One family cannot do that. It demands involvement from all citizens, as well as leaders . . . Our roles are to earn a living and not rob, so that our village has security. About education, we – meaning to say parents – should send all our children to school.

Family discussion, young female, rural area, Kratie province

National police is the consistent authority mentioned and is seen to be responsible for resolving problems at all three levels, particularly the most pressing matters of law, gangsters and security.

Figure 13: Accountability



Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Improve knowledge about mechanisms and processes for interacting with government/ democratic institutions, particularly where to start and what the first stages entail.
- Increase awareness of key governance concepts (accountability and transparency), how to define them and mechanisms to achieve them.
- Expand understanding about role/responsibility of government (on commune and national level), particularly to address community and commune concerns in transparent, accountable ways.
- Work towards removing or reforming barriers to transparency and accountability, particularly in commune government.
- Focus on changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Use factual, short-format programming to raise awareness and improve knowledge about how to define/describe the key concepts.
- Use a combination of short-format and longer-format programming to demonstrate how the institutions operate.
- Demonstrate community and commune-level examples, linked to widely identified issues of concern, to show how these concepts are linked to real situations and experiences of young people across Cambodia.

QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN MEDIA

Of the several dimensions of the wide field of practice in media development, one dimension 'addresses the role of audiences and readers, as citizens, not only as passive receivers of information but also as active participants in the public flow of information and ideas'.³⁸

Although in complex societies discourse is largely via third parties and other institutions and communications processes, citizens hold two sets of assumptions about the communicative action.³⁹

- **Validity claims** – refer to the truth, appropriateness, sincerity, comprehensibility of the communication
- **Speech conditions** – consider whether there is equal opportunity to contribute to discussion, ability to raise any proposition, full and equal treatment of propositions raised

If citizens are allowed to challenge government validity claims of all three types, and if speech conditions are fully met in the resulting debates, then citizens are more likely to feel they have been heard. And this is what secures democratic legitimacy.⁴⁰

This section of the report focuses on young people's opinions about the media⁴¹ in Cambodia.

Seeing and personal encounters are thought to be the most trustworthy sources of information for Cambodian youths, but others are sceptical of conversations. About four in ten said that the Cambodian media was understandable but more than half said they only considered it 'somewhat understandable'. About four in ten also said that Cambodian media was truthful but nearly half said they only considered it 'somewhat truthful'. Very few said that they considered media not truthful/at all. Three-quarters Cambodian youth said trust depended on the sources of the media.

The concept of 'appropriateness' and 'sincerity' did not translate well into Khmer so the survey examined how well youth considered national and youth concerns to be covered by Cambodian media. Virtually all respondents responded positively to the question 'How much do the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?'. Bearing in mind that many respondents were not able to name any communal issues, nearly half of respondents answered that the media had presented almost all or some of their communal concerns. The most common concerns presented by the media were traffic accidents, drug problems, domestic violence, HIV and AIDS, deforestation and the border conflict.

A large majority of respondents answered that the media had presented almost all or some youth concerns. The youth concerns most commonly noted were drug problems, gangs, HIV and AIDS and traffic accidents.

³⁸ Jacobson T and Pan L (2007). Indicating Citizen Voice: Communicative Action Measures for Media Development. Paper presented at Workshop on Measuring Press Freedom and Democracy: Methodologies, Uses and Impact. University of Pennsylvania Annenberg School of Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies: 1-2.

³⁹ Ibid, p 10.

⁴⁰ Ibid, p3.

⁴¹ In these questions, the term 'media' was not specified to respondents.

As reported above, two-thirds (69%) of respondents felt that the government was performing 'well/best' on media, a fifth (21%) were neutral and 7% did not know. Males (76%) had a positive opinion, answering 'well' more than females (61%), of whom 27% were neutral. Highest approval was expressed in Phnom Penh (73% well/best) and Tonle Sap (71%) and positive assessment of the media increased as education rose.

The focus group discussions found that seeing and personal encounters are thought to be the most trustworthy sources of information for Cambodian youths, but others are sceptical of conversations.

I believe only 50% of information from outside if I have not personally encountered it. But if I have encountered it myself, I absolutely believe it.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

Understandable

About four in ten said that the Cambodian media was understandable (40% - 15% very, 25% understandable) but more than half (55%) said they only considered it 'somewhat understandable'. More men said they understood media (45% - 19% very, 26% understandable) than females, of whom 61% found the media 'somewhat understandable'. Best comprehension was reported in Phnom Penh (59% - 24% very, 35% understandable) and least in Plain (27% - 12% very, 15% understandable, 64% somewhat understandable). Urban (44% - 21% very, 25% understandable) and older youth 20-24 (44% - 17% very, 27% understandable) could understand media better, and comprehension increased with education.

Truth

I believe TV and radio 90%, because they do not normally exaggerate. But everyday conversations are sometimes more exaggerated.

FGD, rural female, 20-24, Kampot province

About four in ten also said that Cambodian media was truthful (41% - 18% very, 33% truthful) but nearly half (44%) said they only considered it 'somewhat truthful'. Very few said that they considered media not truthful/at all. More men considered media truthful (57% - 21% very, 35% truthful) than females, of whom 48% found the media 'somewhat truthful'. By region, Coastal (57% - 21% very, 36% truthful) then Tonle Sap (50% - 25% very, 25% truthful) rated the media truthfulness highest. More rural youth felt media was somewhat truthful, as did those with lower education.

Trust in Media

Some sources I believe and some not. But I mostly believe the problems I know from broadcasting by VOA, RFA.

FGD, urban marginalized female, 20-24, Battambang province

I believe TV 98%, because TV shows documentaries and pictures.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

Accordingly, in response to the survey question 'To what extent do the people trust in the media?' three-quarters (74%) of the respondents said that trust depended on the sources of the media, while 15% said they have trust in all media channels. There were no statistical differences associated with gender, residence, age, education region or family income.

Figure 14: Quality of information in media by gender

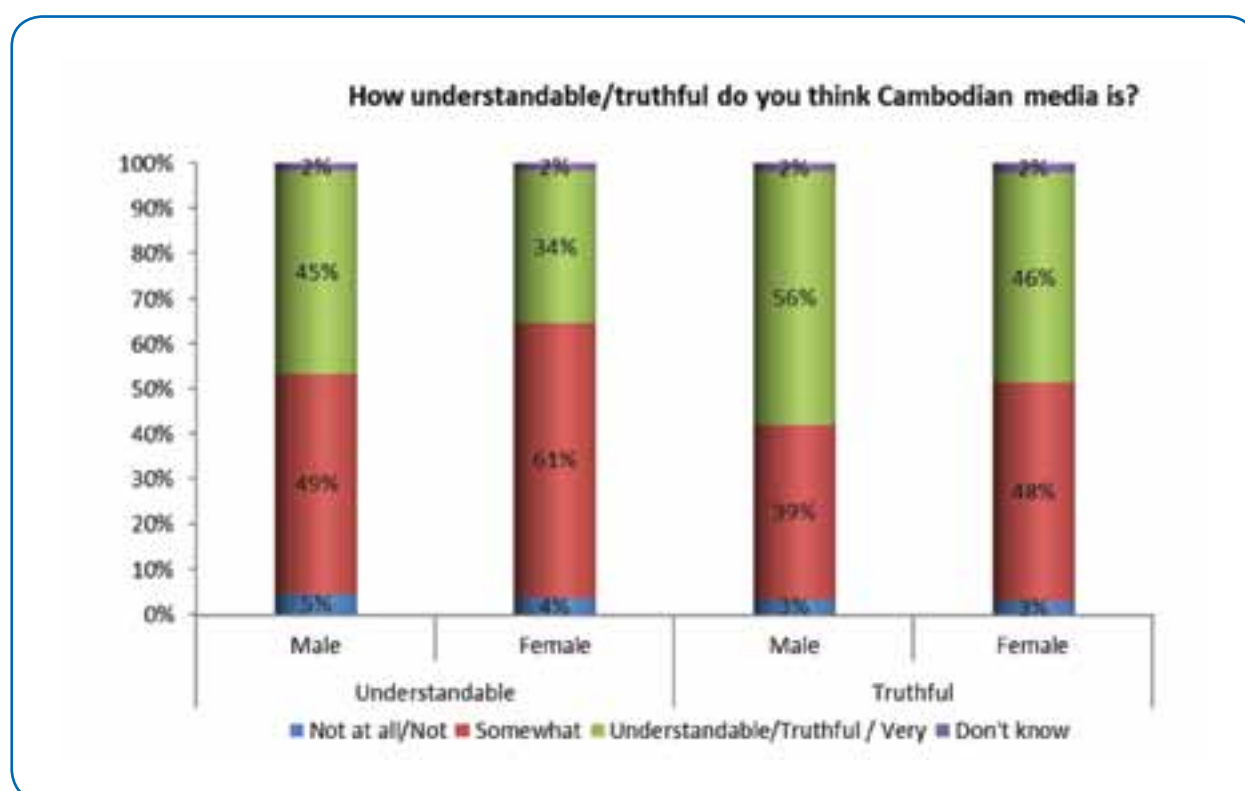
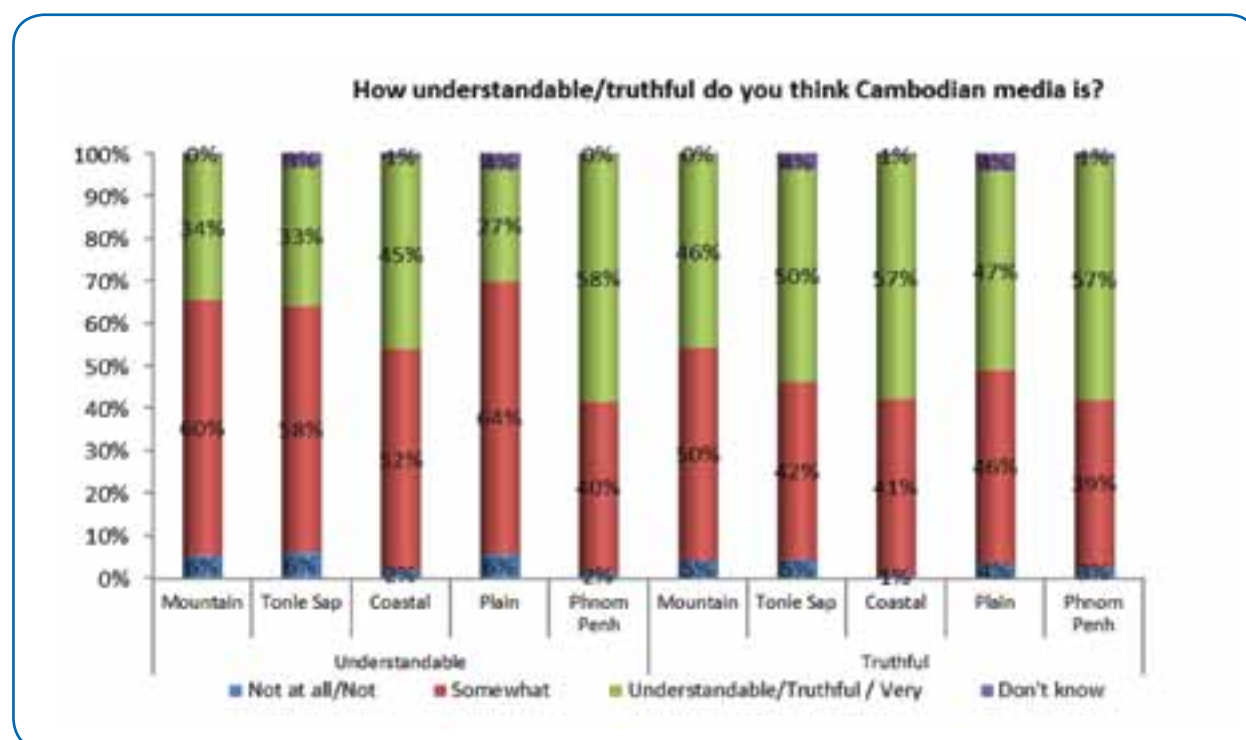


Figure 15: Quality of information in media by region



Appropriateness and Sincerity – Coverage of Concerns

The concept of 'appropriateness' and 'sincerity' did not translate well into Khmer. Instead, the survey looked at media responsiveness to audience concerns and interests by examining how well youth considered national and youth concerns to be covered by Cambodian media.

Assessment of Media Coverage of Concerns

Respondents were positive about the coverage of national concerns and their concerns as youth in the media, but many more felt that commune concerns were not covered. However, the media's coverage of issues as noted by respondents did not always reflect citizens' priorities.

The smallest gap between media coverage and issues of concern was at the national level. The top three national issues identified - border conflict, traffic and drug abuse - were among the top five issues perceived to be covered by the media. This suggests that an issue that was named by the young people in this study to be a national issue may very likely also have been covered in the media; but it is difficult to ascertain whether the media coverage contributed to their identification of the issue as a national matter in the first place.

There were more inconsistencies in Village/Community and Commune priority issues and their coverage. Some issues that were mentioned by many had been recalled in the media, but others had not been. Furthermore, certain issues respondents perceived as presented by the media - domestic violence, deforestation, rape and health education - were not cited by respondents as an issue at the national, communal or village level.

Coverage of National Concerns

When asked 'How much do the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?' 40% said the media depicted 'almost all' concerns followed by 49% who said the media depicted 'just some concerns'. A minority of 1% said the media did not present any national concerns and only 4% said that it did not present many. 7% claimed not to know.

There were no marked differences by gender. However, whilst many in Coastal and Tonle Sap were positive (43% in both regions said the media presented almost all concerns), the majority in Phnom Penh and Mountain were more restrained, saying the media presented 'some concerns' (57% and 54%).

Coverage of Communal Concerns

Bearing in mind that 47% of respondents were not able to name any communal issues, nearly half of respondents said that the media had presented some (39%) or almost all (9%) of their communal concerns. A greater percentage was negative about the media's presentation of issues at the communal level than the national: 19% said the media did not present many communal issues and 18% said it presented none at all. 15% were ambivalent, stating that they did not know.

There were variations by gender, age and income, with the most marked differences by gender and region. Tonle Sap and Mountain were the most critical of the regions on the media: 26% of respondents in Tonle Sap said the media did not present any communal concerns, 19% said they it did not present many and 20% said they didn't know. In Mountain, 23% said the media did not present any communal issues and 22% said the media did not present many. However, negative comments on the media did decrease with higher educational attainment.

Coverage of Youth Concerns

The majority of respondents stated that the media had presented youth concerns: 37% said the media presented almost all and 51% said it had presented some. There were very few negative responses: only 2% said the media did not present any concerns.

There were small but significant variations by gender and income, with the most marked differences by region and education. Coastal (22% not many concerns, 2% none at all) was the most negative, though critical assessment decreased across the higher educational levels.

Recall of Concerns in Media

Respondents were asked what three main concerns are most often presented in the media. Multiple responses were possible.

The results showed that respondents believe the most common concerns presented by the media are: traffic accidents (41%), drug problems (34%), domestic violence (30%), HIV and AIDS (26%), deforestation (18%) and border conflict (18%).

There were regional and gender differences. Traffic accidents were most noted in the Mountain and Tonle Sap regions (50% and 44%). HIV and AIDS were most noted in the Mountain and Plain regions (33% and 32%). Drugs were mentioned more in urban areas than rural ones (44% compared to 32%).

Females saw domestic violence in the media more than males (32% compared to 27%). Meanwhile, males saw border conflict in the media more than females (21% compared to 15%).

Youth Concerns

Respondents were also asked about what youth concerns the media presented. Multiple responses were possible.

The results showed respondents considered the most common concerns of youth presented by the media to be: drug problems (53%), gangs (46%), HIV and AIDS (31%), traffic accidents (25%), robbery (15%), rape (15%) and health education (12%).

There were gender, regional and income differences. With the exception of rape, more males than females saw the above issues presented. Drug problems were not seen as much in the media by respondents in Plain (only 39%), while respondents in Tonle Sap and Coastal saw the presentation of gangs the most (55% and 54%). HIV and AIDS were most noted by respondents in Mountain (41%) and by those with a university education. Robbery was recalled the most by respondents in Coastal (20%).

Gaps in Issues of Concern and their Coverage in Media

Looking issue by issue at national issues:

- Traffic was the issue most respondents felt was covered by the media. It was respondents' second concern at the national level, but was also an issue at the communal and village level.
- Drug problems were the second issue respondents felt was covered by the media. It was the third concern of respondents at the national level, but was not a priority at the communal or village level.
- HIV/AIDS was the third issue respondents felt was covered by the media. However, it was the least important concern at the national level and did not rate as an issue on the communal or village level.
- Border conflict was the fifth issue respondents felt was covered by the media. It was the top concern of respondents at the national level but was not an issue at the communal or village level.
- Less than half of respondents said the media presented communal concerns, while another 15% simply did not know. This corresponds with some common communal and village concerns being noted in the coverage that respondents had encountered, while others were missing.
- Gangs were seen as a 'youth issue' presented by the media. Respondents saw it as an issue at the national and communal level.
- Robbery was seen as a 'youth issue' presented by the media. Respondents saw it as an issue at the national, communal and village level.
- Health diseases were an issue at the communal and village level, and a number of youth noted 'health education' in the media.

- However, other widespread issues seem to have been ignored completely by the media.
- Natural disasters were a national, communal and village issue and yet were not seen as being presented by the media in any context.
- Poverty was a national, communal and village issue and rising prices / high inflation was noted as a national issue, as was food scarcity. However, respondents did not report having seen them in the media in any context.
- Crime / violence / lawlessness was one of the top issues at the communal and village level. However, respondents did not see it as presented as a concern by the media in any context.
- Water scarcity was an issue at the communal and village level. However, once again, respondents did not see it presented as a concern by the media in any context.
- Infrastructure, specifically poor roads, was an issue at the communal and village level, which respondents had not seen presented as a concern by the media in any context.

Media Agenda-Setting

This study cannot validate data about opinions against any objective criteria.

The findings about youth priorities do suggest people are the most confident with what they experience personally.

Deference to authority may also extend to a deference toward information in the media when it informs about something not directly experienced by respondents – for example commune council discussions or border conflict.

Despite this it does appear that respondents apply some sort of criteria to filter the information they get in the media because so many say their trust in the media depends on the source.

The vocabulary and concepts about media content ('media literacy') were not included in this study and are a potential area for future study.

Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Base programming on experiences (direct or by proxy by observing and following along with other youth), as these are more readily believed. This experiential basis can also provide a source of motivation⁴² to participate.
- Foster 'media literacy' by demonstrating to young people how they can assess truth, balance, objectivity/bias of sources and information in the media.

⁴² For one discussion of motivation in the literature see Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw (2002) p 417-418.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Ensure that all media outputs can be easily and well understood by their target audiences (comprehensibility). Train contributors and presenters to speak and gesture clearly. Check comprehension carefully in pilot and pre-testing, as well as in follow up audience panels and other feedback studies.
- Focus on issues of concern to young Cambodians.
- Be open and clear about the sources of information and who contributors and participants are, how they were selected and what their affiliations or agendas may be.
- Use solid factual practices with visual and audio descriptions of situations, settings and contributors. Do not exaggerate, or have contributors exaggerate factual content.
- Model how exaggeration can be detected, and how it undermines credibility of personal statements and media outputs.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Cambodian youth present a mixed picture in their confidence in national government and NGOs, and in relation to government achievements in a number of sectors. Scepticism about the government is expressed more among those who are educated or at higher income levels. In contrast, young people with lower levels of education or those at lower income levels are more pessimistic and/or less questioning of the government.

Confidence in Government and NGOs

Respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement **'I have confidence in national government'**. More than half of young people (62%) agreed with the statement, while 11% of young people disagreed. However, more than a quarter gave ambiguous responses: either 'neutral' (18%) or 'don't know' (10%).

More young males (67%) than females (56%) agreed with the statement. Strongest agreement was in Mountain (71%), while nearly a third in Phnom Penh (21% neutral, 12% don't know) and Plain (22% neutral, 13% don't know) did not state either a positive or negative opinion. While agreement was steady across educational levels, those who answered 'don't know' decreased as education level increased.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (64%) agreed with the statement that **'In Cambodia, people can change the government if they are dissatisfied'** while 18% disagreed and 10% did not know. More males (67%) agreed with this statement than females (61%). The most disagreement was in Plain (20%) where also there was the highest don't know (14%) of any sub-group. Urban youth (14%) disagreed less than rural (19%), and younger respondents 15-19 years also disagreed more, especially younger females (21%). Strongest disagreement was expressed by those with no education (30%) and primary education (23%); while agreement increased alongside educational achievement.

Confidence in NGOs was slightly weaker than confidence in the government. While nearly half of young people (49%) agreed with the statement that **'I have confidence in NGOs'**, nearly another fifth (18%) disagreed, and nearly a third were either neutral (24%) or answered 'don't know' (10%). There were significant differences by gender: More young men (53%) agreed with the statement than females (46%), and more females were neutral (27%) or answered 'don't know' (12%). Strongest agreement was in Tonle Sap (59%) and Mountain (59%), while nearly half in Plain (30% neutral, 18% don't know).

Government Achievements in Different Sectors

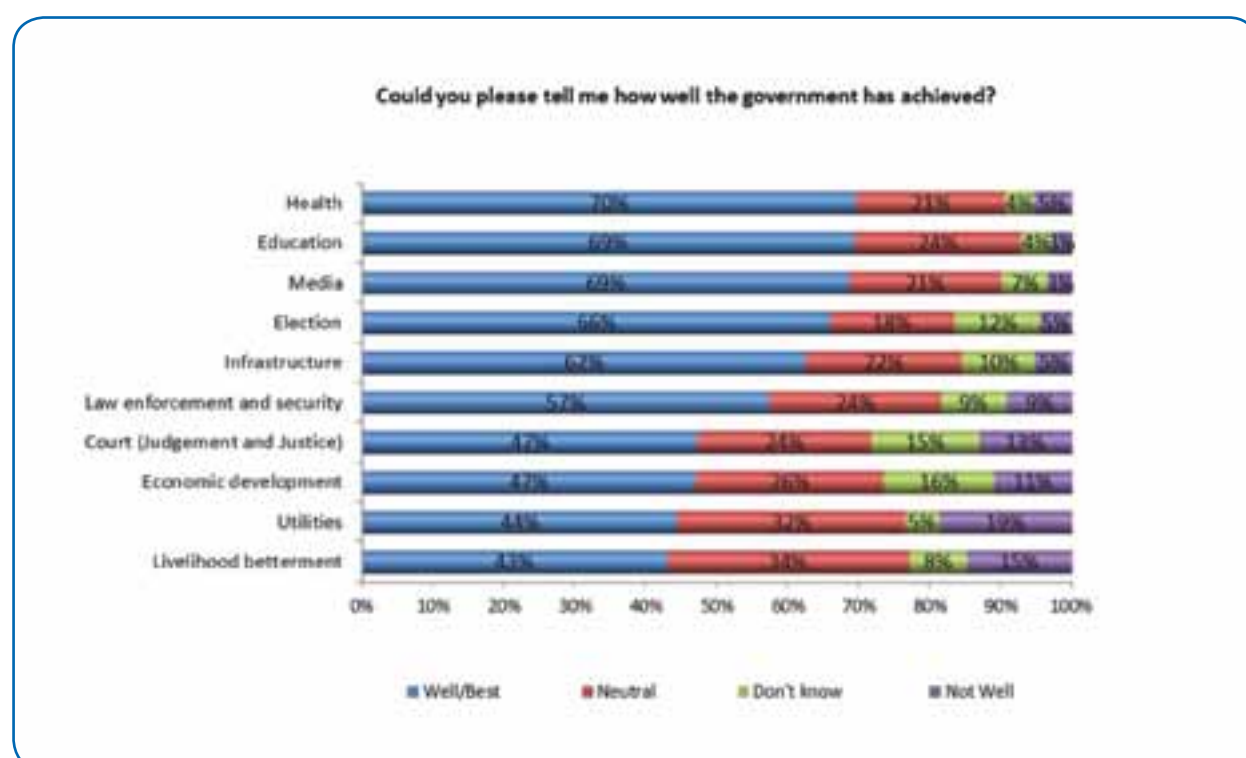
It is widely recognised that governance is contextual, and that the context is shaped by historical and structural determinants; the particular realm or arenas of governance (civil society, political society, government, bureaucracy, economic society and judiciary; and by development outcomes).⁴³

⁴³ Court J (2006). Governance, Development and Aid Effectiveness: A Quick Guide to Complex Relationships. London: Overseas Development Institute, p1.

In order to better understand the perceptions of youth about the government in actually delivering key services to the country and the public, youth were asked about the achievements of government in different sectors. These sectors included education, healthcare, infrastructure, livelihood improvement, economic development, law enforcement and security, court, elections, utilities and media.

The sectors in which the government got the best assessment – where respondents answered that the government was doing ‘well/best’ – were health care (70%), education (69%), media (69%) and elections (66%). In the middle were infrastructure development (63%) and law enforcement and security (57%). Among the lowest ‘doing well/best’ responses were courts (47%), economic development (47%), utilities (44%) and livelihoods improvement (43%).

Figure 16: Achievements of the Government

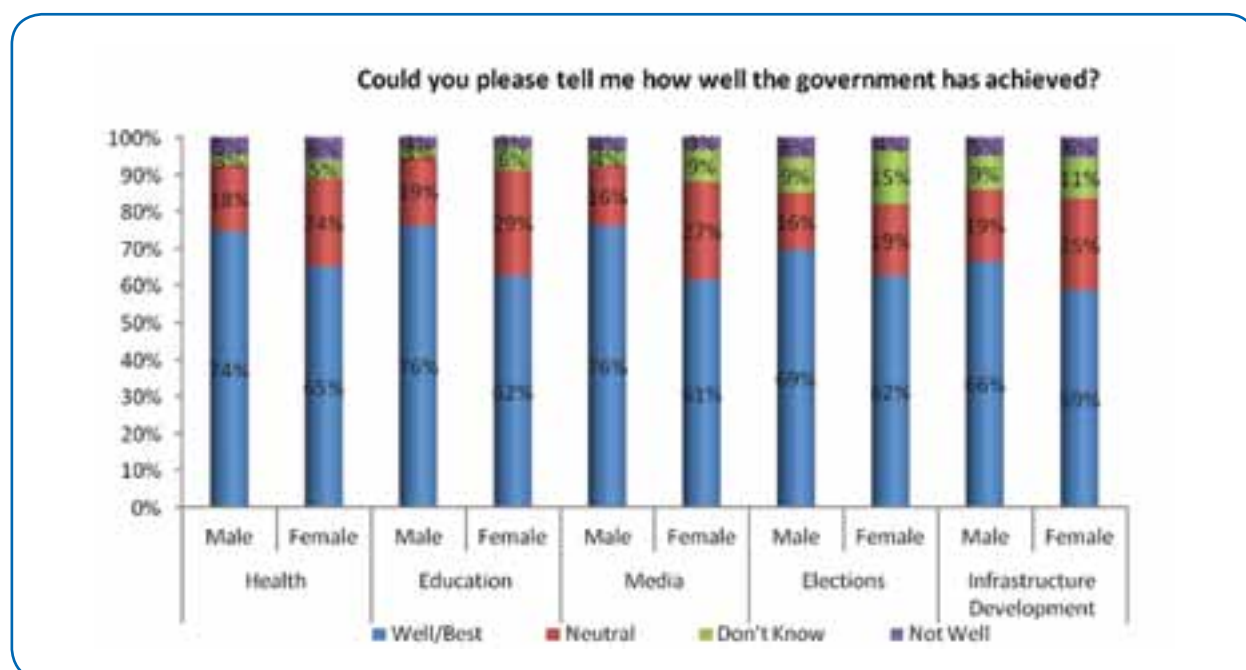


For all the sectors, more respondents answered ‘neutral’ than those who responded negative (‘not well’), which were typically less than one in ten respondents. In many instances, the neutral and don’t know responses combined were more than a third of the sample.

Health: Overall 70% well/best, 6% not well, 21% neutral, 4% don’t know.

Three-quarters of males (74%) felt the government had done ‘well/best’ on health care, compared to 65% of female, of whom 24% were ‘neutral’. Urban (74%) considering the achievements of government ‘well/best’ compared to 68% of rural respondents. Those with higher education also gave more ‘well/best’ responses.

Figure 17: Achievements of the government by gender



Education:⁴⁴ Overall 69% 'well/best', 3% 'not well', 24% 'neutral', 4% 'don't know'.

Our country is developing, so our leader can construct many roads, hospitals, and schools. Where in the past we studied under mango trees, now we have schools where we can learn.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampot province

More male respondents (76%) perceived the achievements of the government to be 'well/best' compared to females (63%). The responses on achievements in education varied by region: Coastal (80%), Tonle Sap (71%), Phnom Penh (71%), Mountain (69%), with limited approval in Plain (55%).

Elections: Overall 66% 'well/best', 5% 'not well', 18% 'neutral', 12% 'don't know'.

Males (69%) had a positive opinion – answering 'well' – more than females (62%) of whom 15% 'did not know'. The most 'don't know' answers were among 15-19 year olds (14%), particularly 15-19 year old females (17%), many of whom were not yet eligible to vote. Lowest opinion of government performance – that is, answering 'not well' – on elections was in Plain (11%) and among respondents with no schooling (14%).

Infrastructure development: Overall 63% 'well/best', 5% 'not well', 22% 'neutral', 10% 'don't know'.

Because of our country's [economy] is based on agriculture, water supply and irrigation systems are essential. To increase crop yields of the people, water policy is a major issue. To achieve this, drainage systems should be improved and transportation should facilitate the transport of products. The market [for these goods] should be searched for.

In-depth interview, rural monk, Battambang province

⁴⁴ Improvement on the education sector contrasts the finding of Yong who stated that though the country constitution declares every Cambodian citizen should have at least nine years free education, there was 48% of those living in rural areas have received no education at all (Yong 2005).

Males (66%) were more positive about the achievements of infrastructure development compared to females (59%), of whom 25% were 'neutral'. There were also differences between urban and rural, similar to in the assessment of health sector and utilities achievements: urban youth (68%) perceiving the achievements of the government in infrastructure development higher than rural youth (61%). There was also a positive association between education and infrastructure development, with lowest 'well/best' assessment among those with no schooling (42%) and steadily increasing to 78% of those with university education.

Law enforcement and security: Overall 57% 'well/best', 9% 'not well', 24% 'neutral', 9% 'don't know'.

More males (64%) mentioned that the government had done 'well/best' on law enforcement and security, compared to 51% females, of whom 28% were neutral and another 13% did not know. These responses also varied by region with positive assessments of law enforcement and security being much higher in Coastal (63%), Phnom Penh (61%) than in Plain (47%).

Economic development: Overall 47% 'well/best', 11% 'not well', 26% 'neutral', 16% 'don't know'.

Males (53%) were more positive about the achievements of economic development compared to females (42%), of whom 29% were 'neutral' and 18% did not know. Regionally, more youth in Phnom Penh (58%) and Tonle Sap (52%) considered the government achievements in economic development to be 'well/best'. There was also a difference in perceptions of achievements in economic development between the urban (51%) and rural (46%) youth, of whom 17% 'did not know'.

Courts: Overall 47% 'well/best', 13% 'not well', 25% 'neutral', 15% 'don't know'.

For example, the poor still lose in the court and the rich still win. The poor probably lose in the court. This is an issue on the court.

Family Discussion, urban area, Battambang province

Half (52%) of males and 43% of females responded 'well/best' on the government achievement on courts. A fifth of females (20%) answered 'don't know'. This also varied by regions and was the lowest in the Plain region (39%). Younger respondents 15-19 (50%) were more positive, particularly younger males 15-19 (57% 'well/best') but who were also among the most negative sub-groups (10% 'not well'). There were also differences by education and 'well/best' was highest among those with primary/secondary school education (50%) and lowest among those with university education (32%).

Utilities: Overall 44% 'well/best', 19% 'not well', 32% 'neutral', 5% 'don't know'.

Males (48%) were more positive about the achievements of utilities development compared to females (40%), of whom 21% replied 'not well'. Strongest approval was in Phnom Penh (58% well/best). Similar to infrastructure development, urban youth (59%) perceived the achievements of the government in utilities higher than rural youth (41%). Positive assessments increased with education levels and income.

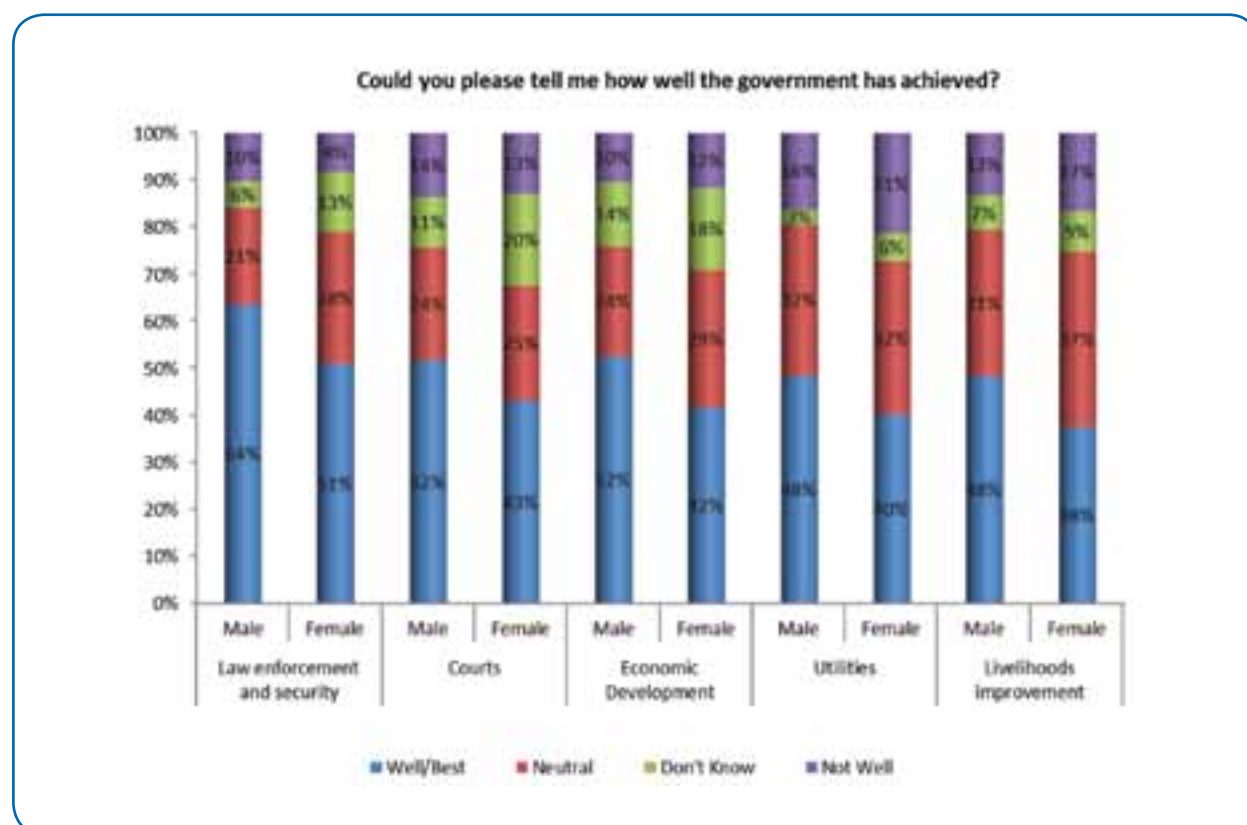
Livelihood improvement: Overall 43% 'well/best', 15% 'not well', 34% 'neutral', 8% 'don't know'.

Our country is developing moderately. The concern is that there are some people in poverty. Otherwise, the knowledge of our population is low and less educated. Some people were educated only to grade 8 or 9 and then dropped out of school because of the poverty.

FGD, rural male, 20-24, Kratie province

As with many other sectors, more males (48%) considered that the government had done 'well/best' on livelihood improvement, compared to 38% of females, of whom 37% were 'neutral'. Regionally there was variation with Phnom Penh and Tonle Sap responding most positively (47%) and the most negative responses in Mountain (20% 'not well') region. There were also differences in the responses by education levels on the government achievement on livelihood achievement: 31% of those with no schooling and 19% with primary education responded 'not well', in contrast to 50% of respondents with university education consider the government to be doing 'well/best' on livelihoods improvement, far more than for respondents with no schooling (22%).

Figure 18: Law enforcement and security, Courts, Economic Development, Utilities, Livelihoods improvement



DISCUSSION, DEBATE AND VOICING OPINION

In this chapter young people's participation in voicing opinion to public officials and in general political discussion is explored.

Participation levels, in terms of youth voicing their opinions to public officials, both to government officials or to NGO staff, are low (8%) compared to their high levels of understanding of the principles and support for proposed mechanisms of transparency and accountability. Those few who had done so, had not done so recently. The issues they raised were community issues, corruption, gangs, health and domestic violence.

Less than half of the respondents said they had talked about political matters with other people. Among those who ever talked, few said they talked 'often', and the frequency varied considerably by relationship, with more conversations in apparently more private, trusted relationships. Less than a third of respondents said they were personally interested in politics. Although those who do discuss politics do so most often with friends, few young people considered political preferences to be a reason to end a friendship.

A third element of good governance where media can have direct impact is participation, 'the degree of involvement by affected stakeholders.'⁴⁵ Citizen Voice considers whether people *are active participants* in the public flow of information and ideas,⁴⁶ and how they feel they have been heard by those in the political system and is key to securing democratic legitimacy. It is 'sufficient in amount if citizens believe, based on experience of the give and take of public debate, that the political system is responsive to their interests.'⁴⁷

Voicing Opinions to Public Officials

I want to get involved to achieve as well, but we are just citizens. Therefore, we have no opinions to share. Although we try to express [ourselves], they don't pay attention to us.

Family discussion, urban area, Battambang province

When asked if the respondents knew of anyone who has voiced their opinions to a public official in the last year, only 15% of the respondents answered positively. This was higher in rural (16%) than urban (11%) areas.

When asked if the respondents had voiced their opinions to a public official, fewer, only 8% of the respondents answered positively. There was an association between region and ability to voice ones opinion to public officials, with 17% of respondents from Phnom Penh answering positively compared to only 5-6% of respondents in other regions. The gender age group was also a determining factor with the most respondents expressing their concerns being males, 20-24 age groups.

⁴⁵ Overseas Development Institute (2006) Briefing Paper - Governance, Development and Aid Effectiveness: A quick guide to complex relationships. London: p2. The briefing paper draws on the findings of research reported in: Hyden, G., Court, J. and Mease, K., 2004, Making Sense of Governance: Empirical Evidence from Sixteen Developing Countries, Boulder, Co.: Lynne Rienner.

⁴⁶ Jacobson T and Pan L (2007). Indicating Citizen Voice: Communicative Action Measures for Media Development. Paper presented at Workshop on Measuring Press Freedom and Democracy: Methodologies, Uses and Impact. University of Pennsylvania Annenberg School of Communication, Center for Global Communication Studies: 1-2.

⁴⁷ Ibid, p 4.

Of all respondents who had voiced their opinion to public officials, 15% had done so in the last month, 38% had expressed their concerns 1-6 months ago, 13% had done so 7-12 months ago, and 34% said they had more than a year ago. The issues raised include community issues, corruption, gangs and health issues, and nearly all exchanges were with government officials, NGO staff and civil society staff.

With government officials, the topics raised were:

- Community issues (36).
- Corruption (13).
- Gang (7).
- Health and domestic violence (6,6).

With NGOs and civil society staff:

- Community issues (17).
- Corruption (9).
- Health issue (16) and HIV/AIDS (11).

Discussion of Political Issues

Political talk is a type of engagement and participation. Democratic discursive participation includes public deliberation and political discussion. 'Discursive deliberation' has five principal characteristics:⁴⁸

- It is a social activity of discourse with other citizens – talking, discussing, debating, etc.
- It is a form of participation, that provides an opportunity to develop and express views, and to 'come to understand and reach judgement about matters of public concern'.
- It includes, but is not limited to, the formal institutions and processes of political life.
- It can occur through a variety of media, including face-to-face exchanges, phone conversations, email, internet forums, etc.
- It is focused on issues of public concern, be they local, national or international.

Political discussion and deliberation are self-reinforcing social practices. That is, they are deemed appropriate and reinforced via repetition, familiarity, habits and practice.⁴⁹

Kim and Kim assert that 'everyday political talk might be one of the most readily available opportunities for ordinary citizens to construct the concept of the socio-political self in daily lives'. This talk is oriented to mutual understandings and is a gateway for dialogue for ordinary citizens in their daily lives.⁵⁰ The sort of talk is perhaps the only practical way through which citizens construct and reveal their identities, understand others, produce rules and resources for deliberation, enhance their opinions, transform the domestic spheres into the public sphere, and bridge their private lives to the political world.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Carpini M, Cook F, and Jacobs L (2007). Public Deliberations, Discursive Participation and Citizen Engagement: A review of empirical literature. *Annual Review of Political Science* 7(1): 315-344.

⁴⁹ Giddens A (1984) *The constitution of society*. Berkeley: University of California Press. Cited in Gastil J (2002) A Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Model of Public Deliberation in Small Face to Face Groups. *Communication Theory* 12: 398-422. and in Kim and Kim Kim J and Kim EJ (2008) Theorising Dialogic Deliberation: Everyday Political Talk as Communicative Action and Dialogue. *Communication Theory* 18: 51-70.

⁵⁰ Kim J and Kim EJ (2008) Theorising Dialogic Deliberation: Everyday Political Talk as Communicative Action and Dialogue. *Communication Theory* 18, p 58-59.

⁵¹ Ibid, p 66

Respondents were asked whether they had talked about political matters with other people. Well below half of the respondents (40%) replied positively.

Figure 19: Discussion, Debate, and Voicing Opinion by gender

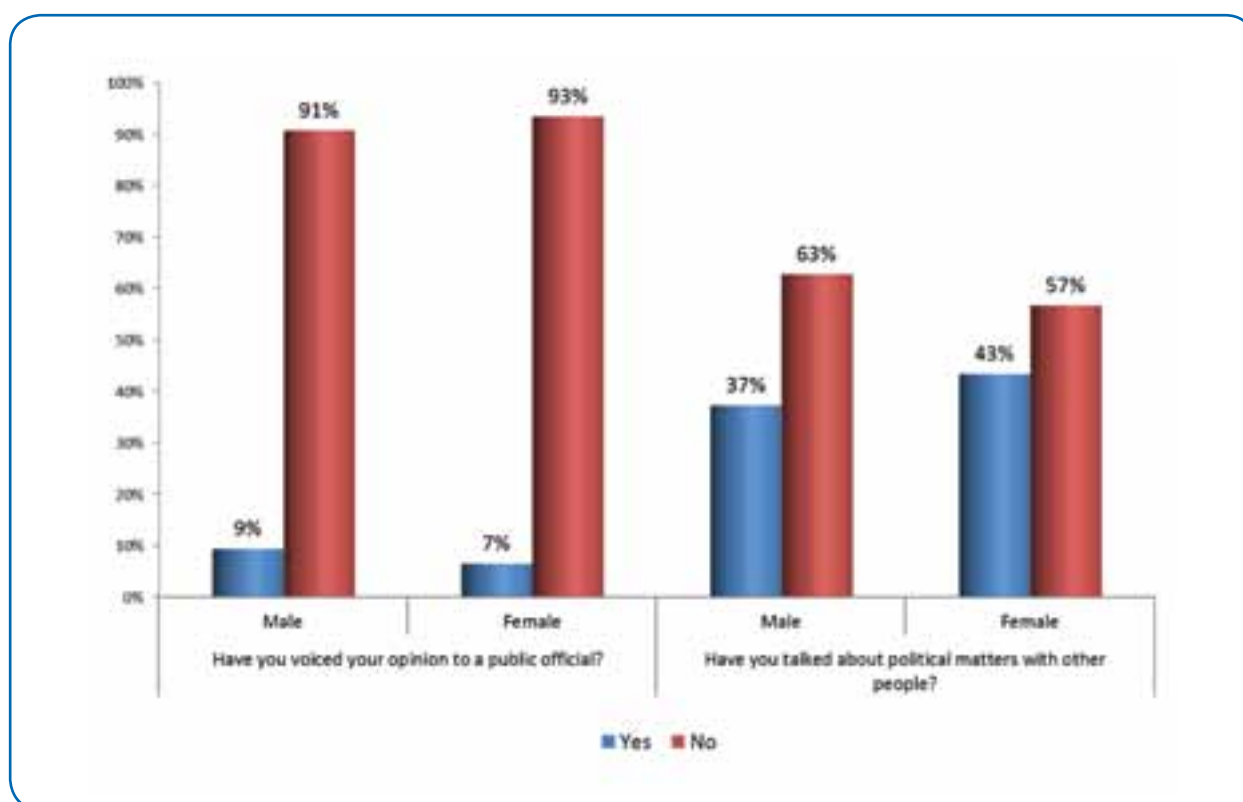
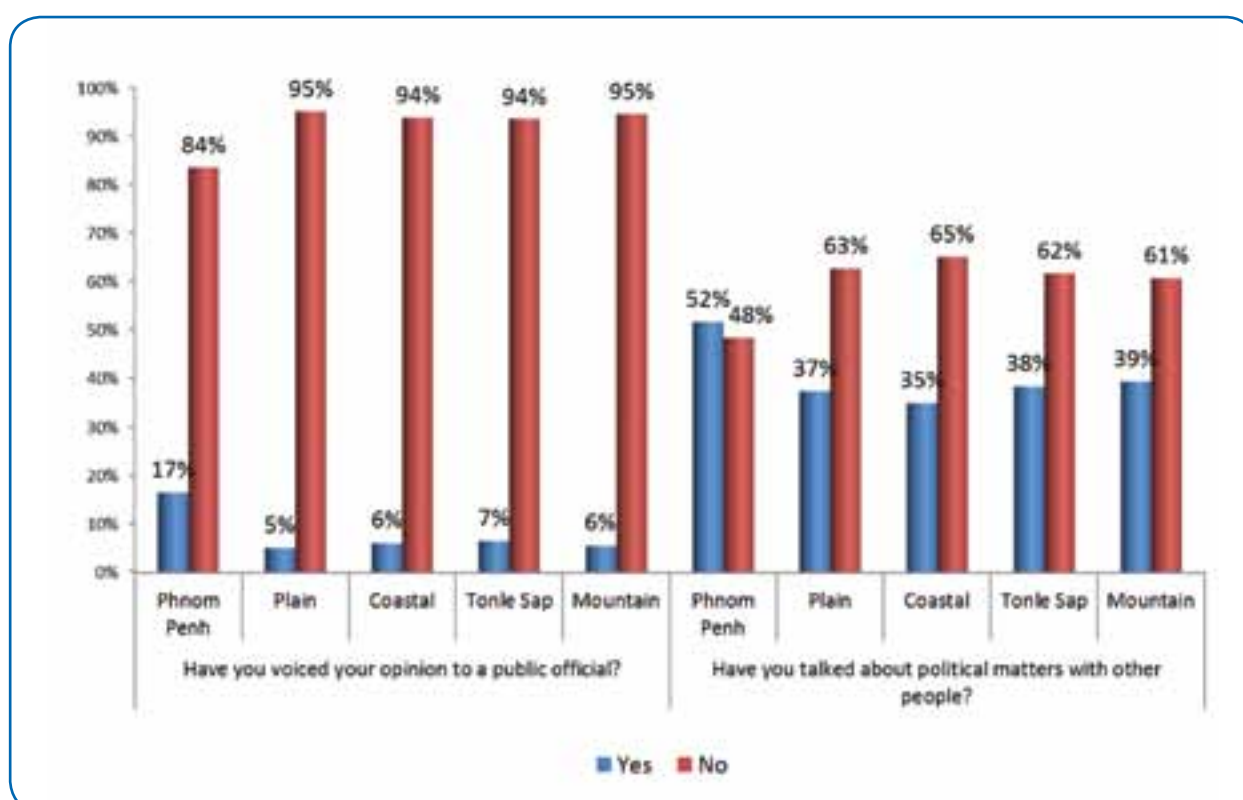


Figure 20: Discussion, Debate, and Voicing Opinion by region



There were significant differences by gender and region in terms of talking/discussing political matters. More women (43%) than males (37%) had talked about political matters with others. Phnom Penh dwellers (52%) had talked the most, and those from Coastal the least (35%).

There was no significant variation between the question and residence, but there was for age, gender and education. Fewer 15-19 year old (38%) respondents than 20-24 years (45%) old ones had ever discussed something about politics, the most by males 20-24 (45%). Talking about political matters increased with education: university-educated respondents (70%) who had talked about political issues with others, was notably larger than that of no-schooling ones (26%). In fact, 74% respondents with no education and 67% with primary education had never talked about political matters.

Among those who said they had talked about political matters, few said they talked 'often', and the frequency varied considerably by relationship, with more conversations in apparently more private, trusted relationships. In some relationships, political topics seem to have been avoided.

- Friends - 20% often, 31% never.
- Family members - 20% often, 46% never.
- Neighbours - 8% often, 66% never.
- Co-workers - 6% often, 83% never.
- Teacher/professors - 6%, 79%.

Interest in Politics

Respondents were asked whether they were personally interested in politics. Many possible answers were provided by respondents:

- Not interested at all: 25%.
- Not interested: 14%.
- Neither interested nor disinterested: 30%.
- Interested: 23%.
- Very interested: 7%.

There were significant differences by gender, region, age and education. More men than women (27%, 23%) were not interested in politics, but 33% said they were neither interested nor disinterested. Strongest interest was in Phnom Penh (8% 'very', 25% 'interested', but 34% 'neither') and Coastal (2% 'very', 35% 'interested'); least interested was in Mountain (35% not interested at all). Older respondents, especially males 20-24 were more interested (8% 'very', 28% 'interested'). Interest increased with higher education but not income.

This disinterest in politics seems to extend into friendships. Although those who do discuss politics do so most often with friends, very few considered political preferences to be a reason to end a friendship.

'If a friend of mine supported a political party I do not like, I would end the friendship'

More than three quarters of respondents (79%) disagreed with the statement; whilst about 8% of respondents agreed with the statement; and another 6% of respondents did not reply. The only significant

differences were by region: The highest proportion (88%) of respondents in Mountain disagreed with the statement followed by respondents in Tonle Sap (82%), Coastal (83%), Phnom Penh (79%) and Plain (64%) who disagreed with the statement as well.

Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Expand understanding about role/responsibility of government (on commune and national level), particularly to address community and commune concerns.
- Expand awareness of democratic (political) mechanisms that can be used to present and seek solutions to community, commune and national problems.
- Encourage discussion about politics and social problems.
- Build skills in discussion, problem-solving and solution-seeking.
- Promote and build social approval for voicing opinions to public officials and for discussing politics. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Provide 'spaces' for voicing opinions to public officials and discussing politics in community and in the media.
- Model skills for speaking, listening and following up with public officials.
- Facilitate these discussions and encounters with public officials in a respectful manner.
- Show signs of social approval for voicing opinions to public officials and for discussing politics in programmes, by youth, parents and public officials.

DECISION-MAKING

In this chapter, young people's involvement in decision-making is the aspect of participation that is presented.

While the vast majority stated that they felt Cambodians had a right to be involved in decision-making, that women should be involved in decision-making, and that the government had been sincere in its attempts to involve the youth of Cambodia in decision making, their actual participation in decision-making at the commune-level was limited, with only 4% saying they had participated in making decisions on commune plans. One possible explanation is that youth regard 'participation in decision-making' more broadly, to include other aspects of their lives, not just in terms of government and policy-making, and focus their participation on community-service activities rather than policy and government decision-making.

Key points of agreement about the interaction between governance and development are that, despite the challenge of defining the concept, governance refers to processes; that it relates to the relationship between state and society; and that governance refers to the nature of the rules that regulate the public realm, the space where state, economic and societal actors interact to make decisions.⁵²

UNDP asserts that 'civic engagement may be distinguished from participation per se in that it is specifically associated with efforts to establish channels of voice, representation and accountability at the state level'.⁵³ Also UNDP makes the point that Civic engagement entails several interrelated but distinct processes. These are: people's involvement in decision making; eliciting their contribution to development interventions; and their participation in sharing in the benefits from the development process.⁵⁴

The 2009 Situation Analysis of Youth in Cambodia revealed that there was less participation of the youths because of the lack of encouragement from the parents and village leaders, and especially from the youths in the rural areas. The report indicated that the parents and leaders viewed that the youths are lacking knowledge or experience in the field of election and democracy. On the local level, many community leaders feel youths have little to participate and typically only ask young people to help carry out decisions, rather than help create them.⁵⁵

Earlier this report presented the finding that youth were very receptive to accountability and transparency in principle, and yet supported specific approaches to varying degrees. One idea that did get strong support was the 'right to raise ideas.' This chapter elaborates on youth attitudes and practices about participating in decision-making.

Support for Involvement in Decision-Making

Nearly all (86%) of respondents agreed with the statement that '**Cambodians have a right of involvement in decision-making**', as did they agree (84%) with '**People have rights to participate in decision-making**'. Since these questions are so similar, just one will be presented in detail.

Support for the statement '**Cambodians have a right of involvement in decision-making**' was strong and not ambiguous (86% 'agree', 4% 'disagree', 7% 'neutral' and 4% 'don't know'). There were no differences by most sub-groups, except region and education. Phnom Penh (91%) expressed strongest agreement, and least agreement was in Plains (78%). Agreement increased with education, with limited ambivalence except those with no schooling, among whom the most neutral answers were given.

Most (78%) of the respondents agreed that the government has been sincere in its attempt to encourage youth to be involved in its decisions. There are differences by both gender and regions. Youth from Mountain (83%), Phnom Penh (83%) and Tonle Sap (80%) expressed strongest agreement with the statement. However, in contrast to the quantitative findings some of those interviewed during the focus

⁵² Court J (2006). Governance, Development and Aid Effectiveness: A Quick Guide to Complex Relationships. London: Overseas Development Institute.

⁵³ UNDP Evaluation Office (2002) Civic Engagement. Essentials No 8. New York; UNDP, p.1.

⁵⁴ Ibid p 1

⁵⁵ UN Country Team (2009). Situation Analysis of Youth in Cambodia. Phnom Penh: United Nations.

groups mentioned their own experiences in such a way that indicate they would likely have disagreed with the statements.

I have never seen any involvement of young people in decision making. Recently, the Youth Council of Cambodia (YCC) proposed a letter with the thumb prints of the youths to authority, but there has been no reply.

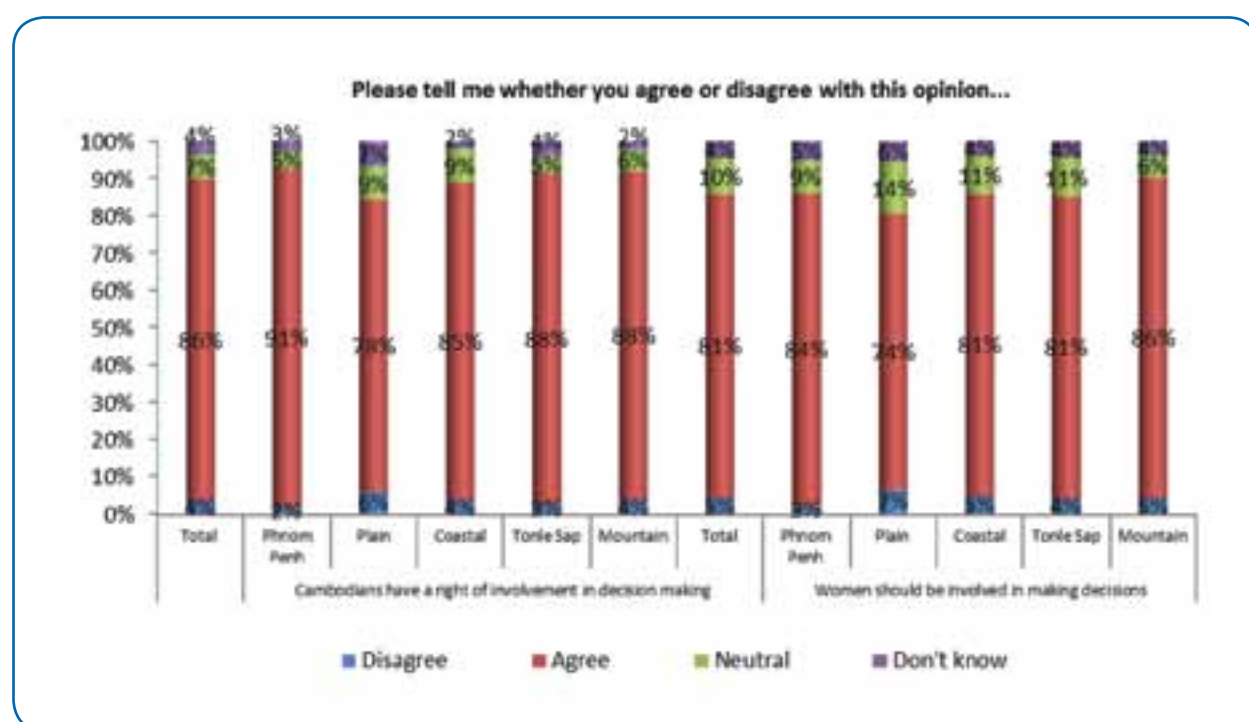
In-depth interview, NGO's representative, Kampong Cham

However, in the survey, there was equally strong agreement (81%) that **'Women should be involved in decision-making about important issues'**. There were no gender differences on this matter. Strongest agreement was expressed in Mountain (86%) and Phnom Penh (84%) and among older respondents, especially females 20-24 (85%). Agreement increased with education and income.

Satisfaction with women's involvement was similarly high: 84% agreed with the statement **'I am satisfied with how women are involved in decision-making'**. Males (85%) agreed slightly more than females (82%), of whom 10% were neutral. Lowest agreement was in Plain (78%), and agreement increased with education level.

Satisfaction with their personal participation was slightly less but still strong, with 75% agreeing **'I am satisfied with my involvement in decision-making'**. More males (79%) than females (71%) agreed, and nearly a quarter combined were either 'neutral' (17%) or 'don't know' (7%). Agreement was strongest in Mountain (84%) and lowest in Coastal (69%) and Plain (68%), and among older respondents, especially males 20-24 (82%). Agreement also increased with education but not with income.

Figure 21: Decision-making by region



Participation in Decision-Making at the Commune Level

Studies on participants in deliberations, such as in juries, have concluded that when people are given the opportunity to voice their opinion, their sense that the process has been fair and its outcome is legitimate increases, whether or not they agree with the outcome.⁵⁶

*Public discussions need to accommodate significant differences in speaking and reasoning traditions... because different perspective are linked to distinct grammars, methods of expression and ways of judging conflicting knowledge claims.*⁵⁷

Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw assert that in order for deliberation to be effective, there are several requirements to enable the communication to be logical, informed, reflective and moral.⁵⁸ These include:

- Sufficient opportunities to speak. This should take into account that some people may require more time than others to express their views.
- Skills to listen. A standard and norm of mutual respect is necessary for adequate comprehension and consideration.
- Skills to speak.
- Finally, an identifiable social space is necessary to convene these deliberations.

Looking more specifically at the study results on decision-making at the commune level in Cambodia, a gap between principle and practice seems to emerge, suggesting that certain elements Burkhalter & Gastil Kelshaw note may be missing.

Agreement with the statement 'Commune councils **should consult villages about commune plans**' (84%) matched agreement with more general statements about participating in decision-making. There were slight differences by gender, with males (87%) agreeing more than females (81%), and across regions where strongest agreement was in Phnom Penh (88%) and Mountain (88%) and lowest in Plain (76%).

This agreement contrasted with the very mixed response to '**Everyone could participate in commune council meetings without invitation**' (38% 'agree', 48% 'disagree', 8% 'neutral', 7% 'don't know'). This range of opinions was consistent across the sub-groups, with some slight variations. Males (42%) agreed more than females (33%), of whom (nearly a fifth) were either 'neutral' (10%) or didn't know (8%). Respondents in the Plain region disagreed the least (40%) but nearly another quarter were 'neutral' (13%) or 'don't know' (11%). This is in sharp contrast to the findings discussed earlier where the majority of respondents expressed agreement to the statement that citizens have a right to debate with their leaders (70%) and are free to raise their ideas (74%). Possibly, the specificity of the question which actually contained two ideas – participating in commune council meetings and having invitations to do so – underlies this contradictory response.

Looking at actual practice, very few (4%) reported that they had participated in making decisions on commune plan projects. There were very small but still statistically significant differences according to age and education. Again the specificity of the question, which actually contained two ideas – participating in decision-making and specific type of project – underlies this seeming contradiction between participating in decision-making as a principle, satisfaction with it and actual experience.

⁵⁶ Thibault and Walker, Tyler and others cited in Carpini M, Cook F, and Jacobs L (2007). Public Deliberations, Discursive Participation and Citizen Engagement: A review of empirical literature. Annual Review of Political Science 7(1): 327.

⁵⁷ Ibid, p 407.

⁵⁸ Gastil J (2002) A Conceptual Definition and Theoretical Model of Public Deliberation in Small Face to Face Groups. Communication Theory 12: 403-404.

This low level of participation is also in line with reported experience ‘voicing opinion to public officials’, which only 8% had done overall, and was highest in Phnom Penh (17%) and among men 20-24 (14%) and university educated respondents (21%).

Another possible explanation is that in responding, youth considered ‘decision-making’ more broadly, in other aspects of their lives, not just in terms of government and policy-making. This potential explanation is borne out in the later chapter about Civic Engagement, in which more than three-quarters of respondents reported volunteering but very few reported it being related to policy-making or politics, and a minority said they belonged to political (only 3%) or community (21%) organisations.

Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Encourage and facilitate participation in decision-making as an outcome of debate and deliberation:
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience). particularly local issues that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.
 - Focus upon changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.
 - Focus on exploring a range of feasible, possible responses so that decisions can be made and acted upon by officials, to positively reinforce the practice for both citizens and authorities.
- Address – by removing or reforming – barriers to participation in decision-making, such as invitations to commune council meetings:
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience).
- Improve knowledge about the mechanisms and processes of government decision-making, particularly to address community and commune concerns.
- Expand awareness of democratic (political) mechanisms that can be used to be involved in decision-making.
- Promote and build social approval for youth involvement in government decision-making. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Provide ‘spaces’ for being involved in decision-making in the media.
- Model skills for speaking, listening and making decisions among youth and involving public officials.
- Facilitate this decision-making practice in a respectful, constructive manner.
- Show signs of social approval for being involved in government decision-making.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Another aspect of participation is being involved in voluntary efforts and organisations. This section of the report explores youth participation in a wide range of organisations and looks at the amount of time they typically spend in such activities. The analytical categories are based upon UNICEF's Typology of Civic Engagement (see Appendix 2).

Youth have shown, both by their voluntary actions and the data presented earlier in this report, that they are capable of identifying problems in their communities and providing community assistance and support. However, they are not engaging in political or policy approaches to address these issues.

Engagement in community-level service may serve as a base for encouraging participation in decision-making and policy about community-level issues; it is widespread, and appears to be a socially acceptable, legitimate approach to community problems.

This suggests that the volunteerism, which is widespread across nearly all subgroups defined in this study, may be organised independently of formal 'groups', conducted on an ad hoc basis, or via groups and/or organisations that were not included in the Civic Engagement Typology.

Youth involvement in media projects is an experience and skill-base that can be tapped into to develop more youth-oriented media projects. These media skills can be focused to explore and present community-level issues, and to positively reflect existing youth volunteerism in response to them. Such youth media projects could be way to ask and show how voluntary responses may be organised to address community-level issues. When the responses include policy advocacy or engaging in political processes, while still operating within the widely accepted and common voluntary practices, they would model an expanded range of youth responses.

The term 'civic participation' and 'civic engagement' are often used interchangeably. Civic engagement can be defined as individual and collective action to improve wellbeing of communities or nations.⁵⁹ UNDP's *Human Development Report 1993* defines civic engagement 'as a process, not an event that closely involves people in the economic, social, cultural and political processes that affect their lives'.⁶⁰

Several studies about Cambodia society identified that the volunteerism is important to development of social capital and engendering reciprocity.^{61, 62}

UNICEF, citing Mysliwiec's study of youth volunteerism and social capital, summarized the current cultural context of participation in Cambodia.

⁵⁹ UNICEF EAPRO (2008) *Young People's Civic Engagement in East Asia and the Pacific: A regional study conducted by Innovations in Civic Participation*. Bangkok: Unicef. p 34.

⁶⁰ Cited in UNDP Evaluation Office (2002) *Civic Engagement. Essentials No 8*. New York; UNDP

⁶¹ Ebihara, M. M (1968). "Svay, a Khmer village in Cambodia". Columbia. Columbia University.

⁶² Brown, Eleanor (2008). *Volunteerism: Harnessing the Potential to Develop Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: Youth Star Cambodia in cooperation with United Nations Volunteers.

Cambodia has a long tradition of mutual assistance and self-help centered around the temple (pagoda associations), as well as a hierarchical society and strong notions of patronage. The Khmer Rouge Regime reinforced a sense of passivity among the population, which continues to affect participation in Cambodia in general.⁶³

Youths in Cambodia mostly get involved in society with support from the youth-oriented NGOs who are engaged in the community service and training at the grass root level. The study of CARE in 2007 in Koh Kong Province indicated that the youths established groups such as saving groups, home-based care related activities, sports and groups that work on the environment, sanitation and hygiene.⁶⁴

Volunteering

A large majority of Cambodian youth (68%) report that they have volunteered. Volunteering was higher among males (72%) than females (64%). The most volunteering occurred in Plains (79%) and the least in Tonle Sap (49%). There were no urban/rural differences. Volunteering did increase with educational level but not across income.

The most common forms of volunteering⁶⁵ were in community assistance (87%) and community service through schools (51%). Mass media projects were the third most common form of volunteering (23%). Far fewer youth reported being involved in community groups (21%) or a youth association (14%). Very few youth reported volunteering related to policy-making or politics. In fact, participation in political (3%), trade, business, professional (5%) or religious (8%) organisations was reported by very few youth.

Looking at volunteering practice, per the Civic Engagement Typology, most respondents reported that their volunteering had been recent. Three-quarters (73%) had volunteered in the past two months. This was highest in Plain (82%) and among older respondents both males 20-24 (80%) and females 20-24 (79%).

However, the duration⁶⁶ was limited for most: Half of the youth volunteers (53%) said their volunteering was occasional, two hours or less. Another 39% said their activity was more than two hours, but very few (8%) reported long-term volunteering of 20 or more hours. Duration of participation ranged from 1 to 240 hours a week. On average was 8.2 hours. Most common amount of time reported was 2 hours a week. These figures suggest what youth would consider to be reasonable amounts of time for a new project or programme activity. Much more could be regarded as exceptional or burdensome.

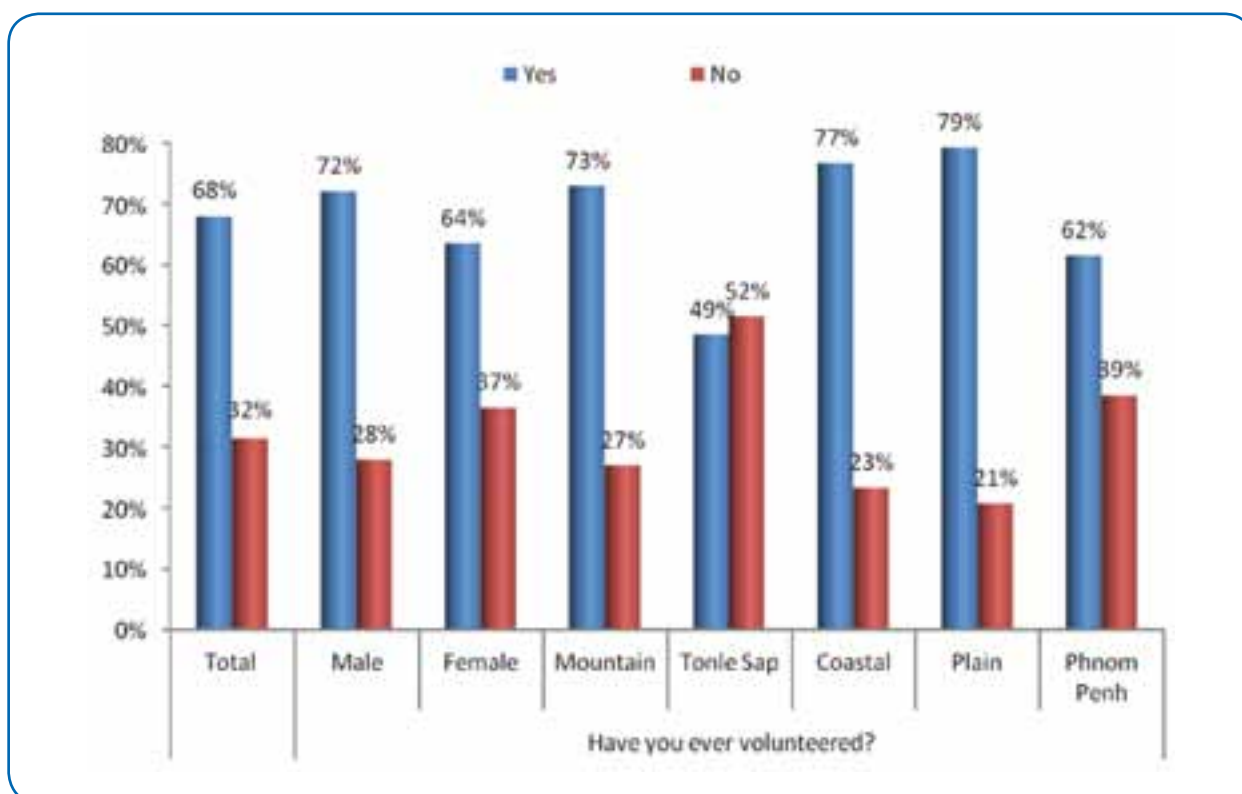
⁶³ UNICEF EAPRO (2008) Young People's Civic Engagement in East Asia and the Pacific: A regional study conducted by Innovations in Civic Participation. Bangkok: Unicef. p 34.

⁶⁴ CARE International-Cambodia (2007). Baseline Survey Report: Literacy and Livelihoods Empowering Adolescents for Development (LEAD) Project. Phnom Penh: CARE International-Cambodia, June 2007

⁶⁵ A number of the organisations included were specified defined by the Civic Engagement Typology in the study brief.

⁶⁶ These three categories of duration (<2 hours, >2 hours, 20+ hours) were defined by the Civic Engagement Typology in the study brief.

Figure 22: Ever volunteered by region and gender



Focus group discussions with the youths in the Provinces and Phnom Penh support the figures that most youth are engaged in the community life activities.

I live near a house where there is a sick person. He is older, so I go with him to the health centre when he gets sick. I prepare food and send it to him. I work in the community training and explaining drug consequences to the people and to youths.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Battambang province

I have participated in volunteer activities such as in maintaining the environment, arranging exhibitions in the town, raising funds for orphans and finally in the commune meeting.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

I used to help a garment factory worker who was sick. I sent her to the health centre and took care of her including buying medicine, preparing clothes and food, and carrying water. [When she died] I washed the dishes and prepared food with elders during the funeral ceremony.

FGD, rural female, 20-24, Kampong Cham

The survey did not explore motivations for volunteering but the qualitative study did. Young people noted both advantages and disadvantages of volunteering. Advantages were the satisfaction of helping and making a contribution to Cambodia's development. Both youth and their parents consider this as positive a reflection of the individual and the family.

I received experiences and improved knowledge. . .Another reason is that it makes me happier when I have helped the people.

FGD, rural female, 20-24, Kampot province

We build our reputation. When our kids help solve problems in the society, we – meaning to say their parents – have a good reputation in the society. It is said, 'Look! His kids help others in the society, as well as the community. Look!' When children are good, parents also have a good reputation in the society.

Family discussion, urban area, Battambang province

Disadvantages were cost and time spent on activities some youths or their parents do not consider to be important.

We have to spend more money to buy gasoline. It is also time consuming. We do not get money or a salary and we spend time teaching the people. Sometimes we spend the whole day.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Battambang province

There [are more] difficulties in these] activities. . . We spend time and sometimes parents blame us when we tell them that we are volunteering. They accuse us of going for pleasure.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang province

I spend more than 2 hours each month and this requires me to give up my study time.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham province

Organisations

According to UNICEF's Typology of Civic Engagement, a wide range of activities constitute civic engagement:

..activities cutting across the social, political, economic, cultural and religious spheres. Despite the different forms and modalities civic engagement activities may take, their ultimate goal is to improve the collective wellbeing of members of a community, region or nation, and not to promote a particular religious ideology or political party.

While there were variations by gender, region and education, the overall levels of participation in political organisations was very low. Males (5%) participated in political organisations more than females (2%). Respondents from Mountain (7%) and with university education (11%) were most involved in political organisations.

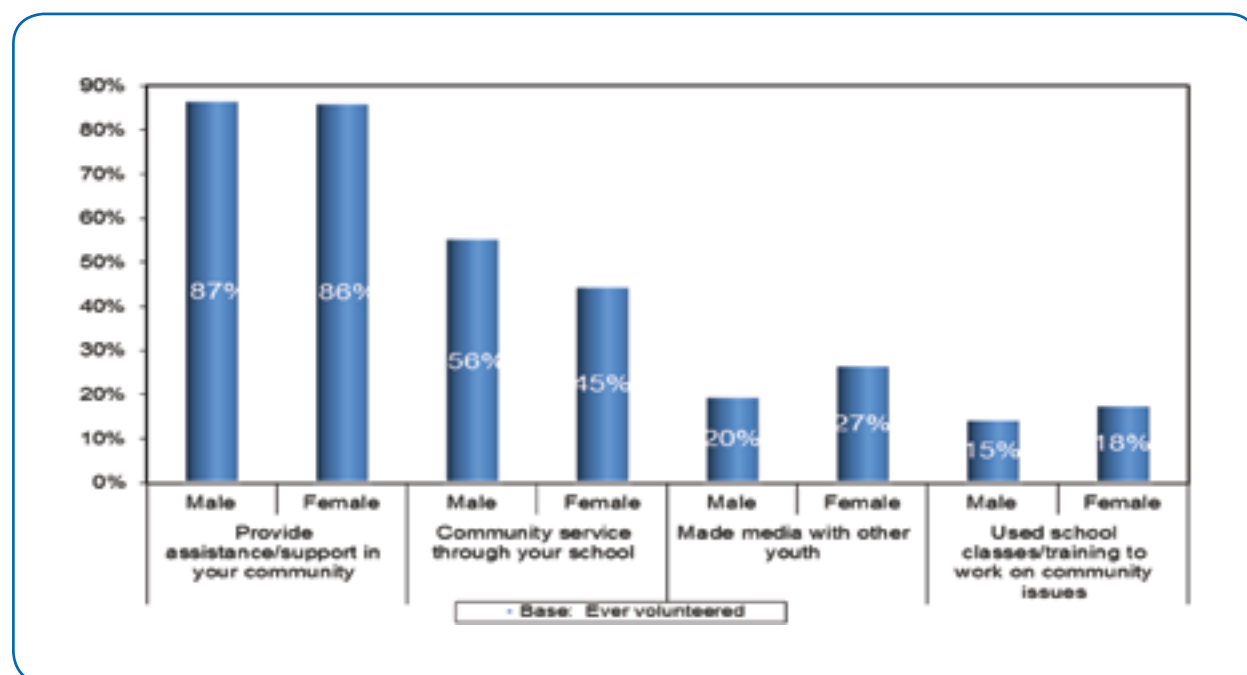
The highest participation in trade, business, and professional organisations was reported in Coastal (10%) and among university educated respondents (11%) but still at relatively low levels compared to other activities.

Similarly with religious organisation there were some variations by gender, region, income and education, but even among the most active subgroups – university educated (16%) and highest income quintile (12%) overall participation in religious organisations was low.

Despite high levels of volunteerism on community-based projects, far fewer youth reported being involved in a community group (21%) or a youth association (14%). This suggests that the volunteerism, which is widespread across nearly all subgroups defined in this study, may be organised independently of formal ‘groups’, conducted on an ad hoc basis, or via groups and/or organisations that were not included in the Civic Engagement Typology.

Community group participation varied by sub-groups. Half as many males (14%) than females (28%) had been involved in community groups, which were most common in Coastal (32%), Plains (27%) and Phnom Penh (24%), and among fewer urban (17%) than rural (22%) respondents. Participation fluctuated across education and income groups.

Figure 23: Type of volunteering (base: ever volunteered) by gender



Recommendations

Encouraging Civic Participation

- Focus on commonly recognised community-based issues, and ones that have been the focus of service volunteering, as they are clearly identifiable, relevant and voluntary responses and have legitimacy.
- Find out how voluntary activities are organised, if not via formal groups, and design similar programme organisational structures.
- Plan programme activities to take about the same amount of time as other voluntary activities, so that the demands of participation are similar and likely to seem familiar and reasonable.
- The youth associations should be expanded in all regions promoting the participation of males aged 15-19, and females aged 20-24, and those with primary and secondary education.

Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Link community-based and media project experiences to present how voluntary responses to community-level issues may be addressed using policy advocacy or political processes as well as through community-service.
- Use media projects to explore and present community-level issues that are commonly recognised by Cambodian youth. Ask and show how voluntary responses may be organised to address such issues.
- Model an expanded range of voluntary responses to community issues.
- Present voluntary responses that include policy advocacy and engaging in political processes such as voicing opinions to public officials or attending commune council meetings. Frame these new forms of voluntary participation within the widely-accepted and commonly known voluntary practices.

VOTING AND ELECTIONS

Voting in elections and being a candidate in an election is the form of participation that this chapter focuses upon.

While nearly three-quarters of the survey respondents said they had heard of 'democracy', nearly three-quarters of them could not state ('don't know') what democracy means to them. Among those who did say what democracy means to them, neither elections nor voting were mentioned.

Nearly all supported the statement **'All villagers should vote on the village chief'** and two-thirds agreed that **'District government should be elected by all citizens.'** But the response to the idea that **'The government should include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country'** was more mixed with only half agreeing.

Three-quarters supported the statement **'All political parties should appear equally on TV and radio'** and even more agreed that **'People should have the rights to know the names of political candidates.'** But the response to the idea that **'Voters should select individuals, not parties on the ballot'** was divided evenly, with a third agreeing and another third disagreeing.

In October 1991, the Agreement on Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, generally recognized as the Paris Peace Accords, was signed after lengthy civil war in the nation. The United Nations played an important role in organising the election process in Cambodia under the temporary administrative authority of the country: the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).⁶⁷

Democracy was primarily promoted through the National Assembly election in 1993. As stated in the constitution, National Assembly elections are held every five years. In 1998, the election for the second mandate of the National Assembly was conducted with the 1993 model. Then the Senate was founded, known as the second legislative body. In 2001 the Commune Law was officially approved offering the basic legal framework in order to establish and operate Commune Councils, as the representative bodies for their people via election with 5 year mandates.

In 2002, the Commune Council elections were conducted.⁶⁸ The National Assembly is now in its fourth mandate, the Senate in its third mandate, and Commune Councils in their second mandate.

Cambodia's electoral system has been described as 'a good system flawed in execution.'⁶⁹ EU election observers stated that the 2008 National Assembly Elections showed 'some progress but still fall short of key international standards'⁷⁰ noting lack of impartiality in election administration, improper and mistaken deletion of names of voters from the voters list and media coverage that did not provide 'free and equal access to the media for all electoral contestants.'⁷¹

⁶⁷ Gallup J.(2002). Cambodia's Electoral System: A Window of Opportunity for Reform. In Croissant A, Bruns G, and John M (Eds), Electoral Politics in Southeast & East Asia (pp 25-73). Singapore: Freiderich Ebert Stiftum. pp 25-73

⁶⁸ Romeo LG and Spyckerelle L (2003). Decentralisation Reforms and Commune-Level Services Delivery in Cambodia. Case study submitted at 'Local Government Pro-Poor Service Delivery', Manila, Philippines, 9-13 February 2004. p 1

⁶⁹ Op cit p. 38

⁷⁰ European Union Election Observation Mission. (July 29, 2008). Preliminary Statement. p 1.

⁷¹ Ibid p 7.

Survey respondents were asked a number of questions about elections, and their own voting practices.

Elections

While 72% of the survey respondents said they had heard of 'democracy', nearly three-quarters (72%) of them could not state ('don't know') what democracy means to them. Of the rest who did offer a definition, neither elections nor voting were mentioned. Still, about two-thirds of Cambodians consider that the government is achieving 'well' on elections and that 'people can change the government if they are dissatisfied'.

Only a very few respondents were aware of elections besides commune and national elections (2%). Of the few who did, 20 individual respondents were aware of district elections and 23 were aware of provincial/city council elections, and even among these, nearly all were not sure the last one was conducted.

Opinions about the Election Process

Survey respondents were asked about their support or disagreement for a range of changes to how elections are conducted in Cambodia. These reforms in the questions were based upon discussion and previous research including studies conducted by the International Republican Institute (IRI) and The Asia Foundation. The questions covered the appeal of voting and representation; election campaigning and more transparent voting procedures.

Voting and representation

Nearly all (87%) supported the statement '**All villagers should vote on the village chief**' and two-thirds (66%) agreed that '**District government should be elected by all citizens.**' But the response to the idea that '**The government should include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country**' was more mixed: 48% 'agree', 17% 'disagree', 13% 'neutral', 22% 'don't know'.

While there were differences in support for the statement '**All villagers should vote on the village chief**', overall few disagreed (4%), were neutral (4%) or did not know (5%). Slight but statistically significant differences were across all sub-groups. More males (89%) than females (85%) agreed, and agreement was highest in Mountain (94%) and disagreement greatest in Coastal (8%). There were not differences between urban and rural respondents, however. Agreement was stronger among older respondents 20-24, in both genders, and increased across the five income quintiles, with more support expressed by wealthier respondents.

Differences about the statement '**District government should be elected by all citizens,**' was a bit more varied: more disagreed (10%), were neutral (9%) or did not know (15%). More males (69%) than females (63%) agreed and more females were neutral (11%) or answered 'don't know' (17%). Again agreement was highest in Mountain (75%) and disagreement greatest in Coastal (17%). Agreement did not differ by age group, aside from older males 20-24 (72% agreement).

There was mixed response to the idea that '**the government should include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country**' differed across all sub-groups. More males agreed (55%) or disagreed (19%) than females who agreed less (43%) but were neutral (16%) and answered 'don't know' more (26%). Agreement was strongest in Mountain (55%) and Tonle Sap (54%), while nearly a quarter (24%) disagreed in Coastal. There were no differences between urban and rural respondents, however. Agreement differed by age group, with highest agreement among older males 20-24 (58%). Agreement increased and 'don't know' decreased as education level increased.

Election campaigning and voting procedures

Three-quarters (78%) supported the statement **'All political parties should appear equally on TV and radio'** and even more agreed (82%) that **'People should have the right to know the names of political candidates'**. But the response to the idea that **'Voters should select individuals, not parties on the ballot'** was divided evenly: 31% 'agree', 33% 'disagree', 11% 'neutral', 25% 'don't know'.

Support for **'All political parties should appear equally on TV and radio'** was 78% 'agree', 5% 'disagree', 10% 'neutral' and 8% 'don't know'. There were slight but statistically significant differences across all sub-groups but overall support was strong. Agreement was strongest in Mountain (87%), Phnom Penh (80%) and Tonle Sap (79%), while more from Plain were neutral (15%) or disagreed (14%). There was more urban agreement (82%) than rural (77%). Agreement differed by age group, with highest agreement among older males 20-24 (81%). Agreement increased as education level and income increased.

While there were differences in support for the statement **'People should have the right to know the names of political candidates'** overall few disagreed (4%), were neutral (7%) or did not know (7%). Slight but statistically significant differences were across all sub-groups. More males (85%) than females (79%) agreed, and agreement was highest in Mountain (87%) and lowest in Plain (77%). Urban respondents (87%) agreed more than rural (81%). Agreement was stronger among older respondents 20-24, in both genders. Agreement with the statement increased with education and income levels.

In focus groups, respondents discussed how they assess the character and performance of individual candidates to make their voting decisions.

Before I decide to elect someone, I have to observe his relationship with ministries, villagers and authorities - whether he has good relationships or not. We investigate his work performance and decision making.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampot province

I observe good performance and whether he involves [himself] in development or not. For example, if I voted him to be the leader I must observe him on his practice. If he performs improperly, I will not vote for him.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang Province

Opinion on the statement that **'Voters should select individuals, not parties, on the ballot'** was divided evenly: 31% 'agree', 33% 'disagree', 11% 'neutral', 25% 'don't know'.

There was also statistically significant but relatively small variations across sub-groups for this idea. Combined percentages of neutral and don't know were often consistent. Disagreement was the same by gender (33% male and female), but stronger agreement was expressed by males (36%) than females (27%), of whom more were neutral (14%) or 'don't know' (27%). Mountain had the clearest opinions (36% agree, 38% disagree, 7% neutral, 18% don't know), and Coastal also expressed strong disagreement (38%). Strong disagreement was also expressed by those with secondary (35%) and high school education (42%).

Voting Practices

The data indicates that a number of young Cambodians are not exercising their right to vote. Of those who were eligible to vote in the 2007 commune election, 54% did not go to vote. Their stated reasons for not voting were logistical: not eligible or no name in the list or busy at home/workplace, living far way from the commune office. Very few identified a lack of information. Some of those who are not voting are not yet eligible to vote or have not yet registered. However, among those who are eligible to vote 21% are not registered. Their stated reasons are not about lack of belief or confidence in voting but logistical – lack of information about registration or being busy.

Since 2002, communal elections have been held as part of a wider process of decentralization reform.⁷²

Registering to vote occurs as part of the process of organising elections in Cambodia. So while all people with Cambodian citizenship who are aged 18 or older are eligible to vote, the opportunity to register to vote has not yet occurred for many of the younger respondents, who were not yet 18 at the time of the last election.

The last commune election was conducted in 2008, so respondents aged 20 or older would have been eligible to vote in that election and thus most should have been able to register to vote. For this analysis, then, only respondents aged 20 or older are included.

... we've got to elect a leader correctly to develop the nation because we're youths and voters. If we choose a leader incorrectly, the leadership cannot help reach the goal.

In-depth interview, NGO representative, Phnom Penh

Of the respondents aged 20 and older, 76% said they were registered to vote. The respondents who were registered voters were asked on the reasons why they decided to register. Multiple answers were possible. The majority (68%) said they registered to 'select leaders' and 'to develop the country' (7%). Another quarter said they did so as an obligation as a citizen (25%) or because they had the right to vote (14%). A few respondents reported that they voted to avoid the attention of the village head.

⁷² Romeo LG and Spyckerelle L (2003). Decentralisation Reforms and Commune-Level Services Delivery in Cambodia. Case study submitted at 'Local Government Pro-Poor Service Delivery', Manila, Philippines, 9-13 February 2004.

These contrast with earlier findings in which a quarter (26%) of respondents said they had not heard the term 'democracy'. Of those who had, many could not state what democracy meant to them.

Of the respondents aged 21 and older, 53% said they did not vote in the commune election in 2007. Among those who were eligible to vote then but had not voted, key reasons for not voting were not being old enough to vote at the time of the election (30%), their name not being on the list (14%), too busy at home/workplace (19%) and living far away from commune office (16%).

Being a Candidate for Public Office

Scholars of civil society and development practice recognise that there is a pathway from voluntary to political participation. This pathway may be direct or it may be shaped and adapted by other influences.⁷³

Most respondents, despite their support for more transparency and accountability did not themselves consider being a candidate for public office. Many focus group study participants spoke of the need for leaders and public officials to have a strong positive character.

I think that to be a commune councillor you must have good characteristics such as politeness, gentility, knowledge, experience. [You must] not be arguable and must have a high responsibility in decision making.

FGD, rural male, 15-19, Kampong Cham Province

Firstly, they have to have good knowledge, capacity, and bravery. Next, they must have age. If they are 18 and possess what I have stated above as well as good knowledge of the law. . . they will be responsible, with a good character, a good relationship with villagers and no corruption.

FGD, urban female, 15-19, Battambang Province

This expectation and respect for leaders good character, is also a factor in encouraging youth to pursue a role in politics or government. One family member spoke approvingly of the prospect.

If my children [want to go into political activities or politics] I'd be happy because my children would be getting involved in social activities and helping society grow and develop.

Family discussion, mother, rural area, Kratie Province

Others spoke of the need for knowledge and skills before considering becoming a candidate for public office.

⁷³ Walker E (2008). Contingent Pathways from Joiner to Activist: The Indirect Effect of Participation in Voluntary Associations on Civic Engagement. Sociological Forum 23(1):116-143.

To become commune councillors, first we have to learn what the good and weak points of our commune leaders are. We have to return to learn about how to solve the issues in the commune. We have to be aware of the concerns people have and what their needs are. Then we can stand as a candidate.

FGD, urban male, 20-24, Battambang Province

Only when we have capacity can we get involved in political activities. We cannot have only one skill [if we want] to get involved in politics. Facilitation skills are very important. We also have to visit vulnerable people. We have to be strong so that we can do.

Family discussion, young female, rural area, Kratie Province

There were several reasons young people noted as to why they would not be suitable. In some cases, their lack of education or knowledge was the reason they did not consider themselves suitable for public office.

I think I cannot because my hands are full with business and my family and I am not a highly-educated man.

Family discussion, Phnom Penh

More than half of participants (57%) disagreed with the statement, 'I would not stand as a candidate in the commune council though I have enough capacity and money'. This may indicate that they felt they could stand as a candidate in the commune council if they had enough money and capacity. This suggests that skills and money are key barriers to youth considering public office.

There were significant associations between gender, residence and age. More males disagreed (60%) than females (54%). The highest disagreement was in Mountain (67%) and Coastal (63%), and lowest was in Plain (44%). Fewer urban (53%) than rural (58%) disagreed.

In the qualitative study, one final reason for not getting involved in government office was interacting with the public.

I won't because I don't know how . . . No, I won't. Because I don't know, I'm afraid they will be angry with me! Well, if we tell them they will be angry with us, so if we don't care it's better!

Family discussion, rural area, Kampong Cham province

This last comment about wanting to avoid unpleasant encounters with angry members of the public highlights the importance of improving speech conditions in order that exchanges between citizens and public officials are constructive and respectful.

Recommendations: Encouraging Civic Participation

- Increase awareness that elections and voting are an aspect of 'democracy.'
- Increase knowledge about how elections are implemented and how election outcomes play a role in the government achievements in all sectors and at local, commune and national levels.
- Promote equal time on radio and television for all political parties.

- Make registering to vote more accessible.
- Increase knowledge about the voter registration process and how to respond if it does not run smoothly for them. Do this step by step: how to check the name in the registered list; informing the local authority if they are missed from the list; taking the short time to vote even they are in busy time.
- Promote voting by youth, particularly first-time voters and those who did not vote in previous elections. Reinforce past voting practices so they are sustained.

Recommendations: Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Separately target youth who have voted before and those who are voting for the first time.
- Promote voting by presenting benefits (incentives) that youth already have identified and consider positive – for example, being able to change the leaders if they are not satisfied and keeping leaders if they are satisfied with them.
- Reinforce widely held opinions that support voting for local representatives such as village leaders and district leaders.
- Consider using youth who have voted to deliver messages or model the voting registration and voting practice. Some of these youth should be ones who voted despite the barriers described by respondents who have not registered to vote or did not vote in the past commune election. These people can role model or demonstrate how such barriers can be overcome.
- Frame voting as an expression of positive, widely-held values and qualities of youth, such as pride in being Cambodian, moving the country in the right direction, and exercising the right to participate in decision-making.
- Frame this form of civic participation as part of the role of youth, both as individuals and as a group(youth collective self-efficacy) in Cambodian society.

MEDIA CONSUMPTION

The majority (90%) of the sample are broadcast (radio and/or television) media consumers, while 10% are 'media dark': consuming neither radio nor television in the past month. Six in ten of young Cambodian respondents (58%) are radio listeners, and three-quarters (77%) are television viewers. Nearly half (46%) consume both radio and television. Access to mobile phones is nearly universal (93%), and VCD/DVD viewing is also popular (65%). Few (6%) have ever used the internet.

Media by Age

There were a higher percentage of television viewers among those aged 15-19 (79%) than among older viewers aged 20-24 (74%), and more consumption of both radio and television among the younger 15-19 respondents (48%) than older 20-24 (43%) ones. However, fewer younger respondents aged 15-19 have access to a mobile phone (92%) than older ones (95%), twice as many of whom (9%) have also used the internet, compared to those aged 15-19 years (4%).

Media by Gender and Residence

There were more young male (81%) television viewers than female (74%), but radio listening is similar. However, due to differences in TV viewing there is more consumption of both radio and television among the males (48%) than females (43%). Fewer males (92%) had access to a mobile phone than females (95%), while VCD/DVD viewing was more common among males (71%) than females (58%). More males have used the internet (8%) than females (3%).

Urban media consumption (95%) is nearly universal and higher than rural (88%), where 12% are media dark. Radio listening is similar but urban TV viewing (92%) is much higher than rural (74%). Consuming both TV and radio is similar (43%). More urban youth have access to a mobile phone (98%) than rural (92%), and two-thirds in both urban (64%) and rural (65%) areas are VCD/DVD viewers. More urban youth (15%) have used the internet than rural (4%).

RADIO LISTENING

More than half of respondents (58%) are radio listeners, having listened to radio in the past month. Sunday (72%) and Saturday (66%) are the most common listening days, with 41% listening every day. Almost all radio listeners listen to the radio just a few times per week, the majority spending an hour or less listening. There are only four stations whose share was above 10%: Bayon Radio (20%), WMC Radio (18%), Municipal Radio (18%) and Khemarak Phomin Radio (14%). Most radio listeners (87%) turn on the radio to listen to music, and about half of youths (46%) listen to news. Health (20%), education (19%) and debate (16%) programmes were relatively popular, more so than discussion on social issues (4%). Most radio listeners said they have listened to phone-in programmes. Very few of them (14%) said they had ever called phone-in programmes, to request a song or to discuss the social problems or health issues.

Radio Listeners

All participants were asked about the last time they listened to the radio. The responses were categorised into five different durations: Today/yesterday (33%), in the past week (12%), in the past month (13%), in the past year (17%), and never (25%). More than half (58%) are radio listeners, having listened to radio in the past month.

There were no differences by gender in the number of radio listeners, although more females (27%) never listen to radio. The most radio listeners were in Mountain (63%) and the fewest were from Coastal (51%). Urban (53%) radio listening is less than rural (59%), and radio listening increases with educational level.

There were significant differences in time spent listening to the radio across the sub-groups. Daily listening varied from a low of 29% urban and 26% no education, to highs of 39% in Plain and nearly half among the most educated. Of the substantial minority who never listen to radio, there were less men (23%) than women (27%). A third of Coastal (35%) and Tonle Sap (33%) residents reported they had never listened to the radio, and never listening decreased with education level (no schooling - 47% never and primary school – 30% never).

Days

Radio listeners were asked about listening days. Sunday (72%) and Saturday (66%) were most common listening days, with 41% listening every day. These two days were highest across gender, age groups and urban/rural residence. However, on nearly all days, fewer males than females' listened, older youth 20-24 listened more, and rural listening was greater. On Saturday, the percentage of rural radio listeners was significantly higher than that of the urban (68%, 60%).

How Often and Duration

Almost all radio listeners listened to the radio just a few times per day, the majority spending an hour or less listening. Nearly all radio listeners (96%) said they listened 1-3 times per day. Four in ten (38%) typically listened for less than half an hour, another 43% for up to an hour, and 19% listened to the radio 60 minutes or longer. Younger, 15-19 years-old, radio listeners tended to spend less time (42% 1-30 min) listening but there were few other differences by gender, age or location.

Time of Day

By and large, youth radio listeners appeared to listen to the radio during their free time. The time periods of Cambodian youths' radio were identified after asking what time of day they usually listened to the radio. The peak time of the radio listening was at 6:00AM-8:00AM, which could attract up to 35% of radio listeners as an audience. The other continuous time periods were 10:01AM-12:00AM (30%) and 12:01 PM-14:00 PM (34%).

There were some differences in listening times by gender and age. Males listened more than females at 14.01-16.00 (24%), and 18.01-20.00 (25%) and 20.01-22.00 (23%). Older radio listeners 20-24 listened more than younger ones at 6:00AM-8:00AM (39%) and at 20.01- 22.00 (24%). Time slots did not vary significantly by urban/rural location, aside from more rural listening at 10.01-12.00 (32%).

Radio Stations

There were more than sixty stations listed in the survey. Radio listeners were asked to name the radio channels they preferred in general. Overall each station had very limited market share, in which the highest market share was just 20%. It was very competitive. There were only four stations whose share was above 10%:

- Bayon Radio: 20%.
- WMC Radio: 18%.
- Municipal Radio: 18%.
- Khemarak Phomin Radio: 14%.

Bayon was the leading radio station, which broadcasts from Phnom Penh and has fourteen relay stations in fourteen provinces to relay its programmes: FM 95 (Kandal), FM 95.5 (Svay Rieng), FM 91.5 (Kampong Cham), FM 93 (Siem Reap), FM 92 (Sihanouk), FM 92 (Steung Treng), FM 91 (Kratie), FM 93 (Pursat), FM 91 (Kampot), FM 93 (Banteay Mean Chey), FM 91.5 (Kampong Thom), FM 95 (Preah Vihear), FM 95 (Odor Meanchey) and FM 94 (Rattanakiri). WMC which also broadcasts from Phnom Penh has two relay stations: FM 104.25 (Kampong Thom) and FM 92.25 (Svay Rieng).

Radio Programmes

Most radio listeners (87%) turned on the radio to listen to music, and about half of youths (46%) listened to news. Health (20%), education (19%) and debate (16%) programmes were relatively popular, more so than discussion on social issues (4%). Song programmes, which often have a phone-in aspect for listeners to chat with the presenter and to request a song, were equally popular across subgroups. Males (52%), older 20-24 (52%) and urban (50%) radio listeners preferred news more.

Phone-in programmes

Radio listeners were asked whether they had ever listened to phone-in programmes. Most of the respondents (89%) replied positively about this inquiry, and phone-in listening did not differ significantly across sub-groups.

Those who had ever heard a phone-in programme were asked a follow-up question on whether they had ever called into the programme. Very few of them (14%) said they had ever done so. Amongst the phone-in programme callers, there were significantly fewer males (12%) than females (16%), and more urban (18%) than rural (13%) callers.

The few who had ever called a phone-in programme were asked why they had called into the phone-in programme. Multiple answers are possible. More than a half of callers (62%) called the programme with the purpose to request a song. Next, another 16% aimed to discuss the social problems and 16% intended to discuss health issues. There was a significant relationship between the reasons for calling and gender: 30% of male callers called to discuss the social problems, while only female respondents 7% did so.

TELEVISION VIEWING

Three-quarters (77%) of Cambodian youths in this study are television viewers, having watched TV in the past month. Monday (83%), Tuesday (80%), and Wednesday (76%) are the highest viewing days. Almost all television viewers (96%) watch television 1-3 times a week. The top three TV stations are: CTN (63%), TV5 (61%) and SEA TV (47%). Their top five programmes are: International TV film series (87%), Khmer series (65%), Concert/comedy (55%), song programmes (48%), news (43%). There are significant variations in the preferred TV programmes across gender, age and residence. Most TV viewers watch in a domestic setting with family members.

Television Viewers

All participants were asked about the last time they watched television. The responses were categorised into five different durations: Today/yesterday (61%), in the past week (10%), in the past month (7%), in the past year (10%), and never (13%). Three-quarters (78%) of Cambodian youths were television viewers, having watched TV in the past month.

There were more male (81%) than female (74%) television viewers, and more females (15%) never watch television. The most television viewers were in Phnom Penh (94%) and the fewest were from Coastal (63%). Urban (92%) television watching is more than rural (74%). Younger 15-19 (79%) watch more and television watching increases with educational level.

There were significant differences in frequency of television watching across the sub-groups. Daily watching varied from a low of 45% in Coastal to a high of 85% in Phnom Penh and increased with education. Urban (79%) daily viewing was more than rural (56%). Of the minority who never watch television, there were less men (11%) than women (15%). A quarter of Coastal (27%) and 19% of Tonle Sap residents reported they never watched television.

Days

There were some changes in terms of the higher percentages of days TV viewers watched television, compared with radio listeners. The three days with the most viewers were Monday (83%), Tuesday (80%), and Wednesday (76%). Notably, the weekend days see a decrease in youth TV viewing: Thursday and Friday are the days fewest people watched television. Still, more than half (52%) of respondents watch television every day.

Urban viewing was greater on all days of the week. Urban and rural weekend viewing patterns differed: For urban viewers, Saturday (85%) and Sunday (86%) had more viewing, while in rural areas Monday (82%), Tuesday (79%) and Wednesday (75%) were the days of heaviest viewing.

How Often and Duration

Almost all television viewers (96%) watched television 1-3 times per day. Only 4% said they watched more than that a day, in which 4-6 times 3% and more than 6 times 1%. A fifth (21%) watched for less than half an hour, another 47% for up to an hour, and a third (33%) watched television 60 minutes or longer. Males spend a little less time watching.

Time of Day

Peak time of the TV viewing was in the evening, 18.01-20.00 (55%) and 20.01-22.00 (61%), Time slots did vary significantly by urban/rural location, with much more urban viewing in the morning from 6.00 until 14.00 (6.00 – 8.00 21%, 8.01-10.00 16%), 10.01-12.00 (31%), 12.01-14.00 (38%).

TV Stations

TV viewers were asked what TV stations they watched and what channel they preferred. They were allowed to name as many TV channels as they could remember. The three TV stations which were most frequently reported were: CTN (63%), TV5 (61%) and SEA TV (49%).

Then respondents were asked about the most popular channel for them. With the above top three channels, they remained the top favourite stations for youths in Cambodia: CTN (29%), TV5 (22%), and SEA TV (18%). Preferences did differ, however by gender, age and location. Older youth 20-24 preferred CTN (34%), as did urban television viewers (36%), who also preferred My TV (17%) more than rural viewers. TV5 was preferred by more females (24%) and rural viewers (25%)

TV programmes

All TV viewers were asked about the TV programmes they usually watched, as well as which one they liked the most. Respondents were allowed to report as many TV programmes as they could remember. The top five programmes participants most repeatedly stated were: International TV film series (87%), Khmer series (65%), Concert/comedy (55%), song programmes (48%), news (43%).

Preferences were similar: International TV film series (26%), Khmer series (17%), Concert/comedy (15%), song programmes (16%), news (8%).

There were significant variations in the preferred TV programmes across gender, age and residence. International TV films series were preferred by rural TV viewers (29%). For Khmer series, there were fewer males (58%) than females (72%) and fewer urban (12%) than rural (18%). Song programmes were preferred by more 15-19 (19%) than 20-24 year olds (12%) and more urban than rural young people (59%, 44%). More males (12%) preferred news.

Viewing Setting

TV viewers were asked whom they watched TV with in general. Multiple answers were possible. More than a half (61%) watched television with their sisters and/or brothers. A third (36%) reported they watched with their parents. And up to 23% watched TV with a combination of their family members, as well as neighbours, in which there were significantly fewer urban than rural residents (15%, 25%).

One important question was who decided to watch any programme. A third (35%) of youths said they had control over choosing TV.

VCD/DVD VIEWERS

All participants were asked about the last time they watched VCD/DVD. The responses were categorised into five different durations: Today/yesterday (38%), in the past week (16%), in the past month (11%), and in the past year (22%). Some (13%) had never watched a VCD/DVD. Two-thirds (65%) were VCD/DVD viewers, having watched a VCD/DVD in the past month.

Two-thirds of respondents (65%) are VCD/DVD viewers, having watched a VCD/DVD in the past month. Their three top programmes are: Series movies (88%), songs (72%), and joke (26%). Most of the participants watched VCD/DVD in a domestic setting: their own house (59%); friend's and neighbour's houses (38%); and relative's house (29%).

There were more male (71%) than female (58%) who had watched VCD/DVD viewers, and VCD/DVD viewing increased with income.

VCD/DVD programmes

Entertainment programmes were the programmes most commonly watched by respondents. VCD/DVD consumers were asked what programme they watch most of the time. Multiple answers were possible. There were three top programmes: Series movies (88%), songs (72%), and comedy (26%).

Location for watching VCDs/DVDs

Respondents were queried about the place they watched. Multiple answers were possible. Most of the participants watched VCD/DVD at home: their own house (59%); friend's and neighbour's houses (38%); and relative's house (29%). Only 13% reported they watched at a coffee shop.

Gender, residence, and age showed significant variations, associated with the four above-mentioned places: There were more men than women watching VCD/DVD at friend's and neighbour's houses (47%, 27%) and at coffee shops (22%, 2%). More urban VCD/DVD watchers (72%) watched in their own homes than in rural areas (55%).

MOBILE PHONES

Nearly all (93%) of respondents reported they had access to a mobile phone and nearly half of them (42%) owned their own phone. Metphone (59%), Mobitel (46%) were the lead three mobile phone companies, with significant gender, regional, and residence based variation. The 12 functions of mobile phones were: Making calls/receiving calls (99%), sending and receiving SMS (67%), ring tone (70%), call tune (55%), surfing internet (5%), playing games (72%), recording audio (55%), email/checking (3%), listening to music (85%), getting news update (5%), listening to radio (53%) and taking photographs (67%).

Do you have access to a mobile phone?

Following recent advances in technology, the majority of young Cambodians were linked with the social communication by means of mobile phone. Nearly all (93%) of respondents reported they had access to a mobile phone.

Phone ownership

The majority of Cambodian youths had access to a mobile phone (93%). Multiple answers were possible, and a number of sources were noted. Nearly half (42%) owned their own phone. Others used phones belonging to family (relatives - 65%, spouse - 4%), community members (friend - 22%, neighbours-18%) or a paid phone booth (39%). Phone ownership among those with access to a mobile phone varied by gender, region and education. More males (46%) than females (38%) owned their own telephone. Ownership was highest in Phnom Penh (53%) and Coastal (47%), and lowest in Mountain (29%).

Network/mobile phone companies

Those who had their own cell phone were asked which network or mobile phone company they used. Multiple answers were possible. The market shares of mobile phone companies were identified: Metphone (59%), Mobitel (46%), Beeline (12%), Camshin (11%). Gender, region, and residence demonstrated significant differences, associated with mobile phone companies: Metphone had more male (64%) than female clients (53%). Beeline had more clients in Phnom Penh (18%) than Tonle Sap (5%). Mobitel had fewer urban (38%) than rural consumers (49%).

Phone functions

Those who owned their mobile phone were asked about the phone functions they used. Since a phone had multiple functions, various answers were possible. The top nine functions of mobile phone were: Making calls/receiving calls (99%); sending and receiving SMS (67%), ring tone (70%), call tune (55%), surfing internet (5%), playing game (72%), recording audio (55%), Email/checking (3%), listening to music (85%), getting news update (5%), listening to radio (53%), and taking photographs (67%).

By gender and residence, behaviour of respondents towards the functions of their mobile phone varied significantly. Men sent and received SMS (73%) more than women (61%). Men used their phone for ring tones (74%) and to play games (77%). Men recorded audio (62%) and listened to music (90%) via their

cell phone. Men also listened to the radio more (63%) and took photographs more (73%). Urban residents appeared to use the mobile phone for surfing the internet (10%), watching /listening to music (87%) and taking photographs (73%) more than the rural.

What type of SMS do you use?

Participants who used the function of message as SMS were queried about its type they played with. With multiple answers, there were three types of SMS most repeatedly reported by message users: SMS in English (73%), SMS in template ⁷⁴ (44%), and SMS in Khmer (40%).

By comparison, considerably more men than women used the SMS in English (53%, 44%) and in template (33%, 26%). A significantly higher number of message users are assembled in urban than rural areas (59%, 46%).

It was noticed that the majority of SMS-in-English users were university-educated respondents (95%), significantly higher than ones with high school (79%), secondary school (42%), primary school (16%), and no schooling (18%).

INTERNET

In contrast to nearly all young people surveyed having access to cell phones, the amount of young internet users is still very limited - only 6%. Mobile phones are the most important medium among youth for access to the internet.

Ever used the internet

All respondents were queried if they had ever used the internet. The amount of positive responses was still limited; that is, only 6% reported they had ever used the internet. There were three considerable variations in internet consumption across gender, age, and residence. Men were bigger internet users than women (8%, 3%). Younger (15-19 year olds) Cambodians were less frequent internet users than 20-24 year olds (4%, 9%). Urban youth were the more frequent internet consumers than the rural (13%, 4%).

Where they access internet service

Among internet uses, most had access to internet via mobile phone, so they could use any place they pleased: 49% said they were able to use internet at an internet café and some via their mobile phone (42%).

There were two significant relationships in internet using across residence. More urban than rural internet users had access to internet at an internet cafe while more rural than urban internet users said they used the internet via mobile phone.

⁷⁴ SMS templates are messages that have already been written and installed in the mobile phones that users can select and send with or without additional writing or editing.

MOBILE SCREENING AND OUTREACH

Although more than a half of young people in the sample had heard of outreach, very few of them had ever participated in outreach events, particularly Phnom Penh and Coastal residents. Group discussion, workshops, and show cards are more common among youths with higher education levels. Nearly half of young people have ever participated in mobile screening; health education, domestic violence and religious issues are frequently the topics of mobile screening.

Awareness of outreach

Another aspect of media in the community is about outreach. Outreach activities were referred to as 'the time an NGO or organisation came to the locality to make a presentation, education, or community event on something'. All respondents were asked whether they had ever known or heard about 'outreach'. More than half of them (61%) said they had ever done so. More rural respondents (63%) reported they had ever heard about outreach, more than urban youth (57%).

Last time you participated in outreach

Although more than a half of respondents had ever heard of outreach, very few of them had ever participated in outreach events. Up to 79% reported they had never joined any such events. Those who had reported participation within the following timeframes: Today/yesterday (15%), in the past year (5%).

Amongst participants who had participated, most of them had done so recently.

Outreach activities

All respondents were asked a number of outreach activities, whether they had ever participated in one or not. There were three kinds of activities that youth most repeatedly reported having participated in: group discussions (30%), workshops (18%), and show cards (18%).

Gender and residence were associated with differing levels of participation. Females tended to participate in workshops more than males (18%, 15%), as well as show card (19%, 12%). Urban residents tended to participate in workshop more than the rural (20%, 15%).

All respondents were questioned whether they had ever participated in mobile screenings. Slightly lower than a half (43%) said 'Yes, I have.' Among the participants who reported having joined the mobile screening, there were some differences in significance across gender and education. More men than women (48%, 38%) had ever attended the mobile screening. Attendance of mobile screenings was higher among respondents with higher education (secondary school, 46%; high school, 50%) than among those with only primary school (36%).

Those who had participated in mobile screenings were asked about the topic or programme featured. Multiple answers were possible. Three topics respondents most frequently mentioned were: Health education (67%), domestic violence (19%), and religious issues (14%). The amount of male participants in 'health education' and 'religious issues' (72%, 17%) were larger than females (61%, 10%) respectively.

GENDER DIVERSITY

This section refers to data presented earlier in the report and in the data tables, with a focus on gender differences.

Males and females shared a positive, proud outlook.

Both genders shared many of the same concerns, particularly at the village/commune level. Females indicated a slightly higher concern about poverty and crime.

There were no differences between the genders in awareness of human rights, democracy, and civic engagement. Awareness about institutions also did not differ by gender.

There were differences between males and females when they were asked their opinion about possible changes that would promote transparency or provide a mechanism for accountability in commune governance.

Throughout the survey, young females consistently gave more 'neutral' and 'don't know' responses to questions that sought their opinions. In a number of these instances, females did express positive opinions (agreement or support for ideas) to the same degree or more than males. There are several possible interpretations: The difference seemed to be mostly in how they expressed their negative, critical opinions, which they appeared to do so less directly by being 'neutral'. It also may be that the females chose to opt out of critical expression entirely with a 'don't know' answer; lacked confidence in their assessments; or in fact, that they did not know how to assess the matter in the questions posed to them.

In terms of the media coverage of issues, there were differences in a number of issues that were noted in the media

YOUTH OUTLOOK

The young males and females in the survey were equally proud of being Cambodian. They did differ in the degree to which they felt that **'Everybody is respected equally in Cambodia'** with males (83%) agreeing with the statement more than females (80%). Both genders gave similar assessments that Cambodia was **'moving in the right direction'** but more females (9%) answered 'don't know' to the question. More males (54%) than females (49%) expressed willingness to **question decisions made by parents**, while nearly a fifth of females replied 'neutral' (12%) or 'don't know' (7%). Similarly, nearly a quarter of females were neutral (12%) or 'don't know' (11%) about whether to **question leaders' decisions**. While fewer females (57%) than males (64%) agreed outright that **'The leader of the government is like the head of a family, so we should follow what they have decided'**, disagreement with the statement did not differ from males; the variations were more neutral (18%) and don't know (10%) answers.

PRIORITY CONCERNS

Respondents reported a long list of concerns in their villages, communes and in Cambodia as a whole. The first answers in each category and 'don't know' answers were analyzed in more detail, including by gender.

At the village level, more females (16%) did not name a single issue ('don't know') and more mentioned poverty (11%) and crime than males; more males stated gangs (26%) than females as their first issue of concern. About the communes, nearly half of males and females did not know an issue. However, when respondents did state an issue, there were gender differences: the biggest issues for males were gangs (19%), then crime/violence (5%) and traffic (5%). Crime and violence (7%) and poverty (3%) were answered significantly more by female respondents.

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF DEMOCRATIC CONCEPTS AND INSTITUTIONS

There were no differences between the genders in awareness of human rights, democracy, and civic engagement. When asked about whether they had **learned about democracy or civic engagement**, fewer males (23%) reported education on the topic than females (28%). However, of the 26% of young people who had heard of '**democracy**', most males (67%) but even more females (78%) were unable to define the term. Awareness about institutions also did not differ by gender. However, among those who had heard of courts, more females (5%) did not know **what the court does**. A quarter of males (26%) compared to a third (33%) of females who had heard of them did not know **what commune councilors do**. Even fewer could answer **what parliament does** – more than half (54%) of males and 69% of females who had heard of parliament.

GOVERNANCE

Overall, only one-quarter of the respondents were aware of the term 'transparency' and 9% were aware of the term 'accountability'. More males (26%) than females (23%) had heard of 'transparency' while there was no gender difference in familiarity with 'accountability'.

However, there were differences between males and females when they were asked their opinion about possible changes that would promote transparency or provide a mechanism for accountability in commune governance.

Transparency

Mechanisms of transparency were presented through three examples to understand the opinions of young people – these were public expenditure, corruption and government jobs.

Males (80%) agreed more than females (70%) with the statement that the government should '**keep people informed about the decisions they make**'. Nearly a quarter of females were neutral (13%) or 'don't know' (11%), giving both answers more than males.

There were also gender differences in response to '**The commune council [should] clearly show expenses to the people**'. More males (83%) than females (74%) agreed, with another fifth of females answering neutral (11%) or 'don't know' (10%), giving both answers more than males.

On transparency with respect to government jobs, agreement (66%) did not differ by gender but more males (15%) disagreed with the statement **'Government jobs should be filled based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection'** while more females (10%) were neutral.

Accountability

In order to understand how far the youth in Cambodia understand these underlying principles and mechanisms of accountability, a few statements were used to seek their opinions.

More males (14%) disagreed with the statement **'People have full rights to speak what they think without fear'** than females (9%), of whom 14% were neutral and 6% did not know.

Similar to the findings above, there were 74% of both males and females disagreed with the statement – **'Citizens have no right to raise their ideas'**. But more females were neutral (8%) compared to more males (16%) who agreed with the statement.

More males (75%) than females (68%) agreed that **'Citizens can debate with their leaders'**. The females (17%) responded with neutral more than males (9%) to the statement who also disagreed slightly more.

There was a higher agreement to the statement among males (91%) than females (86%) that **'Commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune'** and more females (8%) were neutral or did not know.

People who are Responsible for Addressing Issues of Concern

There were limited differences in who males and females considered to be responsible for addressing issues of concern at village/community, commune or the national levels. Males named national police more than females at all levels (village/community – 16%, commune – 18%, national – 18%); females cited commune heads more (commune – 19%, national – 4%). There were very few 'don't know' answers overall to these questions, and only at the national level did females answer 'don't know' (8%) more than males.

QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN THE MEDIA

More men said that the media was **understandable** (45% – 19% very, 26% understandable) than females, of whom 61% found the media 'somewhat understandable.' More men considered media **truthful** (56% – 21% very, 35% truthful) than females, of whom 48% found the media 'somewhat truthful.' But there were no gender differences in response to the question **'To what extent do the people trust in the media?'** for which three-quarters (74%) both males and females said that trust depended on the sources of the media.

Both genders responded positively to the question **'How much do the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?'** there were gender differences about presentation of **communal concerns in the media**. More males responded negatively while more females answered don't know (18%). There were small but significant variations by gender in the assessment of the **coverage of youth issues**, with females giving a slightly more positive assessment than males.

Of the **national issues** noted in the media, more females recalled domestic violence (32%) being presented in the media while males noted border conflict (21%) more. **Youth issues** were also noted differently, with males noting drug problems (58%), gangs (50%), traffic accidents (29%) and robbery (17%) more, and females noting rape (19%) coverage in the media more.

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Confidence in Government and NGOs

More young males (67%) than females (56%) agreed with the statement '**I have confidence in national government**'; a third of females were either 'neutral' (21%) or answered 'don't know' (12%).

More males (67%) agreed with this statement than females (61%) agreed with the statement that '**In Cambodia, people can change the government if they are dissatisfied**'.

Confidence in NGOs was slightly weaker than confidence in the government. While nearly half of young people (49%) agreed with the statement that 'I have confidence in NGOs', more young men (53%) agreed with the statement than females (46%), and more females were neutral (27%) or answered 'don't know' (12%).

Government Achievement in Different Sectors

Only a limited proportion of respondents were negative about **the government's achievements**. However, there were gender differences in the patterns of 'well/best', 'neutral' and 'don't know' answers, which may be interpreted to as evidence of a negative assessment of the government performance on the issue.

Males were more positive (74%) than females (65%) about the government's achievement in **healthcare** (70%).

Males were more positive, with 76% perceiving the government's achievement in education as 'well/best' compared to 63% of females. The average years of education per respondent was 7.9, with males' 8.1 years being greater than females' average of 7.6 years.

Males were more positive than females on the government's achievement on **elections**. 69% of males answered 'well/best' compared to 62% of females. However, more females (79%) are registered to vote than males (74%).

Males were more positive about the government's achievement on **infrastructure development**. 66% of males answered 'well/best' compared to 59% of females. 25% of females were neutral on this question.

Males were more positive about the government's achievement on law **enforcement and security**. 64% of males answered 'well/best' compared to 51% of females. 28% of females were neutral on this question.

Males were more positive about the government's achievement on **economic development**. 53% of males answered 'well/best' compared to 42% of females. 29% of females were neutral on this question and 18% answered 'don't know'.

52% of males and 43% of females said the government's achievement on the courts was 'well/best'. 20% of females answered 'don't know'.

Males were more positive about the government's achievement on **utilities** compared to females. 48% answered 'well/best' compared to 40% of females. Females were also more negative, 21% responding 'not well'.

More males considered that the government had done 'well/best' on **livelihood improvement** (48%) compared to females (38%). 37% of women were neutral.

DISCUSSION, DEBATE AND VOICING OPINION

Few respondents had ever voiced their opinion to a public official (8%). However, more males (9%) than females (7%) had taken this action. However, when asked whether they had 'discussed political issues with other people', more females (43%) than males (37%) answered positively.

INTEREST IN POLITICS

Respondents were asked whether they were personally interested in politics.

Most females were neutral (33%), whilst most males said they were 'not interested at all' (27%).

More females (79%) are registered to vote than males (74%). There was also higher voter turnout amongst females (48%) than males (43%) in the last commune election.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Gender Diversity and Encouraging Civic Participation

- Recognise and showcase women and men voicing their opinions and concerns.
- Foster a language of expression and comfortable fora for voicing opinions. These fora may differ for males and females.
- Encourage discussion about politics and social problems grounded in part on gender roles and norms.
- Promote and build social approval for both males and females to voice their opinions to public officials and for discussing politics. This approval should be expressed and noted by other males and females, friends and family members.
- Encourage men and women to participate in discussions on political issues with other people.
- Identify those engaged in everyday political talk as being actively involved in civic life.
- Use friends and family members to challenge and encourage other women and men to be clearer about what they are saying and not to make 'neutral' statements or hold 'neutral' opinions.

Using Media to Reflect Gender Diversity and Encourage Civic Participation

- Depict and validate the variety of male, female and family settings and styles of discussion.
- Depict women and men engaged in constructive everyday political talk positively.
- Encourage women and men to articulate themselves on political issues, by starting with issues that are widely accepted and approved of in their social roles, for example commune experiences.
- Depict and show women and men going along a progression from friend and family settings and discussions to wider society and public fora.
- Show social approval for both men and women expressing clear opinions.
- Target programmes across a range of formats that appeal to both genders, or just one, tailoring the depiction and moderation to particular target audiences.

REGIONAL DIVERSITY

This section refers to data presented earlier in the report and in the data tables, highlighting regional differences.

Young people from all regions shared a high degree of pride in being Cambodian.

Nearly all respondents in all regions were aware of the terms human rights, democracy and civic engagement. They were also aware of the institutions of courts, commune councils and parliament. Awareness was highest in Phnom Penh and Coastal, while those in Coastal were most able to provide definitions of these terms. However, understanding was limited in all regions.

Those in Mountain agreed most with mechanisms that would promote transparency and accountability.

However, it was respondents in Phnom Penh who participated more. More respondents in Phnom Penh had spoken to a public official or spoken about political matters with other people compared to all other regions.

Those in Plain were the most critical of government achievements expressing dissatisfaction with performance on healthcare, education, infrastructure, courts and economic development. Plain is also one of the poorest regions in Cambodia.

However, many respondents were neutral when it came to commenting on the government's achievements. This suggests that respondents may not have familiarity with expressions of criticism or they do not feel comfortable expressing such opinions. As such, there is a need to create a forum and a language for expression. This might work best on a local level because it is here that citizens are most comfortable and able to identify their concerns or problems.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

- Phnom Penh had the highest levels of education and income of the five provinces, with the most (11%) university educated respondents, as well as 22% high school, 44% secondary school educated respondents. In Phnom Penh, the mean years of education completed was 8.6 years.
- Phnom Penh had the highest mean family income of the five regions. Nearly half of Phnom Penh's respondents were in the highest family income quintile (47%) and another 25% in the fourth highest quintile. Only 5% of respondents in this region reported the lowest family income quintile.
- Plain residents were just below to total sample average educational attainment, with 7.7 years of education. Most respondents had either primary (36%) or secondary (44%) education.

- Nearly half of Plain respondents were in the lowest two family income quintiles (29% less than 2,000,000 riel; 22% 2,000,001-3,600,000).
- Coastal respondents were second to Phnom Penh in education levels. Five percent had university education, another 17% had high school education and 40% had secondary education. Mean years of education was 8.5, higher than the total sample.
- Coastal respondents had the second highest mean family income, with income rather evenly distributed across the five income quintiles (24% in the lowest, but nearly a fifth in each of the fourth highest quintile (19%) and fifth highest quintiles (22%).
- Tonle Sap, along with Mountain, reported lowest levels of education. Five percent of residents from this region reported no formal education, more than any of the other regions. Another 41% had only primary education, with an average of 7.3 years education in the region.
- Tonle Sap respondents also reported lowest mean family income. A third (33%) were in the lowest income quintile and another 18% in the second lowest. Only 12% were in the highest income quintile, the least of the five regions.
- In Mountain, the least educated of the five regions, respondents had a mean of 7.2 years of education. Nearly all respondents had either primary (39%) or secondary (43%) education.
- Despite the lowest level of education, income in Mountain is more evenly distributed, with about a fifth in each of the income quintiles (21% lowest, 22% highest).

YOUTH OUTLOOK

Young people from all the regions shared a high degree of pride in being Cambodian. They did differ in the degree to which they felt that **‘Everybody is respected equally in Cambodia’**. The strongest agreement was in the Mountain (86%) and Coastal (85%) regions, lowest agreement was in Plain (76%) where another 14% were ‘neutral’ to the statement, and disagreement was strongest in Phnom Penh (9%).

Among those who felt the country is **completely right in its direction**, there were substantial differences between regions and age group. Respondents of the Plain (22%), Coastal (19%) and Mountain (21%) regions reported **‘completely right’** more than those from the Phnom Penh (9%) and Tonle Sap region (7%).

‘Young people should not question any decision made by parents’ and that **‘ordinary people should not question leaders’ decisions’**. Regionally, the disagreement on both the statements was the highest from Coastal and Mountain (both 55%) regions and the least disagreement was from Plain (42%).

‘The leader of the government is like head of the family, so we should follow what they have decided’. Regionally, Tonle Sap (70%) agreed with this statement most, followed by Mountain (63%). The agreement to the statement was almost equal in Coastal and Phnom Penh region (58%). The lowest agreement was from the Plain region (54%).

PRIORITY CONCERNS

Respondents reported a long list of concerns in their villages, communes and in Cambodia as a whole. The first answers in each category and 'don't know' answers were analyzed in more detail, including by gender.

At the village level, respondents of Phnom Penh (21%) and Coastal (16%) noted crime/violence as the biggest issue, whilst those in Mountain cited crime / violence the least (9%). Respondents in Plain and Tonle Sap cited gangs the most (31% and 26%). At the communal level, over half of residents in Phnom Penh, Plain and Tonle Sap said they did not know what the biggest issue was. Nearly half of respondents in Mountain said 'don't know' too. Coastal was the exception, with only 25% saying 'don't know' and 21% saying gangs were the biggest issue.

AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES AND CONCEPTS

Nearly all respondents in all regions were aware of the term '**human rights**': 98% in Phnom Penh, 96% in Coastal, 93% in Tonle Sap, 93% in Mountain and 90% in Plain.

Awareness of the term '**democracy**' was strongest in Phnom Penh (80%) and weakest in Mountain (64%). The majority of those who had heard the term '**democracy**' were unable to define the term '**democracy**'. However, those in Coastal were most able to provide a definition with most there saying it was '**Putting people's opinion first; people have power**'. Weakest knowledge of the concept was in the Tonle Sap and Mountain regions where 81% and 81% of respondents responded 'don't know' when asked what '**democracy**' meant to them.

Most respondents had heard of the term '**civic engagement**', however, there was some regional variation. Those in Coastal and Mountain had greatest awareness (74% and 71%), whilst those in Tonle Sap had the lowest awareness (60%).

Awareness of the term '**Court**' was high in all regions (99% in Phnom Penh down to 94% in Mountain). There was regional variation amongst those who had ever heard of the term. 92% of those in Tonle Sap said courts provide '**judgment for people with all kinds of problems**', whilst only 73% of those in Phnom Penh provided this same answer.

Nearly all respondents had heard of the term '**commune councillors**', though awareness was highest in Coastal (97%). However, nearly a third of those who were aware of commune councils (30%) did not know what they do. Don't know was highest in Mountain (43%), Plain and Phnom Penh (37% both) and lowest in Coastal (13%). Nearly another third cited the role of commune councillors as **local problem-solving on violence, gangsters, etc** (16%) and security provision (15%). Such responses were highest in Phnom Penh (violence, gangsters, etc 24% and security provision 20%) and Coastal (violence, gangsters, and etc 21% and security provision 19%).

When respondents were asked **'have you heard the term parliament'** regionally, Phnom Penh (86%) and Coastal (78%) were more familiar, along with urban respondents (83%) compared to rural (72%) ones. Among those who had heard of **'Parliament'**, regionally, Tonle Sap (73%) and Mountain (70%) knew the least about what it does whilst those in Coastal were the highest for saying it **'makes and adopts law'** and **'is a place for meeting on national issues'**.

GOVERNANCE

Overall, only 25% of the respondents affirmed that they have ever heard the term **'transparency'** and only 10% were aware of the term **'accountability'**. Awareness of transparency was highest in Phnom Penh (35%) and lowest in Tonle Sap (16%). Awareness of accountability was highest in Coastal and Phnom Penh (11%) and lowest in Mountain and Tonle Sap (8%).

However, there were differences between the regions when they were asked their opinion about possible changes that would promote transparency or provide a mechanism for accountability in commune governance.

Transparency

Mechanisms of transparency were presented through three examples to understand the opinions of young people – these were public expenditure, corruption and government jobs.

Respondents in Mountain (80%) and Phnom Penh (77%) agreed most with the statement that the government should **'keep people informed about the decisions they make.'** The least agreement was from the Plain region (68%).

The majority of respondents agreed that **'The commune council [should] clearly show expenses to the people.'** Agreement was highest in Mountain (85%) and Tonle Sap (81%) and lowest in Plain (70%).

On transparency with respect to government jobs, agreement (66%) did differ based on region. 79% of respondents in Mountain agreed that **'Government jobs should be filled based on individual skills instead of personal and family connection'** while more of those in Plain disagreed (17%) or remained neutral (13%).

Accountability

In order to understand how far the youth in Cambodia understand these underlying principles and mechanisms of accountability, a few statements were used to seek their opinions.

There was higher agreement with the statement **'People have full rights to speak what they think without fear'** in the Mountain and Phnom Penh regions (78%) than in the Plain (68%) and Coastal (62%) regions.

Similar to the findings above, 83% of those in Mountain and 79% of those in Phnom Penh disagreed with the statement – **'Citizens have no right to raise their ideas'**. More of those in Plain (11%) and Coastal (9%) were neutral compared to the other regions.

There were differences by region on the statement, **'Citizens can debate with their leaders'**, with 80% respondents agreeing with the statement in Mountain compared to less than 70% in Plain, Coastal and Tonle Sap region.

There were differences by region on the statement '**Commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune**'. The highest agreement was in Mountain (93%) and Phnom Penh (92%) regions and among those with secondary school (91%), high school (92%) or university level education (92%).

People who are Responsible for Addressing Issues of Concern

There were very few differences between regions on who should be responsible for addressing issues of concern at village/community, commune or the national levels.

At the village level, respondents in all regions cited the village leader more than any other authority as being responsible for addressing problems. At the communal level, all but Phnom Penh cited the commune leader more than any other authority as responsible. Those in Coastal cited the national police more than any other category. At the national level all regions cited a member of parliament more than any other category.

QUALITY OF INFORMATION IN THE MEDIA

About four in ten said that the Cambodian media was understandable (40% - 15% very, 25% understandable) but more than half (55%) said they only considered it 'somewhat understandable'. Best comprehension was reported in Phnom Penh (59% - 24% very, 35% understandable) and least in Plain (27% - 12% very, 15% understandable, 64% somewhat understandable).

About four in ten also said that Cambodian media was truthful (41% - 18% very, 33% truthful) but nearly half (44%) said they only considered it 'somewhat truthful'. Very few said that they considered media not truthful/at all. By region, Coastal (57% - 21% very, 36% truthful) then Tonle Sap (50% - 25% very, 25% truthful) rated the media truthfulness highest. More rural youth felt media was somewhat truthful, as did those with lower education.

All regions responded positively to the question '**How much do the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?**' There were minor variations by region with those in Mountain giving the most positive assessment.

Of the national issues noted in the media, more respondents in all regions recalled traffic accidents being presented in the media. Recall of this issue was highest in Mountain (50%) and lowest in Coastal (34%). Those in Plain noted domestic violence more than any other region (35%), whilst those in Tonle Sap recalled border conflict more than any other region (22%).

ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Confidence in Government and NGOs

Respondents in Mountain (71%) agreed most with the statement '**I have confidence in national government**'. Nearly a third in Phnom Penh (21% neutral, 12% don't know) and Plain (22% neutral, 13% don't know) did not state either a positive or negative opinion.

Strongest disagreement with the statement '**In Cambodia, people can change the government if they are dissatisfied**' was in Plain (20%) where there was also the highest 'don't know' (14%). Highest agreement with this statement was in Mountain (70%) followed by Phnom Penh (68%).

Confidence in NGOs was slightly weaker than confidence in the government. While nearly half of young people (49%) agreed with the statement that **'I have confidence in NGOs'**, strongest agreement was in Tonle Sap and Mountain (59%) while nearly half in Plain did not state either a positive or negative opinion (30% neutral, 18% don't know).

Government Achievement in Different Sectors

Given the generally positive assessments, and taking into account social norms that may hinder overtly critical expressions, the least 'well/best' answers, especially when combined with neutral, may in fact suggest dissatisfaction / a negative assessment.

This is particularly the case in Plain, which is also one of the poorest regions, where the lowest levels of 'well/best' positive assessments were often very low in comparison to the other regions.

Respondents in Coastal were the most positive about the government's achievement in **healthcare** (75%), whilst those in Plain were the most neutral (24%).

Respondents in Coastal were the most positive about the government's achievement in **education**. Those in Coastal were also among the most educated: 29% of respondents in Coastal were educated to high school level or above. Those in Plain expressed the least 'well/best' (55%) and were the most neutral (34%). Only 18% of respondents in Plain were educated to high school level or above.

Respondents in Tonle Sap were the most positive about the government's achievement on **elections** (70%). However, it was in Tonle Sap that the least number of respondents were registered to vote (70%). Those in Plain expressed the least 'well/best' (60%) and said 'not well' the most (11%). However, the highest number of respondents registered to vote was in Plain (87%).

There were a range of 'don't knows' in response to the government's achievement in **infrastructure development**. Phnom Penh had the highest number of 'don't know' (17%) and Plain had the least (2%). However, Plain was also the most neutral on the issue (26%).

Respondents in Coastal were the most positive on the government's achievement on **law enforcement and security** (63% said the government had done 'well/best'). Respondents in Plain expressed the least 'well/best' (47%) and the most 'not well' (14%).

Respondents in Phnom Penh were the most positive on the government's achievement on **economic development** (58% said 'well/best'). Those in Plain expressed the least 'well/best' (38%). Plain respondents also said the most 'not well' (15%) and were the most neutral (33%).

Respondents in Phnom Penh were the most neutral on government achievement on **courts** (29%), whilst those in Mountain and Tonle Sap were the most positive – 53% and 51% said the government had performed 'well/best'. Those in Plain said 'not well' the most (20%) and 23% in Plain were 'neutral'.

Respondents in Phnom Penh were the most satisfied with government achievement on **utilities** – 58% said the government had performed 'well/best'. Those in Plain and Coastal expressed the least 'well/best' (36%). However, those in Plain were the most negative: 24% said the achievement was 'not well'.

Respondents in Phnom Penh were the most positive about government achievement in **livelihood improvement**: 47% said the government had performed best. Those in Mountain and Plain expressed the least 'well/best' (39% and 40%). Respondents in Mountain expressed the most 'not well' (20%).

DISCUSSION, DEBATE AND VOICING OPINION

More respondents in Phnom Penh had voiced their opinion to a public official (17%) than other regions. Phnom Penh was also the region where the most people talked about political matters with others (52%).

INTEREST IN POLITICS

Respondents were asked whether they were personally interested in politics. There were significant differences by region. Strongest interest was in Phnom Penh (8% very and 25% interested), Coastal (2% very and 35% interested) and Plain (6% very and 26% interested). The least interest was in Mountain (35% not interested at all).

Plain was the region with the highest number of respondents registered to vote (87%). There were differences between the regions on voter turnout in the 2007 commune elections, with highest turnout in Mountain and Coastal (54%) and lowest in Tonle Sap (37%). Turnout was also low in Plain (41%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Regional Differences and Encouraging Civic Participation

- Overall, focus on a shared positive outlook. However, explore why some people are willing to question leaders – especially in Plain where this is most commonly felt.
- Focus on shared concerns across regions, such as gangs, crime and poverty because there are few variations.
- Focus on awareness nationally, but profile on roles of commune councillors in general but also give examples from all regions.
- Examine confidence in government and NGOs by sectoral issues, e.g., healthcare, education etc.) separately, using examples from the range of regions.
- Investigate or depict points of criticism in regions where the respondents gave less positive, or even negative, assessments.
- Focus on local examples as basis for negative assessment and have residents describe their concerns to model discussion and critique of government achievements.
- Initiate discussion fora in Phnom Penh, where there is the highest (albeit low) level of voicing opinion to public officials.
- There is potential for regional audiences to not identify with Phnom Penh (capital) residents so temper this by keeping focus on concerns and issues that are widely identified – e.g. gangs, crime – or aspirations such as education.

Using Media to Reflect Regional Differences and Encourage Civic Participation

- TV has a national footprint and will reach all regions, so local issues shown on national programmes should be shared as they are widely familiar across most of Cambodia, even if the issues are considered to be local by youth.
- Radio is more fragmented. Some radio networks have national reach and other radio stations are more local in their footprint. Use regional and local radio formats, particularly interactive ones for more in-depth exploration of responses and government achievements on the commune and local level.
- Similarly, outreach activities should focus on commune and local level issues.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

Encouraging Civic Participation and Using Media to Encourage Youth Civic Participation

- Increase awareness about the concepts of democracy, governance and civic engagement.
- Improve knowledge about what the concepts mean and what government/democratic institutions do, particularly at the commune and national level.
- Improve knowledge about mechanisms and processes for interacting with government/democratic institutions, particularly where to start and what the first stages entail.
- Promote social approval for young people to develop the knowledge, skills and practices associated with governance and civic engagement. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.
- Address – by removing or reforming – barriers to participation.
 - Examples are: invitations to commune council meetings, voter registration and election day voting, election campaigning and ballots.
 - Focus on changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience).
- Encourage and facilitate debate and deliberation.
 - Provide ‘spaces’ for such activities, in community and in the media.
 - Develop skills for speaking and listening.
 - ❖ Build upon existing skills and experiences in interpersonal discussions.
 - ❖ Introduce youth, their families and communities to discussions and deliberations drawing upon their sense of themselves as citizens and their existing skills from interpersonal discussions.
 - Establish a foundation of shared values or sense of ‘common good’ for the debate and deliberations. This can be based upon pride in Khmer/Cambodian identity, optimism about the future, a sense of progress and momentum (moving in the right direction) while also being respectful of parents and leaders.
 - Focus on local issues that are directly experienced. These are matters in which youth have most confidence in their own knowledge and place the most credibility and trust.

- Encourage and facilitate participation in decision-making as an outcome of debate and deliberation
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience), particularly local issues that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.
 - Focus upon changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.
 - Focus on exploring a range of feasible, possible responses so that decisions can be made and acted upon by officials, to positively reinforce the practice for both citizens and authorities.
- Generate experiences to apply increased awareness, knowledge and to develop and practice existing and new skills in transparency, accountability and decision-making and participation in democratic processes.
 - These experiences can be experienced directly and by proxy: Directly – e.g., participating in a debate/discussion, registering to vote; by proxy – observing (social learning) and following the experience of youth like them (parasocial relationships, identification, role modelling) undertaking tasks and challenges to develop awareness, knowledge and skills.
 - These experiences can be in society (reality formats) or more controlled constructed settings (quizzes, games, puzzles, drama formats) or a combination (organised challenges/quests, events formats).
- Foster individual and collective confidence in youth abilities governance and civic engagement.
 - Recognize the contributions already and continuously being made by community-service volunteering, having good characters, and being honest and responsible.
 - Highlight and facilitate group/shared challenges, actions and successes.
 - Highlight unusual, new but successful ways (positive deviance) that young people have addressed issues, particularly local issues of concern to them that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.

ENCOURAGING CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Youth Outlook

- Establish a foundation of shared values or sense of ‘common good’ for the debate and deliberations. This can be based upon pride in Khmer/Cambodian identity, optimism about the future, a sense of progress and momentum (moving in the right direction) while also being respectful of parents and leaders.
- Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience), particularly local issues that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.

Quality of Information in Media – Validity Claims

- Base programming on experiences (direct or by proxy by observing and following along with other youth), as these are more readily believed. This experiential basis can also provide a source of motivation⁷⁵ to participate.

⁷⁵ For one discussion of motivation in the literature see Burkhalter, Gastil & Kelshaw (2002) pp 417-418.

- Foster 'media literacy' by demonstrating to young people how they can assess truth, balance, objectivity/bias of sources and information in the media.

Awareness and Knowledge of Democratic Concepts and Institutions

- Increase awareness and general knowledge about concepts of democracy, governance and civic engagement.
- Improve knowledge about what the concepts mean and what government/democratic institutions do, particularly at the commune and national level.
- Ensure that all youth are aware of the terms, and also are able to define them.
- Target youth who are not in school to enhance the education about democracy/civic engagement that is currently the school-based education which currently is the sole source.

Governance

- Improve knowledge about mechanisms and processes for interacting with government/democratic institutions, particularly where to start and what the first stages entail.
- Increase awareness of key governance concepts (accountability and transparency), how to define them and mechanisms achieve them.
- Expand understanding about role/responsibility of government (on commune and national level), particularly to address community and commune concerns in transparent, accountable ways.
- Address – by removing or reforming – barriers to transparency and accountability, particularly in commune government.
 - Focus on changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.

Debate, Discussion and Voicing Opinion

- Expand understanding about role/responsibility of government (on commune and national level), particularly to address community and commune concerns.
- Expand awareness of democratic (political) mechanisms that can be used to present and seek solutions to community, commune and national problems.
- Encourage discussion about politics and social problems.
- Build skills in discussion, problem-solving, solution-seeking.
- Promote and build social approval for voicing opinions to public officials and for discussing politics. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.

Decision-Making

- Encourage and facilitate participation in decision-making as an outcome of debate and deliberation.
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience), particularly local issues that are also widespread and shared across Cambodia.
 - Focus upon changes for which there is clear and generally widespread agreement.
 - Focus on exploring a range of feasible, possible responses so that decisions can be made and acted upon by officials, to positively reinforce the practice for both citizens and authorities.
- Address – by removing or reforming – barriers to participation in decision-making, such as invitations to commune council meetings.
 - Focus initially on issues of widespread concern (salience).
- Improve knowledge about the mechanisms and processes of government decision-making, particularly to address community and commune concerns.
- Expand awareness of democratic (political) mechanisms that can be used to be involved in decision-making.
- Promote and build social approval for youth involvement in government decision-making. This approval should be expressed and noted among youth, and also among parents, community members and leaders.

Civic Engagement

- Focus on commonly recognised community-based issues, and ones that have been focus of service volunteering, as they are clearly identifiable, relevant and voluntary responses to them have legitimacy.
- Find out how voluntary activities are organised, if not via formal groups, and design similar programme organisational structures.
- Plan programme activities to take about the same amount of time as other voluntary activities, so that the demands of participation are similar and likely to seem familiar and reasonable.
- Youth associations should be expanded more in all regions promoting the participation of males age 15-19, and females age 20-24, and those in primary and secondary education.

Voting and Elections

- Increase awareness that elections and voting are an aspect of ‘democracy’.
- Increase knowledge about how elections are implemented and how election outcomes play a role in the government achievements in all sectors and at local, commune and national levels.
- Promote equal time on radio and television for all political parties.
- Make registering to vote more accessible.
- Increase knowledge about the voter registration process and how to respond if it does not run smoothly for them. Do this step by step: how to check the name in the registered list; informing the local authority if they are missed from the list; taking short time to vote even they are in busy time.

- Promote voting by youth, particularly first-time voters and those who did not vote in previous elections. Reinforce past voting practices so they are sustained.

USING MEDIA TO ENCOURAGE YOUTH CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Youth Outlook

- Evoke this sense of 'common good' in programme titles, branding, facilitation and rules of programmes.
- Refer to this sense of 'common good' as criteria to evaluate options and different opinions. At the outset and periodically, focus on discussing and defining the criteria for evaluation: what is good for Cambodia, etc? What are shared values?
- Facilitate dialogue, questions and offering different opinions in a manner that is regarded to be respectful, particularly if the discussion is about decisions or ideas made by parents or leaders.
- Outputs should have an optimistic tone to resonate with youth outlook.

Quality of Information in Media – Validity Claims

- Ensure that all media outputs can be easily and well understood by their target audiences (comprehensibility). Train contributors and presenters to speak and gesture clearly. Check comprehension carefully in pilot and pre-testing, as well as in follow up audience panels and other feedback studies.
- Focus on issues of concern to young Cambodians.
- Be open and clear about the sources of information and who contributors and participants are, how they were selected and what their affiliations or agendas may be.
- Use solid factual practices with visual and audio descriptions of situations, settings and contributors. Do not exaggerate, or have contributors exaggerate factual content.
- Model how exaggeration can be detected, and how it undermines credibility of personal statements and media outputs.

Awareness and Knowledge of Democratic Concepts and Institutions

- Provide clear, concise definitions of key terms and how institutions operate. Provide demonstrations and concrete examples.
- Give examples that pertain to youth experiences, particularly at local level, about which youth are more confident in their knowledge and have shared experience with other youth.
- Focus on how the concepts and institutions are relevant to daily life activities and stated concerns.
- Present government achievement in various sectors at the community and commune level and how the concepts and institutions play a role.

Governance

- Use factual, short-format programming to raise awareness and improve knowledge about how to define/describe the key concepts.
- Use a combination of short-format and longer-format programming to demonstrate how the institutions operate.
- Demonstrate community and commune-level examples, linked to widely identified issues of concern, to showing how these concepts are linked to real situations and experiences of young people across Cambodia.

Debate, Discussion and Voicing Opinion

- Provide 'spaces' for voicing opinions to public officials and discussing politics in community and in the media.
- Model skills for speaking, listening and following up with public officials.
- Facilitate these discussions and encounters with public officials in a respectful manner.
- Show signs of social approval for voicing opinions to public officials and for discussing politics in programmes, by youth, parents and public officials.

Decision-Making

- Provide 'spaces' for being involved in decision-making in the media.
- Model skills for speaking, listening and making decisions among youth and involving public officials.
- Facilitate this decision-making practice in a respectful, constructive manner.
- Show signs of social approval for being involved in government decision-making.

Civic Engagement

- Link community-based and media project experiences to present how voluntary responses to community-level issues may be addressed using policy advocacy or political processes as well as through community-service.
- Use media projects to explore and present community-level issues that are commonly recognised by Cambodian youth. Ask and show how voluntary responses may be organised to address such issues.
- Model an expanded range of voluntary responses to community issues.
- Present voluntary responses that include policy advocacy and engaging in political processes such as voicing opinions to public officials or attending commune council meetings. Frame

these new forms of voluntary participation within the widely-accepted and commonly known voluntary practices.

Voting and Elections

- Separately target youth who have voted before and those who are voting for the first time.
- Promote voting by presenting benefits (incentives) that youth already have identified and consider positive – for example, being able to change the leaders if they are not satisfied and keeping leaders if they are satisfied with them.
- Reinforce widely held opinions that support voting for local representatives such as village leaders and district leaders.
- Consider using youth who have voted to deliver messages or model the voting registration and voting practice. Some of these youth should be ones who voted despite the barriers described by respondents who have not registered to vote or did not vote in the past commune election, to role model demonstrate how such barriers can be overcome.
- Frame voting as an expression of positive, widely-held values and qualities of youth, such as pride in being Cambodian, moving the country in the right direction, and exercising the right to participate in decision-making.
- Frame this form of civic participation as part of the role of youth, both as individuals and as a group (youth collective self-efficacy) in Cambodian society.

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APPENDIX 2: TYPOLOGY OF CIVIC ENGAGEMENT (DEVELOPED BY UNICEF)

TYPES OF YOUTH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT - COMMUNITY SERVICE AND VOLUNTEERING

- 1) Formal, long-term service: 20 hours per week of service for three months or longer.
- 2) Part-time volunteering: anything less than formal, long-term service but more than two hours per week for two months.
- 3) Occasional volunteering: anything less than the above.
- 4) Service-learning: a teaching method that enriches learning by engaging students in meaningful service to their schools and communities. Young people apply academic skills to solving real world issues, linking established learning objectives with community needs. This can be either school or non-school based.
- 5) International volunteering: volunteers offer services to communities in countries other than their own.
- 6) Mutual aid: providing assistance and support to others within the same community or social group; the distinction between the volunteer and the beneficiary may be less clear.
- 7) Governance: representation to, and lobbying of, government bodies to monitor government policies, services and programs.
- 8) Advocacy and campaigning: raising public consciousness or working to change legislation.
- 9) Youth media: video, radio, film, newspaper or other form of media production by young people; audience may be other young people or adults.
- 10) Social entrepreneurship: creating innovative solutions to social problems by designing products or offering services.
- 11) Leadership training and practice: mechanisms for learning and exercising leadership skills, including workshops as well as participation in volunteer activities.

APPENDIX 3: ABOUT THE BBC WORLD SERVICE TRUST

In 1999 the BBC World Service set up the BBC World Service Trust (the Trust) as a registered charity. The Trust uses the creative power of media to reduce poverty and promote human rights by inspiring people to build better lives. The Trust believes that an independent and vibrant media sector is critical to the development of free, fair and just societies that give citizens options regarding how they lead their lives. It aspires to a world where individuals and communities are effective participants in their own political, economic, social, and cultural development.

TO ACHIEVE THESE AIMS THE TRUST:

- Produces **creative programmes** for radio, television, film, and the internet that inform and engage audiences
- **Convenes** individuals and **creates platforms for discussion** to enable the voices of audiences to be heard and taken into account
- Strengthens the **capacity of media** at all levels
- Conducts innovative, rigorous research to inform the design and to assess the impact of the Trust's work
- Develops and disseminates the Trust's expertise to strengthen the field of media for development
- Works with **partners** to produce content, understand the Trust's audiences, and evaluate the Trust's work.

In order to achieve the most critical development goals, the Trust's work is focused around five key themes:

- Governance and Human Rights
- Health
- Learning for Livelihoods
- Humanitarian Response
- Climate Change

All the Trust's work is underpinned by extensive audience and media research, which is conducted by the Trust's Research and Learning Group. This group is staffed by research professionals based in London and other project offices around the world. The Trust's expert local research team conducts formative research when embarking on new projects which feeds into programme development and all outputs are pre tested with target audiences. Furthermore evaluation research contributes to the understanding of the programme impact.

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS THEME

The framework guiding the design of this initiative has been developed by the Trust to maximize the contribution of the media to promote good governance. This framework has been developed drawing from the Trust's experience around the world since 1999 on media development initiatives. The Trust centres its work around the three elements of good governance where the media can have the most direct impact:

- **Transparency** – promoting freedom of information and clarity and openness in public decision-making.
- **Accountability** – providing spaces and opportunities to question public authorities.
- **Participation** – enabling citizens to voice their views and debate governance issues.

The Trust has also identified four levels of society in which audiences can be targeted and engaged to make a positive impact: populations, practitioners, organizations, and systems. The Trust defines appropriate goals and tools for each of these audiences, including:

- **Populations:** Inform and enable individuals to demand enhanced governance and transparency.
- **Practitioners:** Build capacity of media professionals, civil society activists, public sector workers, private sector workers, academics, and teachers to increase the availability of information for populations, to increase opportunities to engage with authorities and to act as watchdogs.
- **Organisations:** Encourage organisational change in media houses, NGOs, multilateral agencies and government institutions that will support practitioners in their role as watchdogs.
- **Systems:** Encourage policy change among governments, civil society, donors, multilateral systems, the diplomatic community and global business that results in transparency, accountability and participation.

The Trust's current governance portfolio in Asia includes the 'Sanglap' project in Bangladesh, a public debate format where people question decision makers broadcast on TV and Radio.¹ In Nepal the Trust is producing discussion programmes to facilitate social cohesion and understanding between communities, and to broaden participation in the political process. 'Sajha Sawal' ('Common Questions') is a weekly radio political debate programme, which creates dialogue between those in power, and communities that have traditionally been excluded. The programme also deals with conflict resolution issues. The project is funded by the UNDP.²

BBC WORLD SERVICE TRUST IN CAMBODIA

The BBC World Trust in Cambodia has been operational since June 2003 delivering large scale mass media health campaigns. The organisation is registered with the Ministry of Foreign affairs RGC as an INGO. The Trust's governance portfolio in Cambodia comprises designing and developing film materials for the UNDP for the commune elections in 2007. More recently the Trust produced two TV spots for the British Embassy and OHCHR raising awareness about the Universal Declaration of Human rights.

Across its media development work globally, the Trust has also developed specific knowledge and expertise around governance issues.

¹ http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/whatwedo/where/asia/bangladesh/2008/03/080226_bangladesh_sanglap_project_overview.shtml

² <http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/trust/whatwedo/where/asia/nepal/index.shtml>

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Appendix 4: Socio-Demographic Profile Data Tables

Table 1: Socio-Demographic Profile by Gender and Residence

Base: All respondents

		Sex				Residence				Total	
		Male		Female		Urban		Rural			
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents		50.0	1000	50.0	1000	20.0	400	80.0	1600	100.0	2000
Region											
Phnom Penh		20.0	200	20.0	200	20.0	80	20.0	320	20.0	400
Plain		20.0	200	20.0	200	20.0	80	20.0	320	20.0	400
Coastal		20.0	200	20.0	200	20.0	80	20.0	320	20.0	400
Tonle Sap		20.0	200	20.0	200	20.0	80	20.0	320	20.0	400
Mountain		20.0	200	20.0	200	20.0	80	20.0	320	20.0	400
Sex by Age											
Male	15-19	59.1	591	0.0	0	53.5	107	60.5	484	59.1	591
	20-24	40.9	409	0.0	0	46.5	93	39.5	316	40.9	409
Female	15-19	0.0	0	61.1	611	62.5	125	60.8	486	61.1	611
	20-24	0.0	0	38.9	389	37.5	75	39.3	314	38.9	389
Education											
No Schooling		1.7	17	2.6	26	1.0	4	2.4	39	2.2	43
Primary School		31.9	319	35.1	351	24.5	98	35.8	572	33.5	670
Secondary School		41.9	419	42.4	424	40.0	160	42.7	683	42.2	843
High School		19.3	193	17.5	175	27.5	110	16.1	258	18.4	368
University		5.2	52	2.4	24	7.0	28	3.0	48	3.8	76
Mean Years		8.1		7.6		8.8		7.6		7.9	
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000		22.4	224	21.7	217	9.3	37	25.3	404	22.1	441
2,000,000-		18.6	186	13.3	133	7.0	28	18.2	291	16.0	319
3,600,000-		19.1	191	22.1	221	19.3	77	20.9	335	20.6	412
6,000,000		15.8	158	20.7	207	24.5	98	16.7	267	18.3	365
11,832,000		24.1	241	22.2	222	40.0	160	18.9	303	23.2	463
Mean income		8,603,000		9,823,000		15,387,000		7,669,312		9,213,000	
Base		400		400		400		400		400	

Table 2: Socio-Demographic Profile by Region

Base: All respondents

	Region Name										
	Phnom Penh		Plain		Coastal		Tonle Sap		Mountain		
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
All respondents	20.0	400	20.0	400	20.0	400	20.0	400	20.0	400	
Sex											
Male	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	
Female	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	50.0	200	
Residence											
Urban	20.0	80	20.0	80	20.0	80	20.0	80	20.0	80	
Rural	80.0	320	80.0	320	80.0	320	80.0	320	80.0	320	
Age											
15-19	58.0	232	60.5	242	60.0	240	58.3	233	63.8	255	
20-24	42.0	168	39.5	158	40.0	160	41.8	167	36.3	145	
Sex by Age											
Male	15-19	55.5	111	57.0	114	56.0	112	59.0	118	68.0	136
	20-24	44.5	89	43.0	86	44.0	88	41.0	82	32.0	64
Female	15-19	60.5	121	64.0	128	64.0	128	57.5	115	59.5	119
	20-24	39.5	79	36.0	72	36.0	72	42.5	85	40.5	81
Education											
Never Educated	0.5	2	2.3	9	2.8	11	4.8	19	0.5	2	
Primary School	23.3	93	35.5	142	29.0	116	41.0	164	38.8	155	
Secondary School	44.3	177	43.8	175	40.3	161	39.3	157	43.3	173	
High School	21.5	86	17.3	69	23.5	94	14.0	56	15.8	63	
University	10.5	42	1.3	5	4.5	18	1.0	4	1.8	7	
Mean Years	8.6		7.7		8.4		7.3		7.2		
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	4.5	18	29.3	117	23.5	94	32.5	130	20.5	82	
2,000,000-	6.5	26	22.3	89	16.0	64	18.0	72	17.0	68	
3,600,000-	17.8	71	19.3	77	20.5	82	22.5	90	23.0	92	
6,000,000	24.8	99	15.0	60	18.5	74	15.0	60	18.0	72	
11,832,000	46.5	186	14.3	57	21.5	86	12.0	48	21.5	86	
Mean income	14,650,000		6,735,000		10,556,000		6,186,000		7,941,000		
Base	400		400		400		400		400		

Appendix 4: Key Findings Data Tables

Youth Outlook

Table 1: I am proud to be Cambodian

Base: All respondents

	I am proud to be Cambodian									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.96	0.6	12	2.8	55	95.4	1908	1.3	25
Gender										
Male	1000	2.96	0.7	7	2.6	26	95.4	954	1.3	13
Female	1000	2.96	0.5	5	2.9	29	95.4	954	1.2	12
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.97	0.8	3	1.5	6	96.0	384	1.8	7
Plain	400	2.94	0.3	1	5.0	20	92.8	371	2.0	8
Coastal	400	2.94	0.8	3	4.0	16	94.5	378	0.8	3
Tonle Sap	400	2.97	0.5	2	1.5	6	97.0	388	1.0	4
Mountain	400	2.97	0.8	3	1.8	7	96.8	387	0.8	3
Residence										
Urban	400	2.97	0.5	2	2.3	9	97.0	388	0.3	1
Rural	1600	2.96	0.6	10	2.9	46	95.0	1520	1.5	24
Age										
15-19	1202	2.96	0.7	9	2.7	33	95.2	1144	1.3	16
20-24	2798	2.96	0.4	3	2.8	22	95.7	764	1.1	9
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.96	1.0	6	2.4	14	95.3	563	1.4	8
20-24	409	2.97	0.2	1	2.9	12	95.6	391	1.2	5
Female 15-19	611	2.96	0.5	3	3.1	19	95.1	581	1.3	8
20-24	389	2.96	0.5	2	2.6	10	95.9	373	1.0	4
Education(*)										
Never Educated	43	2.95	0.0	0	4.7	2	95.3	41	0.0	0
Primary School	670	2.95	1.0	7	3.0	20	93.1	624	2.8	19
Secondary School	843	2.96	0.6	5	2.8	24	96.0	809	0.6	5
High School	368	2.98	0.0	0	2.4	9	97.3	358	0.3	1
University	76	3.00	0.0	0	0.0	0	100.0	76	0.0	0
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.96	0.9	4	2.3	10	95.5	421	1.4	6
2,000,000-	319	2.95	0.6	2	3.8	12	94.7	302	0.9	3
3,600,000-	412	2.95	0.5	2	3.6	15	93.7	386	2.2	9
6,000,000	365	2.96	0.5	2	2.5	9	96.4	352	0.5	2
11,832,000	463	2.97	0.4	2	1.9	9	96.5	447	1.1	5

$\chi^2 = 21.89$

$df = 12$

$p = 0.039$

$\chi^2 = 29.46$

$df = 12$

$p = 0.003$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 2: In Cambodia, everybody is respected equally

Base: All respondents

	In Cambodia, everybody are respected equally									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.78	6.0	120	9.85	197	81.45	1629	2.7	54
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.79	5.9	59	8.3	83	83.2	832	2.6	26
Female	1000	2.76	6.1	61	11.4	114	79.7	797	2.8	28
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.71	9.0	36	10.0	40	78.0	312	3.0	12
Plain	400	2.73	6.0	24	13.8	55	76.0	304	4.3	17
Coastal	400	2.83	3.5	14	10.0	40	84.8	339	1.8	7
Tonle Sap	400	2.79	6.0	24	8.5	34	83.0	332	2.5	10
Mountain	400	2.82	5.5	22	7.0	28	85.5	342	2.0	8
Residence										
Urban	400	2.73	7.8	31	10.8	43	78.8	315	2.8	11
Rural	1600	2.79	5.6	89	9.6	154	82.1	1314	2.7	43
Age										
15-19	1202	2.78	5.4	65	10.2	123	81.9	984	2.5	30
20-24	798	2.76	6.9	55	9.3	74	80.8	645	3.0	24
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.82	4.7	28	8.5	50	84.6	500	2.2	13
20-24	409	2.76	7.6	31	8.1	33	81.2	332	3.2	13
Female 15-19	611	2.75	6.1	37	11.9	73	79.2	484	2.8	17
20-24	389	2.76	6.2	24	10.5	41	80.5	313	2.8	11
Education										
Never Educated	43	2.88	2.3	1	7.0	3	86.0	37	4.7	2
Primary School	670	2.79	5.4	36	9.6	64	80.7	541	4.3	29
Secondary School	843	2.79	5.2	44	10.3	87	82.7	697	1.8	15
High School	368	2.74	7.9	29	10.1	37	80.4	296	1.6	6
University	76	2.65	13.2	10	7.9	6	76.3	58	2.6	2
Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.77	6.8	30	8.8	39	80.0	353	4.3	19
2,000,000-	319	2.79	4.4	14	12.2	39	81.2	259	2.2	7
3,600,000-	412	2.78	5.6	23	10.4	43	80.8	333	3.2	13
6,000,000	365	2.82	4.4	16	8.8	32	84.4	308	2.5	9
11,832,000	463	2.74	8.0	37	9.5	44	81.2	376	1.3	6

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 3: Where do you think Cambodia is going: in the wrong or right direction, or somewhat in the right or wrong direction?

Base: All respondents

	How do you think Cambodia is going - in the wrong or right direction or some in right, some in wrong?												
	Base	Completely right		Right is more than wrong		Wrong is more than right		Completely wrong		Don't Know		Don't want to answer	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	15.6	311	64.7	1293	11.2	224	0.4	8	7.8	155	0.5	9
Gender(*)													
Male	1000	16.9	169	64.8	648	11.5	115	0.1	1	6.3	63	0.4	4
Female	1000	14.2	142	64.5	645	10.9	109	0.7	7	9.2	92	0.5	5
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	400	9.3	37	72.3	289	10.0	40	0.5	2	7.5	30	0.5	2
Plain	400	22.3	89	56.5	226	11.8	47	0.3	1	9.0	36	0.3	1
Coastal	400	18.8	75	58.8	235	12.8	51	0.5	2	9.3	37	0.0	0
Tonle Sap	400	6.8	27	72.3	289	10.3	41	0.3	1	9.3	37	1.3	5
Mountain	400	20.8	83	63.5	254	11.3	45	0.5	2	3.8	15	0.3	1
Residence(*)													
Rural	1600	15.4	247	63.9	1023	10.9	174	0.3	5	8.9	143	0.5	8
Urban	400	16.0	64	67.5	270	12.5	50	0.8	3	3.0	12	0.3	1
Age													
15-19	1202	16.4	197	63.8	767	10.9	131	0.6	7	7.8	94	0.5	6
20-24	798	14.3	114	65.9	526	11.7	93	0.1	1	7.6	61	0.4	3
Gender Age Group(*)													
Male 15-19	591	19.0	112	61.1	361	11.2	66	0.2	1	8.1	48	0.5	3
20-24	409	13.9	57	70.2	287	12.0	49	0.0	0	3.7	15	0.2	1
Female 15-19	611	13.9	85	66.4	406	10.6	65	1.0	6	7.5	46	0.5	3
20-24	389	14.7	57	61.4	239	11.3	44	0.3	1	11.8	46	0.5	2
Education(*)													
No Schooling	43	14.0	6	53.5	23	18.6	8	0.0	0	14.0	6	0.0	0
Primary School	670	13.9	93	59.4	398	13.4	90	0.7	5	11.8	79	0.7	5
Secondary School	843	18.1	153	64.7	545	9.8	83	0.4	3	6.6	56	0.4	3
High School	368	13.9	51	72.3	266	10.6	39	0.0	0	3.0	11	0.3	1
University	76	10.5	8	80.3	61	5.3	4	0.0	0	3.9	3	0.0	0
Family Income(*)													
less than 2,000,000	441	15.4	68	55.1	243	16.8	74	0.5	2	11.6	51	0.7	3
2,000,000-	319	11.9	38	72.7	232	8.5	27	0.0	0	6.6	21	0.3	1
3,600,000-	412	14.3	59	66.3	273	11.4	47	0.5	2	7.3	30	0.2	1
6,000,000	365	17.5	64	63.8	233	8.8	32	0.3	1	8.5	31	1.1	4
11,832,000	463	17.7	82	67.4	312	9.5	44	0.6	3	4.8	22	0.0	0

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 4: In Cambodia, young people should not question any decision made by their parents

Base: All respondents

	In Cambodia, young people should not question any decision made by parents									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.80	51.2	1024	10.7	213	32.8	656	5.4	107
Gender(*)										
Male	2000	1.80	51.2	1024	10.7	213	32.8	656	5.4	107
Female	2000	1.80	51.2	1024	10.7	213	32.8	656	5.4	107
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	1.74	52.5	210	11.5	46	28.8	115	7.3	29
Plain	400	1.92	41.8	167	12.8	51	34.5	138	11.0	44
Coastal	400	1.73	55.3	221	13.5	54	28.8	115	2.5	10
Tonle Sap	400	1.85	51.5	206	7.3	29	37.5	150	3.8	15
Mountain	400	1.79	55.0	220	8.3	33	34.5	138	2.3	9
Residence										
Urban	400	1.75	52.5	210	10.5	42	29.5	118	7.5	30
Rural	1600	1.82	50.9	814	10.7	171	33.6	538	4.8	77
Age										
15-19	1202	1.81	50.3	605	11.0	132	32.9	395	5.8	70
20-24	798	1.79	52.5	419	10.2	81	32.7	261	4.6	37
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	1.82	51.9	307	9.5	56	34.3	203	4.2	25
20-24	409	1.74	56.2	230	8.3	34	31.5	129	3.9	16
Female 15-19	611	1.81	48.8	298	12.4	76	31.4	192	7.4	45
20-24	389	1.85	48.6	189	12.1	47	33.9	132	5.4	21
Education(*)										
Never Educated	43	2.13	34.9	15	11.6	5	46.5	20	7.0	3
Primary School	670	1.96	43.7	293	9.6	64	40.1	269	6.6	44
Secondary School	843	1.82	50.3	424	11.6	98	32.9	277	5.2	44
High School	368	1.55	64.1	236	11.1	41	21.2	78	3.5	13
University	76	1.40	73.7	56	6.6	5	15.8	12	3.9	3
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.83	51.5	227	8.2	36	35.1	155	5.2	23
2,000,000-	319	1.90	44.2	141	15.7	50	35.1	112	5.0	16
3,600,000-	412	1.80	51.9	214	10.7	44	33.0	136	4.4	18
6,000,000	365	1.81	50.7	185	10.7	39	32.9	120	5.8	21
11,832,000	463	1.71	55.5	257	9.5	44	28.7	133	6.3	29

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 5: Ordinary people should not question their leaders' decisions

Base: All respondents

	Ordinary people should not question leaders decisions									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.60	58.1	1161	10.3	205	22.4	447	9.4	187
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	1.62	60.1	601	7.6	76	25.0	250	7.3	73
Female	1000	1.59	56.0	560	12.9	129	19.7	197	11.4	114
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	1.61	57.5	230	8.0	32	23.0	92	11.5	46
Plain	400	1.69	48.8	195	12.5	50	22.5	90	16.3	65
Coastal	400	1.53	61.3	245	13.5	54	17.8	71	7.5	30
Tonle Sap	400	1.68	55.3	221	11.3	45	25.5	102	8.0	32
Mountain	400	1.54	67.5	270	6.0	24	23.0	92	3.5	14
Residence										
Urban	400	1.57	59.8	239	11.8	47	20.3	81	8.3	33
Rural	1600	1.62	57.6	922	9.9	158	22.9	366	9.6	154
Age										
15-19	1202	1.65	56.3	677	10.1	121	24.3	292	9.3	112
20-24	798	1.54	60.7	484	10.5	84	19.4	155	9.4	75
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	1.69	57.2	338	6.6	39	28.6	169	7.6	45
20-24	409	1.52	64.3	263	9.0	37	19.8	81	6.8	28
Female 15-19	611	1.60	55.5	339	13.4	82	20.1	123	11.0	67
20-24	389	1.57	56.8	221	12.1	47	19.0	74	12.1	47
Education										
No Schooling	43	1.67	46.5	20	18.6	8	18.6	8	16.3	7
Primary School	670	1.77	49.3	330	10.1	68	28.8	193	11.8	79
Secondary School	843	1.61	57.5	485	10.7	90	22.3	188	9.5	80
High School	368	1.37	73.1	269	9.2	34	12.8	47	4.9	18
University	76	1.37	75.0	57	6.6	5	14.5	11	3.9	3
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.63	55.8	246	10.7	47	22.7	100	10.9	48
2,000,000-	319	1.69	53.3	170	11.9	38	25.1	80	9.7	31
3,600,000-	412	1.62	55.3	228	13.1	54	21.4	88	10.2	42
6,000,000	365	1.56	62.2	227	8.2	30	21.9	80	7.7	28
11,832,000	463	1.55	62.6	290	7.8	36	21.4	99	8.2	38

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 6: The leader of the government is like the head of a family, so we should follow what they have decided.

Base: All respondents

	The leader of the government is like head of the family, so we should follow what they have decided									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.50	16.2	323	15.3	305	60.5	1209	8.2	163
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.50	16.6	166	13.0	130	63.7	637	6.7	67
Female	1000	2.46	15.7	157	17.5	175	57.2	572	9.6	96
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.40	20.3	81	15.8	63	57.8	231	6.3	25
Plain	400	2.45	15.5	62	17.0	68	54.0	216	13.5	54
Coastal	400	2.44	16.8	67	18.5	74	58.0	232	6.8	27
Tonle Sap	400	2.64	10.3	41	12.3	49	69.8	279	7.8	31
Mountain	400	2.48	18.0	72	12.8	51	62.8	251	6.5	26
Residence										
Urban	400	2.43	17.5	70	18.3	73	57.0	228	7.3	29
Rural	1600	2.50	15.8	253	14.5	232	61.3	981	8.4	134
Age										
15-19	1202	2.51	15.4	185	14.4	173	61.7	742	8.5	102
20-24	798	2.45	17.3	138	16.5	132	58.5	467	7.6	61
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	2.55	15.9	94	10.2	60	66.7	394	7.3	43
20-24	409	2.44	17.6	72	17.1	70	59.4	243	5.9	24
Female 15-19	611	2.47	14.9	91	18.5	113	57.0	348	9.7	59
20-24	389	2.45	17.0	66	15.9	62	57.6	224	9.5	37
Education(*)										
No Scholing	43	2.76	7.0	3	9.3	4	81.4	35	2.3	1
Primary School	670	2.60	12.2	82	10.9	73	65.7	440	11.2	75
Secondary School	843	2.48	16.1	136	16.0	135	59.9	505	7.9	67
High School	368	2.32	22.3	82	20.4	75	52.4	193	4.9	18
University	76	2.22	26.3	20	23.7	18	47.4	36	2.6	2
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.57	14.3	63	10.0	44	65.8	290	10.0	44
2,000,000-	319	2.50	13.5	43	18.2	58	58.0	185	10.3	33
3,600,000-	412	2.43	18.0	74	16.3	67	57.3	236	8.5	35
6,000,000	365	2.44	17.3	63	17.3	63	57.8	211	7.7	28
11,832,000	463	2.47	17.3	80	15.8	73	62.0	287	5.0	23

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in bold italic represent high negative relation between both variables.

Priority Concerns

**Table 7: Now, thinking about your village, what do you think is the biggest issue?
(First, second and third answers combined)**

Base: All respondents

Items Issue	Issues in Community/village							
	1 st Issue		2 nd Issue		3 rd Issue		Cumulative	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Gang "Khmaeng Tonoueng"/ Gang rape	21.2	423	10.4	207	3.5	70	35.0	700
Crime/ Violence/ Lawlessness	16.6	331	9.5	189	3.0	59	29.0	579
Poverty	8.8	175	6.2	123	2.3	45	17.2	343
Don't know	8.8	276	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.8	276
Robbery	13.8	133	4.3	85	2.6	52	13.5	270
Water scarcity	6.7	100	3.3	65	2.1	41	10.3	206
Natural disasters	5.0	83	2.9	58	0.7	14	7.8	155
Health diseases	4.2	45	2.2	43	2.4	48	6.8	136
Food scarcity	2.3	45	2.6	52	1.4	28	6.3	125
Traffic	2.3	50	2.3	45	1.3	25	6.0	120
Infrastructure-poor roads	2.5	51	2.8	55	0.7	13	6.0	119
Land Conflict	2.6	61	1.5	30	0.9	17	5.4	108
Unemployment	3.1	43	1.8	35	1.0	19	4.9	97
Drug abuse	2.2	41	1.1	22	0.4	7	3.5	70
Lack of reliable electricity	2.1	18	1.1	22	0.6	12	2.6	52
Unclean environment	0.9	19	1.0	19	0.4	7	2.3	45
Poor education	1.0	16	0.7	13	0.7	13	2.1	42
HIV/ AIDS	0.8	24	0.4	7	0.3	6	1.9	37
No clean water	1.2	9	0.8	15	0.6	11	1.8	35
Climate Change	0.5	11	0.4	8	0.3	6	1.3	25
Poor market places	0.6	8	0.2	4	0.4	7	1.0	19
Rising prices/ High inflation/ Economic crisis	0.4	7	0.4	7	0.3	5	1.0	19
Corruption in Government	0.4	6	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.8	15
Poor healthcare centre	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.2	4	0.7	14
Raping	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.5	9
Deforestation	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.4	8
Porn film (social moral)	0.2	2	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.4	8
No/ Poor agricultural development	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.3	6
Human right violations/ disrespect	0.2	0	0.3	5	0.1	1	0.3	6
Illegal fishing	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.2	4
Border Conflict	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	3
Weak Government	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.2	3
No/ Poor economic development	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.2	3
Chemical substance use in food	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2	3
Inefficient service delivery by Government	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	3	0.2	3
Human trafficking	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.	1	0.2	3
Illegal immigration	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	3	0.2	3
No gender improvement	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1
Base	2000		2000		2000		2000	

Priority Concerns

Table 8: Now, thinking about your village, what do you think is the biggest issue?
(First, second and third answers combined)

Base: All respondents

	Now, thinking about your village, what do you think is the biggest issue?												
	Base	Crime/Violence		Water scarcity		Poverty		Gang		Robbery		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	14.9	297	5.0	100	8.6	171	21.1	421	6.6	131	13.8	275
Gender(*)													
Male	1000	13.3	133	5.1	51	5.9	59	26.4	264	5.9	59	11.9	119
Female	1000	16.4	164	4.9	49	11.2	112	15.7	157	7.2	72	15.6	156
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	3271	21.0	84	3.0	12	3.5	14	21.3	85	7.3	2900	19.5	78
Plain	400	13.8	55	4.8	19	6.8	27	30.8	123	5.5	22	17.8	71
Coastal	400	15.8	63	8.0	32	13.0	52	15.3	61	7.3	29	9.3	37
Tonle Sap	400	14.8	59	2.5	10	6.8	27	26.3	105	5.3	21	12.5	50
Mountain	400	9.0	36	6.8	27	12.8	51	11.8	47	7.5	30	9.8	39
Residence(*)													
Rural	400	17.8	71	2.8	11	4.8	19	19.0	76	7.0	28	21.0	84
Urban	1600	14.1	226	5.6	89	9.5	152	21.6	345	6.4	103	11.9	191
Age													
15-19	1202	16.7	201	5.1	61	8.3	100	19.6	235	6.1	73	13.9	167
20-24	798	12.0	96	4.9	39	8.9	71	23.3	186	7.3	58	13.5	108
Gender(*)													
Male 15-19	591	14.0	83	4.4	26	4.7	28	27.6	163	6.1	36	12.5	74
20-24	409	12.2	50	6.1	25	7.6	31	24.7	101	5.6	23	11.0	45
Female 15-19	611	19.3	118	5.7	35	11.8	72	11.8	72	6.1	37	15.2	93
20-24	389	11.8	46	3.6	14	10.3	40	21.9	85	9.0	35	16.2	63
Education(*)													
No Schooling	43	4.7	2	7.0	3	27.9	12	20.9	9	11.6	5	9.3	4
Primary School	670	13.3	89	5.1	34	8.4	56	21.6	145	5.8	39	14.9	100
Secondary School	843	15.8	133	5.0	42	8.3	70	21.6	182	6.4	54	12.6	106
High School	368	16.8	62	4.9	18	7.9	29	19.6	72	7.3	27	13.3	49
University	76	14.5	11	3.9	3	5.3	4	17.1	13	7.9	6	21.1	16
Family Income(*)													
less than 2,000,000	441	15.0	66	5.2	23	10.7	47	22.2	98	5.0	22	11.1	49
2,000,000-	319	14.7	47	5.6	18	7.8	25	21.3	68	5.6	18	12.9	41
3,600,000-	412	15.3	63	5.8	24	7.0	29	23.8	98	6.8	28	13.6	56
6,000,000	365	13.7	50	6.0	22	9.6	35	17.0	62	8.5	31	14.0	51
11,832,000	463	15.3	71	2.8	13	7.6	35	20.5	95	6.9	32	16.8	78

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

**Table 9: Now, thinking about your commune, what do you think is the biggest issue?
(First, second and third answers combined)**

Base: All respondents

Items Issue	Commune Issues							
	1 st Issues		2 nd Issues		3 rd Issues		Cumulative	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Don't know	47.1	941	0.0	0	0.0	0	47.1	941
Gang "Khmaeng Tonoueng"	16.8	336	5.4	107	1.0	19	23.1	462
Crime/ Violence/ Lawlessness	6.2	123	4.1	81	1.0	20	11.2	224
Robbery	4.7	93	3.2	63	0.9	17	8.7	173
Traffic	4.2	83	2.9	57	0.8	16	7.8	156
Land Conflict	4.4	87	1.9	37	0.6	11	6.8	135
Poverty	2.6	51	1.3	25	1.0	20	4.8	96
Infrastructure-poor roads	2.4	47	1.0	19	0.7	13	4.0	79
Health diseases	1.3	26	1.3	25	0.7	13	3.2	64
Water scarcity	1.6	32	1.0	20	0.4	7	3.0	59
Natural disasters	1.7	34	0.7	13	0.4	8	2.8	55
Drug abuse	1.1	21	1.0	20	0.3	5	2.3	46
Unemployment	0.8	15	0.6	11	0.5	9	1.8	35
Food scarcity	0.7	14	0.7	14	0.1	2	1.5	30
Corruption in Government	0.6	12	0.4	7	0.2	4	1.2	23
Poor education	0.4	7	0.5	10	0.2	4	1.1	21
No clean water	0.4	8	0.4	8	0.2	3	1.0	19
Lack of reliable electricity	0.4	8	0.4	8	0.2	3	1.0	19
Raping	0.5	10	0.3	5	0.1	2	0.9	17
HIV/ AIDS	0.3	6	0.4	7	0.1	2	0.8	15
Unclean environment	0.4	8	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.7	14
Rising prices/ High inflation	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.6	11
Poor healthcare centre	0.3	6	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.6	11
Poor market places	0.2	4	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.5	10
Deforestation	0.3	6	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.5	9
Climate Change	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.2	3	0.4	8
No/ Poor economic development	0.3	5	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.4	7
Infighting within Govt.	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.0	0	0.3	6
Illegal fishing	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	4
Weak Government	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.2	3
No/ Poor agricultural development	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.2	3
Illegal immigration	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	3
Chemical substance use in food	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	3	0.2	3
Porn film (social moral)	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
Poor/ undeveloped media	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
Border Conflict	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	2
No/ Poor industrial development	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.1	1
No gender improvement	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1
Inefficient service delivery by Government	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1
Human trafficking	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1
Human right violations/ disrespect	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.1	1
Fightings between tribal/ ethnic groups	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Base	2000		2000		2000		2000	

Table 10: Now, thinking about your commune, what do you think is the biggest issue? (First answer)

Base: All respondents

	Now, thinking about your commune, what do you think is the biggest issues?														
	Base	Crime/ Violence		Water scarcity		Poverty		Gang		Land conflict		Robbery		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	6.2	123	4.2	83	2.6	51	16.8	336	4.4	87	4.7	93	47.1	941
Gender(*)															
Male	1000	5.0	50	4.8	48	1.7	17	19.1	191	3.6	36	4.3	43	46.3	463
Female	1000	7.3	73	3.5	35	3.4	34	14.5	145	5.1	51	5.0	50	47.8	478
Region															
Phnom Penh	400	5.8	23	3.5	14	2.8	11	15.3	61	4.3	17	6.8	27	51.0	204
Plain	400	3.8	15	3.5	14	1.8	7	20.0	80	2.8	11	3.0	12	55.5	222
Coastal	400	9.0	36	7.0	28	4.5	18	21.0	84	5.0	20	5.3	21	24.8	99
Tonle Sap	400	5.0	20	2.8	11	2.8	11	15.0	60	4.5	18	4.3	17	54.3	217
Mountain	400	7.3	29	4.0	16	1.0	4	12.8	51	5.3	21	4.0	16	49.8	199
Residence(*)															
Urban	400	6.0	24	4.5	18	1.3	5	17.8	71	3.8	15	5.8	23	51.5	206
Rura	1600	6.2	99	4.1	65	2.9	46	16.6	265	4.5	72	4.4	70	45.9	735
Age															
15-19	1202	6.6	79	4.9	59	2.6	31	16.4	197	4.2	51	4.2	51	47.8	574
20-24	798	5.5	44	3.0	24	2.5	20	17.4	139	4.5	36	5.3	42	46.0	367
Gender Age Group															
Male 15-19	591	5.2	31	5.9	35	1.7	10	19.1	113	2.4	14	3.9	23	47.0	278
20-24	409	4.6	19	3.2	13	1.7	7	19.1	78	5.4	22	4.9	20	45.2	185
Female 15-19	611	7.9	48	3.9	24	3.4	21	13.7	84	6.1	37	4.6	28	48.4	296
20-24	389	6.4	25	2.8	11	3.3	13	15.7	61	3.6	14	5.7	22	46.8	182
Education(*)															
Never Educated	43	7.0	3	2.3	1	4.7	2	4.7	2	2.3	1	0.0	0	62.8	27
Primary School	670	6.6	44	2.8	19	2.5	17	15.5	104	4.2	28	3.1	21	52.2	350
Secondary School	843	6.2	52	4.2	35	2.4	20	18.4	155	4.0	34	4.9	41	46.5	392
High School	368	5.2	19	7.1	26	3.0	11	17.1	63	5.2	19	6.8	25	38.9	143
University	76	6.6	5	2.6	2	1.3	1	15.8	12	6.6	5	7.9	6	38.2	29
Family Income															
less than 2,000,000	441	7.5	33	4.3	19	1.8	8	15.4	68	5.0	22	2.7	12	49.0	216
2,000,000-	319	7.8	25	3.1	10	4.4	14	17.9	57	3.4	11	5.0	16	42.3	135
3,600,000-	412	4.9	20	5.1	21	1.7	7	17.5	72	4.9	20	4.9	20	48.3	199
6,000,000	365	4.7	17	4.1	15	2.5	9	16.4	60	4.7	17	5.8	21	46.0	168
11,832,000	463	6.0	28	3.9	18	2.8	13	17.1	79	3.7	17	5.2	24	48.2	223

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

**Table 11: Now, thinking about Cambodia as a whole, what do you think is the biggest issue?
(First, second and third answers combined)**

Base: All respondents

Items Issue	Commune Issues							
	1 st Issue		2 nd Issue		3 rd Issue		Cumulative	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Don't know	16.5	329	0.0	0	0.0	0	16.5	329
Border Conflict	21.7	433	4.4	87	1.7	33	27.7	553
Traffic	12.1	241	7.1	142	3.7	74	22.9	457
Drug abuse	5.3	106	5.4	108	3.6	72	14.3	286
Robbery	3.9	78	6.0	120	3.7	73	13.6	271
Natural disasters	6.7	133	3.2	64	1.4	28	11.3	225
Gang	3.7	74	4.3	85	2.6	51	10.5	210
Poverty	4.5	90	3.1	61	1.4	28	9.0	179
Rising prices/ High inflation	4.6	92	2.7	53	1.2	24	8.5	169
Crime/ Violence/ Lawlessness	2.0	39	2.4	47	2.3	46	6.6	132
HIV/ AIDS	1.8	35	2.0	39	1.3	25	5.0	99
Corruption in Government	2.4	47	1.6	31	0.9	18	4.8	96
Health diseases	1.1	22	2.1	41	1.5	30	4.7	93
Deforestation	1.5	30	1.6	32	1.5	29	4.6	91
Land Conflict	2.5	49	1.3	26	0.7	14	4.5	89
Unemployment	1.4	28	1.7	33	1.1	21	4.1	82
Raping	0.6	11	1.1	21	1.2	24	2.8	56
Climate Change	1.1	21	1.0	19	0.8	15	2.8	55
Poor education	0.7	13	0.9	18	0.9	17	2.4	48
Unclean environment	1.1	21	0.9	18	0.4	7	2.3	46
Human trafficking	0.3	5	1.0	19	0.8	16	2.0	40
No/ Poor economic development	1.3	25	0.6	12	0.1	2	2.0	39
Infighting within Govt.	0.8	15	0.8	15	0.3	5	1.8	35
Water scarcity	0.9	18	0.3	6	0.5	9	1.7	33
Infrastructure-poor roads	0.7	13	0.5	9	0.5	9	1.6	31
Food scarcity	0.5	9	0.7	13	0.2	4	1.3	26
Illegal immigration	0.3	6	0.5	10	0.3	5	1.1	21
Poor healthcare centre	0.2	4	0.5	10	0.2	4	0.9	18
Illegal fishing	0.1	1	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.7	13
Lack of reliable electricity	0.3	5	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.5	9
Weak Government	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1	2	0.4	7
Human right violations/ disrespect	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.1	1	0.4	7
Chemical substance use in food	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1	1	0.3	6
Poor market places	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.2	4
No clean water	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	4
Inefficient service delivery by Government	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.2	3
No/ Poor industrial development	0.0	0	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.2	3
No/ Poor agricultural development	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
Poor/ undeveloped media	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.1	1
Base	2000		2000		2000		2000	

Awareness and Knowledge of Democratic Concepts and Institutions

Table 12: Have you ever heard the term “human rights”?

Base: All Respondents

Items Issue	Base	Have you ever heard the term ‘Human Right’					
		No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All respondents	2000	5.0	100	94.0	1880	1.0	20
Gender							
Male	1000	5.5	55	93.5	935	1.0	10
Female	1000	4.5	45	94.5	945	1.0	10
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	1.5	6	98.0	392	0.5	2
Plain	400	7.8	31	90.3	361	2.0	8
Coastal	400	3.3	13	96.0	384	0.8	3
Tonle Sap	400	6.0	24	93.0	372	1.0	4
Mountain	400	6.5	26	92.8	371	0.8	3
Residence(*)							
Urban	400	2.5	10	95.5	382	2.0	8
Rural	1600	5.6	90	93.6	1498	0.8	12
Age (*)							
15-19	1202	6.3	76	92.4	1111	1.2	15
20-24	798	3.0	24	96.4	769	0.6	5
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	7.3	43	91.5	541	1.2	7
20-24	409	2.9	12	96.3	394	0.7	3
Fema 15-19	611	5.4	33	93.3	570	1.3	8
20-24	389	3.1	12	96.4	375	0.5	2
Education							
No Schooling	43	14.0	6	86.0	37	0.0	0
Primary School	670	9.9	66	88.8	595	1.3	9
Secondary School	843	3.2	27	95.6	806	1.2	10
High School	368	0.3	1	99.5	366	0.3	1
University	76	0.0	0	100.0	76	0.0	0
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	10.4	46	89.1	393	0.5	2
2,000,000-	319	6.3	20	92.2	294	1.6	5
3,600,000-	412	4.4	18	93.9	387	1.7	7
6,000,000	365	2.2	8	96.7	353	1.1	4
11,832,000	463	1.7	8	97.8	453	0.4	2

$\chi^2 = 11.37$

$df=2, P=0.003$

$\chi^2 = 13.18$

$df=2, P=0.002$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 13: What does the term “human rights” mean?*Base: Respondents who had ever heard of “human rights”*

What does the term ‘Human Right’ mean?		
	%	#
People have equal rights (travel, talk...)	31.2	586
Don't know/ don't catch the meaning	27.0	508
Everyone has rights to choose what they are desire	14.4	271
Protect people from violence/ persecution	6.3	119
People have rights to do anything but under the law	5.6	106
Everyone has freedom to do everything without disruption/force	4.5	84
No violent with each other	3.9	74
Equal rights for living	2.3	43
Have someone to deal when problem happens	1.0	19
To inform human's rights	0.7	14
People have rights to involve in all meeting/problem	0.4	7
Rights for teenager's education	0.4	7
Violate the rights	0.3	6
Other	1.9	35
Base		1879

Priority Concerns

Table 14: Have you ever heard the term “democracy”?

Base: All Respondents

	Have you ever heard the term “democracy”?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	26.4	527	72.0	1439	1.7	34
Gender							
Male	1000	26.1	261	71.8	718	2.1	21
Female	1000	26.6	266	72.1	721	1.3	13
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	18.3	73	79.5	318	2.3	9
Plain	400	28.3	113	70.3	281	1.5	6
Coastal	400	21.8	87	76.8	307	1.5	6
Tonle Sap	400	29.8	119	69.5	278	0.8	3
Mountain	400	33.8	135	63.8	255	2.5	10
Residence(*)							
Urban	400	22.0	88	76.3	305	1.8	7
Rural	1600	27.4	439	70.9	1134	1.7	27
Age							
15-19	1202	27.1	326	71.3	857	1.6	19
20-24	798	25.2	201	72.9	582	1.9	15
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	28.3	167	69.9	413	1.9	11
20-24	409	23.0	94	74.6	305	2.4	10
Female 15-19	611	26.0	159	72.7	444	1.3	8
20-24	389	27.5	107	71.2	277	1.3	5
Education							
No Schooling	43	69.8	30	30.2	13	0.0	0
Primary School	670	45.4	304	53.0	355	1.6	11
Secondary School	843	22.1	186	75.8	639	2.1	18
High School	368	1.4	5	97.3	358	1.4	5
University	76	2.6	2	97.4	74	0.0	0
Income(*)							
less than 2,000,000	441	32.0	141	66.7	294	1.4	6
2,000,000-	319	32.9	105	65.5	209	1.6	5
3,600,000-	412	26.9	111	71.1	293	1.9	8
6,000,000	365	23.6	86	74.8	273	1.6	6
11,832,000	463	18.1	84	79.9	370	1.9	9

$\chi^2 = 4.88$

$df=2, P=0.087$

$\chi^2 = 32.19$

$df=8, P=0.000$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 15: What does the term “democracy” mean?

Base: Respondents who had ever heard of “democracy”

	What does the “democracy” mean?										
	Base	Right of choice without fear		Put people's opinion first; people have power		Humans have all kinds of rights equally		A doctrine that has freedoms		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1439	1.9	28	8.5	122	4.2	60	3.1	44	72.2	1039
Gender(*)											
Male	718	2.4	17	11.0	79	5.4	39	3.5	25	66.9	480
Female	721	1.5	11	6.0	43	2.9	21	2.6	19	77.5	559
Region											
Phnom Penh	318	3.5	11	9.4	30	4.7	15	2.8	9	68.9	219
Plain	281	1.4	4	5.3	15	3.9	11	2.5	7	77.2	217
Coastal	307	2.0	6	14.7	45	6.8	21	6.5	20	56.4	173
Tonle	278	1.8	5	5.8	16	2.5	7	1.1	3	80.6	224
Mountain	255	0.8	2	6.3	16	2.4	6	2.0	5	80.8	206
Residence(*)											
Urban	305	2.0	6	13.4	41	6.2	19	2.6	8	67.2	205
Rural	1134	1.9	22	7.1	81	3.6	41	3.2	36	73.5	834
Age											
15-19	857	1.3	11	7.4	63	4.0	34	2.5	21	74.8	641
20-24	582	2.9	17	10.1	59	4.5	26	4.0	23	68.4	398
Gender Age Group											
Male 15-19	413	1.0	4	9.2	38	4.8	20	2.7	11	71.9	297
20-24	305	4.3	13	13.4	41	6.2	19	4.6	14	60.0	183
Female 15-19	444	1.6	7	5.6	25	3.2	14	2.3	10	77.5	344
20-24	277	1.4	4	6.5	18	2.5	7	3.2	9	77.6	215
Education											
No Schooling	3	7.7	1	7.7	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	76.9	10
Primary School	1355	0.3	1	1.7	6	0.8	3	1.7	6	87.3	310
Secondary School	639	1.3	8	3.8	24	3.4	22	2.0	13	80.1	512
High School	358	4.2	15	17.0	61	8.1	29	5.0	18	53.9	193
University	74	4.1	3	40.5	30	8.1	6	9.5	7	18.9	14
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	294	1.4	4	5.4	16	3.4	10	3.7	11	77.2	227
2,000,00	209	1.4	3	5.7	12	2.4	5	3.3	7	75.1	157
3,600,00	293	1.4	4	8.9	26	4.8	14	2.0	6	74.1	217
6,000,00	273	2.9	8	11.0	30	4.8	13	3.3	9	68.1	186
11,832,0	370	2.4	9	10.3	38	4.9	18	3.0	11	68.1	252

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Priority Concerns

Table 16: Have you ever heard the term “civic engagement”?

Base: All Respondents

	Have you ever heard term ‘Civic Engagement’?					
	Base	No		Yes		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1996	32.5	649	67.5	1347	
Gender						
Male	999	32.0	320	68.0	679	
Female	997	33.0	329	67.0	668	
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	399	30.3	121	69.7	278	$\chi^2=23.96$
Plain	399	37.3	149	62.7	250	$df=4$
Coastal	400	26.5	106	73.5	294	$P=0.000$
Tonle Sap	400	39.8	159	60.3	241	
Mountain	398	28.6	114	71.4	284	
Residence(*)						
Urban	400	27.5	110	72.5	290	$\chi^2=5.73$
Rural	1596	33.8	539	66.2	1057	$df=1, P=0.017$
Age(*)						
15-19	1200	35.0	420	65.0	780	$\chi^2=8.46$
20-24	796	28.8	229	71.2	567	$df=1, P=0.004$
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	590	36.1	213	63.9	377	$\chi^2=10.96$
20-24	409	26.2	107	73.8	302	$df=1, P=0.001$
Female 15-19	610	33.9	207	66.1	403	
20-24	387	31.5	122	68.5	265	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	67.4	29	32.6	14	$\chi^2=173.45$
Primary School	670	46.0	308	54.0	362	$df=4$
Secondary School	839	31.2	262	68.8	577	$P=0.000$
High School	368	12.8	47	87.2	321	
University	76	3.9	3	96.1	73	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	440	38.6	170	61.4	270	$\chi^2=25.23$
2,000,000-	319	36.7	117	63.3	202	$df=4$
3,600,000-	411	34.8	143	65.2	268	$P=0.000$
6,000,000	364	28.0	102	72.0	262	
11,832,000	462	25.3	117	74.7	345	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 17: What do you think “civic engagement” means?*Base: Respondents who had ever heard of “civic engagement”*

What do you think ‘Civic Engagement’ means?		
	%	#
Don't know/ don't catch the meaning/ forget	32.0	417
Participatory to raise problem such as road, bridge	22.4	302
Involve in any activities for village/commune/country development	19.5	262
Solidarity and helpfulness among people	6.8	92
Meeting for getting information	4.2	56
Meeting to deal problem such as quarrel, land, water, high cost in electricity	3.3	44
Civic participatory equally	3.3	44
Civic in elected involvement	2.7	37
It announces people to participate in education such as hygiene/ agriculture	1.5	20
People involve in politic	0.7	10
Participatory for natural resource conservation such as forest, fish...	0.7	9
Participatory for education achievement such as violence...	0.5	7
Group innovation to protest controller/ powerful people	0.1	1
Other	3.4	46
Base		1347

Table 18: Have you ever learnt about democracy or civic engagement?

Base: All Respondents

	Have you ever learnt about democracy/civic engagement?					
	Base	No		Yes		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	2000	74.7	1493	25.4	507	
Gender						
Male	1000	76.8	768	23.2	32	X² =4.88
Female	1000	72.5	725	27.5	275	df=1 , P=0.027
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	400	61.5	246	38.5	154	X² =70.95
Plain	400	77.5	310	22.5	90	df=4
Coastal	400	69.8	279	30.3	121	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	79.5	318	20.5	82	
Mountain	400	85.0	340	15.0	60	
Residence(*)						
Urban	400	64.8	259	35.3	141	X² =25.89
Rural	1600	77.1	1234	22.9	366	df=1 , P=0.000
Age(*)						
15-19	1202	71.8	863	28.2	339	X² =12.95
20-24	798	78.9	630	21.1	168	df=1 , P=0.000
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	591	76.1	450	23.9	141	X² =18.96 df=1 , P=0.000
Male 20-24	409	77.8	318	22.2	91	
Female 15-19	611	67.6	413	32.4	198	
Female 20-24	389	80.2	312	19.8	77	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	95.3	41	4.7	2	X² =43.09 df=4 P=0.000
Primary School	670	94.8	635	5.2	35	
Secondary School	843	76.0	641	24.0	202	
High School	368	41.3	152	58.7	216	
University	76	31.6	24	68.4	52	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	441	82.5	364	17.5	77	X² =43.09
2,000,000-	319	79.3	253	20.7	66	df=4
3,600,000-	412	76.9	317	23.1	95	P=0.000
6,000,000	365	69.6	254	30.4	111	
11,832,000	463	65.9	305	34.1	158	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 19: Places where learned about democracy

Base: Respondents who had ever learnt about democracy or civic engagement

Place	%	#
School	93.7	475
Commune Office	2.8	14
Organization Office	2.2	11
Media	1.2	6
Pagoda	1.0	5
Friends	1.0	5
Base		507

Table 20: Have you ever heard the term “court”?

Base: All Respondents

	Base	Have you ever heard term 'Court'?			
		No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	4.0	80	96.0	1920
Gender					
Male	1000	4.5	45	95.5	955
Female	1000	3.5	35	96.5	965
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	1.3	5	98.8	395
Plain	400	5.5	22	94.5	378
Coastal	400	2.8	11	97.3	389
Tonle Sap	400	4.3	17	95.8	383
Mountain	400	6.3	25	93.8	375
Residence					
Urban	400	3.5	14	96.5	386
Rural	1600	4.1	66	95.9	1534
Age(*)					
15-19	1202	4.8	58	95.2	1144
20-24	798	2.8	22	97.2	776
Gender Age Group					
Male 15-19	591	5.4	32	94.6	559
20-24	409	3.2	13	96.8	396
Female 15-19	611	4.3	26	95.7	585
20-24	389	2.3	9	97.7	380
Education					
No Schooling	43	18.6	8	81.4	35
Primary School	670	8.4	56	91.6	614
Secondary School	843	1.9	16	98.1	827
High School	368	0.0	0	100.0	368
University	76	0.0	0	100.0	76
Family Income(*)					
less than 2,000,000	441	6.8	30	93.2	411
2,000,000-	319	6.0	19	94.0	300
3,600,000-	412	3.4	14	96.6	398
6,000,000	365	2.5	9	97.5	356
11,832,000	463	1.7	8	98.3	455

df=4

P=0.002

X²=5.34

df=1, P=0.021

X²=21.05

df=4

P=0.000

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 21: What does the “court” do?

Base: Respondents who had ever heard of “court”

	What does the ‘Court’ do?						
	Base	Provide justice for people		Judgment for people with all kinds of problems		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1920	5.8	111	83.4	1601	3.5	67
Gender							
Male	955	6.7	64	82.2	785	2.5	24
Female	965	4.9	47	84.6	816	4.5	43
Region							
Phnom Penh	395	13.7	54	72.9	288	1.8	7
Plain	378	1.3	5	87.0	329	6.6	25
Coastal	389	3.9	15	85.9	334	1.8	7
Tonle Sap	383	0.3	1	92.4	354	5.0	19
Mountain	375	9.6	36	78.9	296	2.4	9
Residence(*)							
Urban	386	10.1	39	81.3	314	3.4	13
Rural	1534	4.7	72	83.9	1287	3.5	54
Age(*)							
15-19	1144	4.7	54	83.8	959	4.1	47
20-24	776	7.3	57	82.7	642	2.6	20
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	59	5.4	30	81.9	458	3.0	17
20-24	396	8.6	34	82.6	327	1.8	7
Female 15-19	585	4.1	24	85.6	501	5.1	30
20-24	380	6.1	23	82.9	315	3.4	13
Education							
No Schooling	535	2.9	1	71.4	25	14.3	5
Primary School	614	4.7	29	81.4	500	7.2	44
Secondary School	827	5.4	45	84.6	700	2.1	17
High School	368	7.1	26	86.4	318	0.3	1
University	76	13.2	10	76.3	58	0.0	0
Family Income(*)							
less than 2,000,000	411	2.7	11	85.2	350	4.9	20
2,000,000-	300	3.0	9	86.7	260	4.0	12
3,600,000-	398	5.5	22	84.2	335	2.5	10
6,000,000	356	7.0	25	82.9	295	3.1	11
11,832,000	455	9.7	44	79.3	361	3.1	14

 $\chi^2 = 19.09$

df=8, P=0.014

 $\chi^2 = 15.58$

df=8, P=0.049

 $\chi^2 = 62.00$

df=32, P=0.001

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 22: Have you ever heard the term “commune councillors”?

Base: All Respondents

	Have you ever heard the term Commune Councilors?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	7.9	158	91.9	1838	0.2	4
Gender							
Male	1000	8.0	80	91.7	917	0.3	3
Female	1000	7.8	78	92.1	921	0.1	1
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	7.5	30	92.5	370	0.0	0
Plain	400	9.5	38	90.3	361	0.3	1
Coastal	400	3.3	13	96.8	387	0.0	0
Tonle Sap	400	9.3	37	90.0	360	0.8	3
Mountain	400	10.0	40	90.0	360	0.0	0
Residence							
Urban	400	6.3	25	93.3	373	0.5	2
Rural	1600	8.3	133	91.6	1465	0.1	2
Age							
15-19	1202	10.2	123	89.7	1078	0.1	1
20-24	798	4.4	35	95.2	760	0.4	3
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	10.7	63	89.2	527	0.2	1
20-24	409	4.2	17	95.4	390	0.5	2
Female 15-19	611	9.8	60	90.2	551	0.0	0
20-24	389	4.6	18	95.1	370	0.3	1
Education							
No Schooling	43	16.3	7	83.7	36	0.0	0
Primary School	670	15.5	104	84.0	563	0.4	3
Secondary School	843	4.9	41	95.0	801	0.1	1
High School	368	1.4	5	98.6	363	0.0	0
University	76	1.3	1	98.7	75	0.0	0
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	8.6	38	91.2	402	0.2	1
2,000,000-	319	11.0	35	88.4	282	62.7	2
3,600,000-	412	9.7	40	90.0	371	24.3	1
6,000,000	365	4.9	18	95.1	347	0.0	0
11,832,000	463	5.8	27	94.2	436	0.0	0

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Priority Concerns

Table 23: What do commune councillors do?

Base: Respondents who had ever heard of "commune councillor"

	Base	People's problem solving: violence, gangsters, and other issues		Responsibilities and security provision for people		Commune development planner		Public infrastructure development helper in the village		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1838	16.2	297	15.3	282	4.9	90	5.8	107	29.8	547
Gender(*)											
Male	917	14.3	131	15.4	141	5.3	49	7.9	72	26.3	241
Female	921	18.0	166	15.3	141	4.5	41	3.8	35	33.2	306
Region(*)											
Phnom Penh	370	24.3	90	20.0	74	4.3	16	4.1	15	19.5	72
Plain	361	11.4	41	12.5	45	3.3	12	7.8	28	37.4	135
Coastal	387	20.9	81	18.9	73	7.8	30	6.7	26	13.2	51
Tonle	360	14.2	51	16.1	58	3.9	14	4.2	15	37.2	134
Mountain	360	9.4	34	8.9	32	5.0	18	6.4	23	43.1	155
Residence											
Urban	373	20.1	75	18.5	69	5.4	20	4.6	17	24.9	93
Rural	1465	15.2	222	14.5	213	4.8	70	6.1	90	31.0	454
Age											
15-19	1078	17.4	188	14.4	155	4.2	45	5.8	63	30.6	330
20-24	760	14.3	109	16.7	127	5.9	45	5.8	44	28.6	217
Gender Age Group(*)											
Male 15-19	527	15.4	81	14.4	76	3.0	16	8.2	43	29.4	155
20-24	390	12.8	50	16.7	65	8.5	33	7.4	29	22.1	86
Female 15-19	551	19.4	107	14.3	79	5.3	29	3.6	20	31.8	175
20-24	370	15.9	59	16.8	62	3.2	12	4.1	15	35.4	131
Education											
No Schooling	36	2.8	1	16.7	6	2.8	1	0.0	0	58.3	21
Primary School	563	13.1	74	11.0	62	4.3	24	4.4	25	40.7	229
Secondary School	801	17.9	143	16.2	130	4.4	35	6.4	51	28.2	226
High School	363	17.9	65	18.5	67	6.9	25	6.9	25	18.2	66
University	75	18.7	14	22.7	17	6.7	5	8.0	6	6.7	5
Family Income(*)											
less than 2,000,000	402	11.4	46	11.7	47	4.2	17	8.7	35	33.3	134
2,000,00	282	12.4	35	14.5	41	6.0	17	6.0	17	32.6	92
3,600,00	371	17.5	65	17.0	63	6.2	23	5.9	22	29.6	110
6,000,00	347	18.7	65	16.7	58	4.9	17	4.0	14	31.7	110
11,832,0	436	19.7	86	16.7	73	3.7	16	4.4	19	23.2	101

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 24: Have you heard the term “parliament”?

Base: All Respondents

	Have you heard the term 'Parliament'?							
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know		
		%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	2000	25.5	509	74.4	1488	0.2	3	
Gender								
Male	1000	25.0	250	75.0	750	0.0	0	
Female	1000	25.9	259	73.8	738	0.3	3	
Region(*)								
Phnom Penh	400	13.8	55	86.3	345	0.0	0	X² =55.49
Plain	400	29.5	118	70.5	282	0.0	0	df=8
Coastal	400	21.5	86	78.3	313	0.3	1	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	30.8	123	69.3	277	0.0	0	
Mountain	400	31.8	127	67.8	271	0.5	2	
Residence(*)								
Urban	400 1	6.8	67	83.0	332	0.3	1	X² =20.17
Rural	1600	27.6	442	72.3	1156	0.1	2	df=2 , P=0.000
Age(*)								
15-19	1202	29.1	350	70.8	851	0.1	1	X² =22.07
20-24	798	19.9	159	79.8	637	0.3	2	df=2 , P=0.000
Gender Age Group(*)								
Male 15-19	591	30.1	178	69.9	413	0.0	0	X² =20.19
20-24	409	17.6	72	82.4	337	0.0	0	df=1
Female 15-19	611	28.2	172	71.7	438	0.2	1	P=0.000
20-24	389	22.4	87	77.1	300	0.5	2	
Education								
No Schooling	3	72.1	31	27.9	12	0.0	0	
Primary School	670	47.0	315	52.7	353	0.3	2	
Secondary School	843	17.8	150	82.1	692	0.1	1	
High School	368	3.0	11	97.0	357	0.0	0	
University	76	2.6	2	97.4	74	0.0	0	
Family Income(*)								
less than 2,000,000	4441	34.5	152	65.3	288	0.2	1	X² =59.79
2,000,000-	319	32.3	103	67.7	216	0.0	0	df=8
3,600,000-	412	26.5	109	73.1	301	0.5	2	P=0.000
6,000,000	365	17.5	64	82.5	301	0.0	0	
11,832,000	463	17.5	81	82.5	382	0.0	0	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in bold italic represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 25: What does the “parliament” do?

Base: Respondents who had ever heard of “parliament”

	What does the ‘Parliament’ do?								
	Base	Making law and adopt law		A place for meeting on national issues		Meeting group to find solutions to all national issues		Don’t know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1486	19.2	285	2.2	33	3.5	52	62.0	921
Gender(*)									
Male	749	24.7	185	2.3	17	3.9	29	55.4	415
Female	737	13.6	100	2.2	16	3.1	23	68.7	506
Region									
Phnom Penh	345	21.4	74	3.2	11	6.1	21	55.7	192
Plain	282	16.3	46	2.5	7	4.6	13	60.3	170
Coastal	311	26.7	83	3.2	10	2.3	7	53.7	167
Tonle	277	15.9	44	0.4	1	0.7	2	72.9	202
Mountain	271	14.0	38	1.5	4	3.3	9	70.1	190
Residence(*)									
Urban	332	23.2	77	2.7	9	4.2	14	57.8	192
Rural	1154	18.0	208	2.1	24	3.3	38	63.2	729
Age(*)									
15-19	849	18.0	153	1.1	9	3.5	30	62.8	533
20-24	637	20.7	132	3.8	24	3.5	22	60.9	388
Gender Age Group									
Male 15-19	412	21.1	87	1.2	5	3.9	16	58.0	239
20-24	337	29.1	98	3.6	12	3.9	13	52.2	176
Female 15-19	437	15.1	66	0.9	4	3.2	14	67.3	294
20-24	300	11.3	34	4.0	12	3.0	9	70.7	212
Eduaction									
No Schooling	12	16.7	2	8.3	1	0.0	0	66.7	8
Primary School	352	7.1	25	2.8	10	2.6	9	76.7	270
Secondary School	691	15.2	105	1.6	11	4.2	29	64.7	447
High School	357	31.1	111	1.7	6	3.4	12	51.0	182
University	74	56.8	42	6.8	5	2.7	2	18.9	14
Family Income									
less than 2,000,000	288	13.9	40	2.4	7	3.5	10	66.3	191
2,000,00	215	18.1	39	1.4	3	1.9	4	66.5	143
3,600,00	300	17.7	53	2.0	6	3.0	9	61.7	185
6,000,00	301	21.3	64	1.0	3	5.0	15	61.5	185
11,832,0	382	23.3	89	3.7	14	3.7	14	56.8	217

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Governance

Table 26: Have you ever heard the term “transparency”?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever heard the term “transparency”?					
	Base	No		Yes		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1994	75.2	1499	24.8	495	
Gender						
Male	997	73.0	730	26.7	267	
Female	997	76.9	769	22.8	228	
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	399	64.8	259	35.0	140	X² = 46.23 df= 8 P= 0.000
Plain	398	76.0	304	23.5	94	
Coastal	397	72.8	291	26.5	106	
Tonle Sap	400	83.8	335	16.3	65	
Mountain	400	77.5	310	22.5	90	
Residence						
Urban	00	71.5	286	28.5	114	
Rural	594	75.8	1213	23.8	381	
Age(*)						
15-19	1197	78.1	939	21.5	258	X² = 18.53 df = 2 , P= 0.000
20-24	797	70.2	560	29.7	237	
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	588	78.8	466	20.6	122	X² = 28.70 df = 2 , P= 0.000
20-24	409	64.5	264	35.5	145	
Female 15-19	609	77.4	473	22.3	136	
20-24	388	76.1	296	23.7	92	
Education						
No Schooling	43	93.0	40	7.0	3	
Primary School	668	92.7	621	7.0	47	
Secondary School	840	78.8	664	20.9	176	
High School	368	43.5	160	56.5	208	
University	75	18.4	14	80.3	61	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	438	79.4	350	20.0	88	X² = 46.04 df= 8 P= 0.000
2,000,000-	319	83.1	265	16.9	54	
3,600,000-	409	76.5	315	22.8	94	
6,000,000	365	71.5	261	28.5	104	
11,832,000	463	66.5	308	33.5	155	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 27: What does “transparency” mean?*Base: Respondents who had heard the term “Transparency”*

What does “transparency” mean?	%	#
Don't know	57.6	281
Equity	25.2	123
Incorruption/ accuracy	4.7	23
Other	4.5	22
Achievement	2.0	10
Bravery	1.4	7
Justice	1.2	6
Someone knows what you are doing	1.0	5
Inequality	0.8	4
Own rights	0.8	4
Influence	0.6	3
Base		488

Table 28: Have you ever heard the term “accountability?”

Base: All respondents

	Have you heard the term ‘Parliament’?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	9.5	190	89.2	1783	1.4	27
Gender							
Male	1000	9.9	99	88.0	880	2.1	21
Female	1000	9.1	91	90.3	903	0.6	6
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	11.0	44	88.5	354	0.5	2
Plain	400	9.3	37	89.5	358	1.3	5
Coastal	400	11.3	45	87.5	350	1.3	5
Tonle Sap	400	8.3	33	91.5	366	0.3	1
Mountain	400	7.8	31	88.8	355	3.5	14
Residence(*)							
Urban	400	11.8	47	86.0	344	2.3	9
Rural	1600	8.9	143	89.9	1439	1.1	18
Age(*)							
15-19	1202	7.2	87	91.6	1101	1.2	14
20-24	798	12.9	103	85.5	682	1.6	13
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	6.4	38	91.7	542	1.9	11
20-24	409	14.9	61	82.6	338	2.4	10
Female 15-19	611	8.0	49	91.5	559	0.5	3
20-24	389	10.8	42	88.4	344	0.8	3
Education							
No Schooling	43	4.7	2	95.3	41	0.0	0
Primary School	670	5.1	34	93.6	627	1.3	9
Secondary School	843	7.4	62	91.3	770	1.3	11
High School	368	19.3	71	79.1	291	1.6	6
University	76	27.6	21	71.1	54	1.3	1
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	8.6	38	88.7	391	2.7	12
2,000,000-	319	7.5	24	90.9	290	1.6	5
3,600,000-	412	9.0	37	89.8	370	1.2	5
6,000,000	365	10.4	38	88.8	324	0.8	3
11,832,000	463	11.4	53	88.1	408	0.4	2

 $\chi^2 = 6.22$ $df = 2, p = 0.045$ $\chi^2 = 19.01$ $df = 2, p = 0.000$ **Notes:** A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 29: What does “accountability” mean?*Base: Respondents who had heard the term “accountability”*

What does “accountability” mean?	%	#
Don’t know	80.3	151
Finance	9.6	18
Think in right way	3.7	7
Accuracy of expenditure	2.7	5
Saving money	1.1	2
To talk about policy	1.1	2
Human’s priority	1.2	2
National bank	0.5	1
Base		188

Table 30: [The government should] keep people informed about the decisions they make

Base: All respondents

	Inform to the people about what decisions the government and elected representatives make									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.77	5.5	109	10.0	200	75.0	1499	9.6	192
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.83	4.3	43	7.4	74	79.9	799	8.4	84
Female	1000	2.71	6.6	66	12.6	126	70.0	700	10.8	108
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.80	3.0	12	12.0	48	76.8	307	8.3	33
Plain	400	2.69	7.5	30	11.5	46	67.8	271	13.3	53
Coastal	400	2.75	6.3	25	10.8	43	74.3	297	8.8	35
Tonle Sap	400	2.78	6.0	24	8.3	33	76.3	305	9.5	38
Mountain	400	2.82	4.5	18	7.5	30	79.8	319	8.3	33
Residence										
Urban	400	2.80	4.8	19	8.8	35	76.0	304	10.5	42
Rural	1600	2.76	5.6	90	10.3	165	74.7	1195	9.4	150
Age										
15-19	1202	2.76	6.1	73	9.5	114	74.6	897	9.8	118
20-24	798	2.78	4.5	36	10.8	86	75.4	602	9.3	74
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.82	5.1	30	6.1	36	79.7	471	9.1	54
20-24	409	2.83	3.2	13	9.3	38	80.2	328	7.3	30
Female 15-19	611	2.70	7.0	43	12.8	78	69.7	426	10.5	64
20-24	389	2.73	5.9	23	12.3	48	70.4	274	11.3	44
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.57	7.0	3	23.3	10	55.8	24	14.0	6
Primary School	670	2.72	7.6	51	8.5	57	69.9	468	14.0	94
Secondary School	843	2.79	4.9	41	10.1	85	77.2	651	7.8	66
High School	368	2.80	3.8	14	10.9	40	79.9	294	5.4	20
University	76	2.89	0.0	0	10.5	8	81.6	62	7.9	6
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.71	8.2	36	9.3	41	71.7	316	10.9	48
2,000,000-	319	2.76	5.0	16	11.6	37	71.8	229	11.6	37
3,600,000-	412	2.76	5.3	22	10.7	44	73.3	302	10.7	44
6,000,000	365	2.80	5.2	19	7.7	28	78.6	287	8.5	31
11,832,000	463	2.81	3.5	16	10.8	50	78.8	365	6.9	32

 $\chi^2 = 27.91$

df=3, P=0.000

 $\chi^2 = 26.95$

df=12

P=0.008

 $\chi^2 = 22.33$

df=12

P=0.034

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 31: Commune councils [should] clearly show expenses to the people

Base: All respondents

	The commune council should clearly shows expenses to the people									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.78	5.7	114	8.5	170	78.3	1566	7.5	150
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.81	5.9	59	5.9	59	83.0	830	5.2	52
Female	1000	2.75	5.5	55	11.1	111	73.6	736	9.8	98
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.76	6.8	27	8.3	33	77.5	310	7.5	30
Plain	400	2.72	7.3	29	9.8	39	70.3	281	12.8	51
Coastal	400	2.77	5.3	21	11.0	44	77.3	309	6.5	26
Tonle Sap	400	2.83	4.0	16	8.0	32	81.3	325	6.8	27
Mountain	400	2.83	5.3	21	5.5	22	85.3	341	4.0	16
Residence										
Urban	400	2.78	6.5	26	8.3	33	80.0	320	5.3	21
Rural	1600	2.79	5.5	88	8.6	137	77.9	1246	8.1	129
Age(*)										
15-19	1202	2.76	6.2	75	9.3	112	76.1	915	8.3	100
20-24	798	2.82	4.9	39	7.3	58	81.6	651	6.3	50
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	2.78	7.1	42	6.9	41	80.2	474	5.8	34
20-24	409	2.87	4.2	17	4.4	18	87.0	356	4.4	18
Female 15-19	611	2.75	5.4	33	11.6	71	72.2	441	10.8	66
20-24	389	2.76	5.7	22	10.3	40	75.8	295	8.2	32
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.72	7.0	3	9.3	4	76.7	33	7.0	3
Primary School	670	2.63	8.7	58	6.9	46	72.4	485	12.1	81
Secondary School	843	2.62	5.3	45	10.7	90	78.6	663	5.3	45
High School	368	2.63	1.4	5	7.1	26	86.7	319	4.9	18
University	76	2.69	3.9	3	5.3	4	86.8	66	3.9	3
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.65	7.3	32	8.8	39	74.8	330	9.1	40
2,000,000-	319	2.65	6.3	20	9.1	29	76.8	245	7.8	25
3,600,000-	412	2.60	6.6	27	10.4	43	74.3	306	8.7	36
6,000,000	365	2.57	3.8	14	7.4	27	81.9	299	6.8	25
11,832,000	463	2.67	4.5	21	6.9	32	83.4	386	5.2	24

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in bold italic represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 32: Some commune leaders have advantages from the commune plan

Base: All respondents

	Some commune leaders get advantages from the commune plan									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.12	32.2	643	13.4	268	42.5	849	12.0	240
Gender(*)										
Male	000	2.14	33.8	338	9.7	97	46.3	463	10.2	102
Female	1000	2.09	30.5	305	17.1	171	38.6	386	13.8	138
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	1400	2.19	30.3	121	11.8	47	47.3	189	10.8	43
Plain	400	2.08	31.3	125	14.5	58	37.8	151	16.5	66
Coastal	400	2.08	31.5	126	18.5	74	39.0	156	11.0	44
Tonle Sap	400	2.12	31.8	127	12.8	51	42.3	169	13.3	53
Mountain	400	2.11	36.0	144	9.5	38	46.0	184	8.5	34
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.24	26.5	106	14.8	59	48.3	193	10.5	42
Rural	1600	2.08	33.6	537	13.1	209	41.0	656	12.4	198
Age										
15-19	1202	2.09	33.1	398	14.6	176	40.7	489	11.6	139
20-24	798	2.16	30.7	245	11.5	92	45.1	360	12.7	101
Gender Age Groups										
Male 15-19	591	2.10	35.0	207	10.3	61	43.7	258	11.0	65
20-24	409	2.20	32.0	131	8.8	36	50.1	205	9.0	37
Female 15-19	611	2.07	31.3	191	18.8	115	37.8	231	12.1	74
20-24	389	2.13	29.3	114	14.4	56	39.8	155	16.5	64
Education(*)										
No Schooling	43	2.19	27.9	12	11.6	5	44.2	19	16.3	7
Primary School	670	2.03	34.2	229	11.6	78	37.0	248	17.2	115
Secondary School	843	2.07	34.5	291	14.8	125	40.6	342	10.1	85
High School	368	2.27	27.2	100	13.3	49	52.2	192	7.3	27
University	76	2.53	14.5	11	14.5	11	63.2	48	7.9	6
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.01	36.5	161	12.9	57	37.2	164	13.4	59
2,000,000-	319	2.09	31.7	101	16.3	52	39.8	127	12.2	39
3,600,000-	412	2.09	32.5	134	13.1	54	40.5	167	13.8	57
6,000,000	365	2.19	29.0	106	14.0	51	45.5	166	11.5	42
11,832,000	463	2.20	30.5	141	11.7	54	48.6	225	9.3	43

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in bold italic represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 33: Government jobs should be filled based on individual skills, not personal and family connections

Base: All respondents

	Some commune leaders get advantages from the commune plan									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.61	12.6	252	8.3	166	65.7	314	13.4	268
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.59	14.6	146	6.5	65	65.6	656	13.3	133
Female	1000	2.64	10.6	106	10.1	101	65.8	658	13.5	135
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	00	2.59	14.0	56	7.0	28	64.8	259	14.3	57
Plain	400	2.41	17.3	69	13.3	53	51.0	204	18.5	74
Coastal	400	2.64	11.5	46	8.0	32	67.0	268	13.5	54
Tonle Sap	400	2.69	9.3	37	7.5	30	67.3	269	16.0	64
Mountain	400	2.71	11.0	44	5.8	23	78.5	314	4.8	19
Residence(*)										
Urban	4400	2.65	12.3	49	7.3	29	71.8	287	8.8	35
Rural	1600	2.60	12.7	203	8.6	137	64.2	1027	14.6	233
Age(*)										
15-19	1202	2.56	14.4	173	8.8	106	62.8	755	14.0	168
20-24	798	2.69	9.9	79	7.5	60	70.1	559	12.5	100
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	2.52	16.9	100	6.8	40	61.6	364	14.7	87
20-24	409	2.68	11.2	46	6.1	25	71.4	292	11.2	46
Female 15-19	611	2.60	11.9	73	10.8	66	64.0	391	13.3	81
20-24	389	2.70	8.5	33	9.0	35	68.6	267	13.9	54
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.37	18.6	8	14.0	6	48.8	21	18.6	8
Primary School	670	2.52	14.6	98	9.4	63	56.7	380	19.3	129
Secondary School	843	2.56	14.8	125	8.5	72	64.4	543	12.2	103
High School	368	2.82	4.9	18	6.8	25	82.6	304	5.7	21
University	76	2.91	3.9	3	0.0	0	86.8	66	9.2	7
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.51	16.8	74	6.8	30	58.7	259	17.7	78
2,000,000-	319	2.57	11.9	38	12.9	41	61.1	195	14.1	45
3,600,000-	412	2.58	12.4	51	10.4	43	60.4	249	16.7	69
6,000,000	365	2.71	9.6	35	6.6	24	71.5	261	12.3	45
11,832,000	463	2.69	11.7	54	6.0	28	75.6	350	6.7	31

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 34: People have full rights to speak what they think without fear

Base: All respondents

	People have full rights to speak what they think without fear									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.64	11.3	225	11.5	229	71.9	1437	5.5	109
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.61	14.0	140	9.4	94	71.5	715	5.1	51
Female	1000	2.68	8.5	85	13.5	135	72.2	722	5.8	58
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.72	8.8	35	9.0	36	77.8	311	4.5	18
Plain	400	2.63	11.3	45	11.3	45	68.3	273	9.3	37
Coastal	400	2.50	14.8	59	17.8	71	62.0	248	5.5	22
Tonle Sap	400	2.66	10.8	43	10.3	41	72.8	291	6.3	25
Mountain	400	2.69	10.8	43	9.0	36	78.5	314	1.8	7
Residence										
Urban	400	2.63	10.8	43	13.0	52	69.8	279	6.5	26
Rural	1600	2.64	11.4	182	11.1	177	72.4	1158	5.2	83
Age										
15-19	1202	2.62	11.9	143	12.4	149	69.9	840	5.8	70
20-24	798	2.68	10.3	82	10.0	80	74.8	597	4.9	39
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.58	14.6	86	10.2	60	69.4	410	5.9	35
20-24	409	2.64	13.2	54	8.3	34	74.6	305	3.9	16
Female 15-19	611	2.65	9.3	57	14.6	89	70.4	430	5.7	35
20-24	389	2.72	7.2	28	11.8	46	75.1	292	5.9	23
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.53	9.3	4	23.3	10	55.8	24	11.6	5
Primary School	670	2.68	8.8	59	11.0	74	70.9	475	9.3	62
Secondary School	843	2.62	12.6	106	11.6	98	72.6	612	3.2	27
High School	368	2.64	12.2	45	10.6	39	73.9	272	3.3	12
University	76	2.59	14.5	11	10.5	8	71.1	54	3.9	3
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.60	12.5	55	12.5	55	69.4	306	5.7	25
2,000,000-	319	2.66	10.0	32	11.6	37	71.2	227	7.2	23
3,600,000-	412	2.59	12.6	52	12.9	53	67.7	279	6.8	28
6,000,000	365	2.66	11.8	43	9.3	34	74.8	273	4.1	15
11,832,000	463	2.69	9.3	43	10.8	50	76.0	352	3.9	18

 $\chi^2 = 21.26$

df = 3, p = 0.000

 $\chi^2 = 57.67$

df = 12

p = 0.000

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 35: Citizens have no right to raise their ideas

Base: All respondents

	Citizens have no rights to raise their ideas									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.37	73.8	1475	6.7	133	14.5	289	5.2	103
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	1.39	73.7	737	5.4	54	16.0	160	4.9	49
Female	1000	1.36	73.8	738	7.9	79	12.9	129	5.4	54
Region										
Phnom Penh	400	1.28	79.3	317	4.3	17	11.0	44	5.5	22
Plain	400	1.53	60.0	240	11.3	45	17.8	71	11.0	44
Coastal	400	1.37	74.3	297	8.8	35	13.8	55	3.3	13
Tonle Sap	400	1.41	72.0	288	6.0	24	16.5	66	5.5	22
Mountain	400	1.30	83.3	333	3.0	12	13.3	53	0.5	2
Residence										
Urban	400	1.32	76.8	307	5.0	20	12.8	51	5.5	22
Rural	1600	1.39	73.0	1168	7.1	113	14.9	238	5.1	81
Age										
15-19	1202	1.37	73.9	888	6.6	79	14.2	171	5.3	64
20-24	798	1.38	73.6	587	6.8	54	14.8	118	4.9	39
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	1.39	73.9	437	5.9	35	15.6	92	4.6	27
20-24	409	1.40	73.3	300	4.6	19	16.6	68	5.4	22
Female 15-19	611	1.35	73.8	451	7.2	44	12.9	79	6.1	37
20-24	389	1.36	73.8	287	9.0	35	12.9	50	4.4	17
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.03	34.9	15	18.6	8	37.2	16	9.3	4
Primary School	670	1.47	66.3	444	8.2	55	17.3	116	8.2	55
Secondary School	843	1.37	74.5	628	7.1	60	14.4	121	4.0	34
High School	368	1.19	87.8	323	1.9	7	8.2	30	2.2	8
University	76	1.20	85.5	65	3.9	3	7.9	6	2.6	2
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.44	69.6	307	7.3	32	17.2	76	5.9	26
2,000,000-	319	1.47	68.0	217	7.8	25	18.2	58	6.0	19
3,600,000-	412	1.38	73.5	303	7.5	31	14.3	59	4.6	19
6,000,000	365	1.29	78.6	287	6.3	23	11.0	40	4.1	15
11,832,000	463	1.31	78.0	361	4.8	22	12.1	56	5.2	24

 $\chi^2 = 8.26$

df = 3, p = 0.041

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 36: Citizens can debate with their leaders

Base: All respondents

	Citizen can debate with their leaders									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.68	8.7	173	12.6	252	71.8	1435	7.0	140
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.70	9.6	96	8.5	85	75.4	754	6.5	65
Female	1000	2.65	7.7	77	16.7	167	68.1	681	7.5	75
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.68	8.5	34	12.3	49	72.0	288	7.3	29
Plain	400	2.71	7.5	30	11.0	44	69.8	279	11.8	47
Coastal	400	2.63	8.0	32	19.0	76	68.0	272	5.0	20
Tonle Sap	400	2.63	10.5	42	13.5	54	69.3	277	6.8	27
Mountain	400	2.74	8.8	35	7.3	29	79.8	319	4.3	17
Residence										
Urban	400	2.63	10.0	40	14.5	58	67.5	270	8.0	32
Rural	1600	2.69	8.3	133	12.1	194	72.8	1165	6.8	108
Age										
15-19	1202	2.67	8.5	102	13.4	161	70.4	846	7.7	93
20-24	798	2.69	8.9	71	11.4	91	73.8	589	5.9	47
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.72	9.0	53	8.1	48	75.3	445	7.6	45
20-24	409	2.70	10.5	43	9.0	37	75.6	309	4.9	20
Female 15-19	611	2.63	8.0	49	18.5	113	65.6	401	7.9	48
20-24	389	2.70	7.2	28	13.9	54	72.0	280	6.9	27
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.03	11.6	5	18.6	8	65.1	28	4.7	2
Primary School	670	1.47	8.1	54	12.8	86	68.7	460	10.4	70
Secondary School	843	1.37	9.6	81	12.8	108	71.9	606	5.7	48
High School	368	1.19	7.3	27	11.4	42	76.4	281	4.9	18
University	76	1.20	7.9	6	10.5	8	78.9	60	2.6	2
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.44	7.5	33	11.6	51	73.2	323	7.7	34
2,000,000-	319	1.47	8.2	26	14.1	45	71.5	228	6.3	20
3,600,000-	412	1.38	11.2	46	11.4	47	69.4	286	8.0	33
6,000,000	365	1.29	8.2	30	13.7	50	71.2	260	6.8	25
11,832,000	463	1.31	8.2	38	12.7	59	73.0	338	6.0	28

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 37: Commune council leaders should respond to people in the commune

Base: All respondents

	Commune council leaders should respond for people in the commune									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutra		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.89	2.6	51	5.4	108	88.7	1773	3.4	68
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.90	3.2	32	3.0	30	91.1	911	2.7	27
Female	1000	2.88	1.9	19	7.8	78	86.2	862	4.1	41
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.94	1.3	5	3.8	15	92.0	368	3.0	12
Plain	400	2.87	3.3	13	5.8	23	85.8	343	5.3	21
Coastal	400	2.84	4.0	16	7.5	30	86.3	345	2.3	9
Tonle Sap	400	2.90	1.5	6	6.8	27	86.5	346	5.3	21
Mountain	400	2.91	2.8	11	3.3	13	92.8	371	1.3	5
Residence										
Urban	400	2.88	2.5	10	6.3	25	88.3	353	3.0	12
Rural	1600	2.89	2.6	41	5.2	83	88.8	1420	3.5	56
Age										
15-19	1202	2.89	2.5	30	5.2	63	88.4	1063	3.8	46
20-24	798	2.89	2.6	21	5.6	45	89.0	710	2.8	22
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.91	3.0	18	2.9	17	90.7	536	3.4	20
20-24	409	2.90	3.4	14	3.2	13	91.7	375	1.7	7
Female 15-19	611	2.88	2.0	12	7.5	46	86.3	527	4.3	26
20-24	389	2.88	1.8	7	8.2	32	86.1	335	3.9	15
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.78	4.7	2	11.6	5	76.7	33	7.0	3
Primary School	670	2.87	3.1	21	6.3	42	84.8	568	5.8	39
Secondary School	843	2.90	2.6	22	4.7	40	90.7	765	1.9	16
High School	368	2.92	1.1	4	5.7	21	91.6	337	1.6	6
University	76	2.94	2.6	2	0.0	0	92.1	70	5.3	4
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.90	1.8	8	5.7	25	87.8	387	4.8 2	1
2,000,000-	319	2.88	2.8	9	5.6	18	87.5	279	4.1	13
3,600,000-	412	2.85	3.9	16	6.6	27	85.9	354	3.6	15
6,000,000	365	2.92	1.4	5	5.5	20	91.0	332	2.2	8
11,832,000	463	2.90	2.8	13	3.9	18	90.9	421	2.4	11

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 38: Who is primarily responsible for addressing problems in your village?

Base: All respondents

	Who is the main responsibility of first problem? (village)												
	Base	National Police		Commune Head		Village Leader		Family		Individual		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	13.0	259	9.7	193	35.1	701	6.2	124	5.9	117	3.8	75
Gender(*)													
Male	1000	16.3	163	8.6	86	36.2	362	5.4	54	6.4	64	3.5	35
Female	1000	9.6	96	10.7	107	33.9	339	7.0	70	5.3	53	4.0	40
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	400	10.5	42	5.8	23	39.0	156	7.3	29	4.5	18	2.8	11
Plain	400	11.8	47	13.5	54	38.0	152	4.8	19	3.3	13	3.8	15
Coastal	400	15.3	61	14.0	56	23.3	93	6.0	24	7.5	30	1.0	4
Tonle Sap	400	15.3	61	4.0	16	44.3	177	6.0	24	2.5	10	8.5	34
Mountain	400	12.0	48	11.0	44	30.8	123	7.0	28	11.5	46	2.8	11
Residence(*)													
Urban	400	15.5	62	7.8	31	28.0	112	6.0	24	8.5	34	3.3	13
Rural	1600	12.3	197	10.1	162	36.8	589	6.3	100	5.2	83	3.9	62
Age(*)													
15-19	1202	13.6	163	11.3	136	34.2	411	6.0	72	5.0	60	4.2	50
20-24	798	12.0	96	7.1	57	36.3	290	6.5	52	7.1	57	3.1	25
Gender Age Group(*)													
Male 15-19	591	17.6	104	10.3	61	35.7	211	5.1	30	4.9	29	3.9	23
20-24	409	14.4	59	6.1	25	36.9	151	5.9	24	8.6	35	2.9	12
Female 15-19	611	9.7	59	12.3	75	32.7	200	6.9	42	5.1	31	4.4	27
20-24	389	9.5	37	8.2	32	35.7	139	7.2	28	5.7	22	3.3	13
Education(*)													
No Schooling	43	4.7	2	18.6	8	32.6	14	2.3	1	11.6	5	11.6	5
Primary School	670	11.8	79	7.3	49	36.6	245	8.5	57	5.4	36	4.8	32
Secondary School	843	13.0	110	10.6	89	37.2	314	4.6	39	5.0	42	3.7	31
High School	368	16.0	59	10.9	40	29.6	109	5.7	21	6.5	24	1.9	7
University	76	11.8	9	9.2	7	25.0	19	7.9	6	13.2	10	0.0	0
Family Income(*)													
less than 2,000,000	441	9.3	41	10.4	46	42.6	188	6.1	27	5.2	23	5.2	23
2,000,000-	319	14.4	46	11.0	35	34.2	109	5.6	18	4.7	15	3.4	11
3,600,000-	412	14.8	61	9.2	38	32.5	134	6.8	28	6.3	26	2.7	11
6,000,000	365	13.7	50	10.7	39	30.4	111	6.0	22	5.2	19	5.2	19
11,832,000	463	13.2	61	7.6	35	34.3	159	6.3	29	7.3	34	2.4	11

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 39: Who is primarily responsible for addressing problems in your commune?

Base: All respondents

	Who is the main responsibility of first problem? (village)										
	Base	A Member of Parliament		National Police		Commune Head		Village Leader/Chief		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.5	49	14.1	282	17.0	340	7.0	139	2.5	50
Gender(*)											
Male	1000	2.5	25	17.8	178	14.8	148	6.4	64	2.3	23
Female	1000	2.4	24	10.4	104	19.2	192	7.5	75	2.7	27
Region											
Phnom Penh	400	1.5	6	13.5	54	11.3	45	10.5	42	1.8	7
Plain	400	1.0	4	11.5	46	13.8	55	8.3	33	2.3	9
Coastal	400	8.5	34	20.0	80	21.0	84	6.5	26	0.5	2
Tonle Sap	400	0.3	1	12.5	50	18.0	72	5.5	22	5.5	22
Mountain	400	1.0	4	13.0	52	21.0	84	4.0	16	2.5	10
Residence											
Urban	400	1.8	7	17.0	68	13.8	55	5.3	21	1.5	6
Rural	1600	2.6	42	13.4	214	17.8	285	7.4	118	2.8	44
Age											
15-19	1202	2.2	26	14.7	177	17.1	206	6.7	81	2.2	26
20-24	798	2.9	23	13.2	105	16.8	134	7.3	58	3.0	24
Gender Age Group											
Male 15-19	591	1.9	11	19.6	116	15.2	90	6.3	37	2.5	15
20-24	409	3.4	14	15.2	62	14.2	58	6.6	27	2.0	8
Female 15-19	611	2.5	15	10.0	61	19.0	116	7.2	44	1.8	11
20-24	389	2.3	9	11.1	43	19.5	76	8.0	31	4.1	16
Education(*)											
No Schooling	43	0.0	0	9.3	4	7.0	3	4.7	2	2.3	1
Primary School	670	1.3	9	10.9	73	16.4	110	6.4	43	4.2	28
Secondary School	843	2.8	24	14.6	123	18.1	153	7.0	59	1.8	15
High School	368	3.5	13	19.0	70	17.7	65	7.1	26	1.4	5
University	76	3.9	3	15.8	12	11.8	9	11.8	9	1.3	1
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	441	2.7	12	14.1	62	17.7	78	6.8	30	2.9	13
2,000,000-	319	2.5	8	14.1	45	17.6	56	7.5	24	1.6	5
3,600,000-	412	1.7	7	14.3	59	17.7	73	7.3	30	2.2	9
6,000,000	365	2.5	9	13.7	50	17.0	62	7.1	26	4.1	15
11,832,000	463	2.8	13	14.3	66	15.3	71	6.3	29	1.7	8

 $\chi^2=26.55$

df=5, P=0.000

 $\chi^2=46.06$

df=20

P=0.001

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 40: Who is responsible for making decisions (finding solutions) about problems, on the national level?

Base: All respondents

	Who is the main responsibility of first problem? (village)												
	Base	A member of Parliament		Government agency/ office		National Police		Commune Head		Individual		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	39.8	795	5.9	118	14.7	294	2.5	50	3.2	63	6.7	133
Gender(*)													
Male	1000	40.9	409	6.6	66	17.6	176	1.2	12	3.2	32	5.2	52
Female	1000	38.6	386	5.2	52	11.8	118	3.8	38	3.1	31	8.1	81
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	400	34.5	138	12.3	49	20.5	82	0.8	3	2.5	10	4.0	16
Plain	400	34.5	138	1.5	6	11.8	47	2.8	11	4.8	19	7.0	28
Coastal	400	48.8	195	8.0	32	19.0	76	2.8	11	4.8	19	1.8	7
Tonle Sap	400	39.8	159	2.8	11	13.8	55	4.3	17	0.0	0	12.3	49
Mountain	400	41.3	165	5.0	20	8.5	34	2.0	8	3.8	15	8.3	33
Residence(*)													
Urban	400	43.5	174	6.8	27	17.5	70	2.0	8	3.3	13	5.8	23
Rural	1600	38.8	621	5.7	91	14.0	224	2.6	42	3.1	50	6.9	110
Age(*)													
15-19	1202	37.5	451	6.4	77	15.9	191	3.0	36	3.5	42	7.7	92
20-24	798	43.1	344	5.1	41	12.9	103	1.8	14	2.6	21	5.1	41
Gender Age Group(*)													
Male 15-19	591	38.6	228	6.9	41	18.4	109	1.9	11	3.6	21	5.8	34
20-24	409	44.3	181	6.1	25	16.4	67	0.2	1	2.7	11	4.4	18
Female 15-19	611	36.5	223	5.9	36	13.4	82	4.1	25	3.4	21	9.5	58
20-24	389	41.9	163	4.1	16	9.3	36	3.3	13	2.6	10	5.9	23
Education(*)													
No Schooling	43	27.9	12	0.0	0	7.0	3	7.0	3	4.7	2	7.0	3
Primary School	670	33.1	222	2.2	15	10.9	73	3.3	22	1.9	13	8.8	59
Secondary School	843	40.8	344	6.3	53	16.3	137	2.0	17	3.6	30	7.1	60
High School	368	48.9	180	10.6	39	17.9	66	2.2	8	4.3	16	3.0	11
University	76	48.7	37	14.5	11	19.7	15	0.0	0	2.6	2	0.0	0
Family Income(*)													
less than 2,000,000	441	37.9	167	2.5	11	12.7	56	3.6	16	2.5	11	8.2	36
2,000,000-	319	41.4	132	3.8	12	13.5	43	2.2	7	3.8	2	6.0	19
3,600,000-	3412	42.7	176	6.1	25	13.1	54	2.4	10	2.9	12	6.1	25
6,000,000	365	40.5	148	7.4	27	15.6	57	1.6	6	3.0	11	8.8	32
11,832,000	463	37.1	172	9.3	43	18.1	84	2.4	11	3.7	17	4.5	21

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Quality of Information in Media

Table 41: Government achievement on media section

Base: All respondents

	Citizen can debate with their leaders									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.70	3.5	66	21.4	409	68.6	1310	6.5	125
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.75	3.8	36	16.3	155	75.9	723	4.1	39
Female	957	2.64	3.1	30	26.5	254	61.3	587	9.0	86
Region										
Phnom Penh	380	2.75	2.1	8	19.2	73	72.9	277	5.8	22
Plain	380	2.63	4.5	17	24.7	94	62.4	237	8.4	32
Coastal	379	2.69	3.7	14	21.4	81	67.5	256	7.4	28
Tonle Sap	371	2.72	3.8	14	19.1	71	71.4	265	5.7	21
Mountain	400	2.69	3.3	13	22.5	90	68.8	275	5.5	22
Residence(*)										
Urban	394	2.66	3.8	15	24.9	98	68.0	268	3.3	13
Rural	1516	2.71	3.4	51	20.5	311	68.7	1042	7.4	112
Age										
15-19	1141	2.70	3.5	40	21.0	240	68.7	784	6.7	77
20-24	769	2.69	3.4	26	22.0	169	68.4	526	6.2	48
Gender Age Groups										
Male 15-19	559	2.77	2.9	16	15.9	89	76.2	426	5.0	28
20-24	394	2.72	5.1	20	16.8	66	75.4	297	2.8	11
Female 15-19	582	2.63	4.1	24	25.9	151	61.5	358	8.4	49
20-24	375	2.66	1.6	6	27.5	103	61.1	229	9.9	37
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.53	11.1	4	22.2	8	61.1	22	5.6	2
Primary School	634	2.67	3.3	21	22.7	144	63.7	404	10.3	65
Secondary School	805	2.70	3.5	28	21.5	173	69.4	559	5.6	45
High School	363	2.74	2.5	9	20.1	73	74.4	270	3.0	11
University	72	2.73	5.6	4	15.3	11	76.4	55	2.8	2
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.66	4.2	17	22.9	93	63.6	259	9.3	38
2,000,000-	307	2.69	4.2	13	20.5	63	70.0	215	5.2	16
3,600,000-	385	2.69	3.1	12	23.1	89	67.3	259	6.5	25
6,000,000	357	2.70	3.9	14	20.4	73	69.5	248	6.2	22
11,832,000	454	2.74	2.2	10	20.0	91	72.5	329	5.3	24

$\chi^2=56.29$

$df=3, p=0.000$

$\chi^2=10.96$

$df=3, p=0.012$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 42: How understandable do you think the Cambodian media is?

Base: All Respondents

	How UNDERSTANDABLE do you think the Cambodian media is?													
	Base	Mean	Not at all understandable		Not understandable		Some understandable		Understandable		Very understandable		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	3.49	1.5	29	2.8	55	54.8	1095	24.6	492	14.8	295	1.7	34
Gender(*)														
Male	1000	3.58	1.6	16	3.0	30	48.8	488	26.2	262	18.7	187	1.7	17
Female	1000	3.40	1.3	13	2.5	25	60.7	607	23.0	230	10.8	108	1.7	17
Region														
Phnom Penh	400	3.80	0.8	3	0.8	3	40.0	160	34.5	138	23.8	95	0.3	1
Plain	400	3.31	2.0	8	3.8	15	64.0	256	15.0	60	11.5	46	3.8	15
Coastal	400	3.56	0.8	3	1.3	5	52.0	208	31.8	127	13.0	52	1.3	5
Tonle Sap	400	3.36	1.8	7	4.5	18	57.8	231	22.8	91	10.3	41	3.0	12
Mountain	400	3.42	2.0	8	3.5	14	60.0	240	19.0	76	15.3	61	0.3	1
Residence(*)														
Urban	400	3.63	1.5	6	2.8	11	48.0	192	25.3	101	21.3	85	1.3	5
Rural	1600	3.46	1.4	23	2.8	44	56.4	903	24.4	391	13.1	210	1.8	29
Age(*)														
15-19	1202	3.45	1.3	16	2.7	33	57.5	691	23.0	277	13.3	160	2.1	25
20-24	798	3.55	1.6	13	2.8	22	50.6	404	26.9	215	16.9	135	1.1	9
Gender Age Group														
Male 15-19	591	3.53	1.5	9	3.4	20	51.9	307	23.4	138	17.6	104	2.2	13
20-24	409	3.66	1.7	7	2.4	10	44.3	181	30.3	124	20.3	83	1.0	4
Female 15-19	611	3.37	1.1	7	2.1	13	62.8	384	22.7	139	9.2	56	2.0	12
20-24	389	3.45	1.5	6	3.1	12	57.3	223	23.4	91	13.4	52	1.3	5
Education														
No Schooling	43	3.15	7.0	3	7.0	3	53.5	23	20.9	9	7.0	3	4.7	2
Primary School	670	3.29	2.5	17	3.7	25	63.3	424	18.1	121	9.3	62	3.1	21
Secondary School	843	3.49	0.5	4	2.3	19	57.8	487	24.8	209	13.6	115	1.1	9
High School	368	3.77	1.4	5	1.6	6	39.4	145	33.4	123	23.9	88	0.3	1
University	76	4.09	0.0	0	2.6	2	21.1	16	39.5	30	35.5	27	1.3	1
Family Income(*)														
less than 2,000,000	441	3.36	1.6	7	3.2	14	61.0	269	20.6	91	10.4	46	3.2	14
2,000,000-	319	3.34	1.6	5	3.4	11	64.3	205	18.2	58	10.7	34	1.9	6
3,600,000-	412	3.48	1.2	5	2.7	11	56.8	234	22.8	94	14.8	61	1.7	7
6,000,000	365	3.54	1.1	4	2.7	10	50.7	185	31.5	115	13.4	49	0.5	2
11,832,000	463	3.70	1.7	8	1.9	9	43.6	202	28.9	134	22.7	105	1.1	5

$\chi^2=36.94$
 $df=5, P=0.000$

$\chi^2=19.17$
 $df=20, P=0.002$

$\chi^2=14.16$
 $df=5, P=0.015$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 43: How truthful do you think the Cambodian media is?

Base: All Respondents

	How Truthful do you think the Cambodian media is?													
	Base	Mean	Not truthful at all		Not truthful		Some truthful		Truthful		Very truthful		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	3.66	0.8	16	2.5	49	43.5	870	33.3	665	18.0	359	2.1	41
Gender(*)														
Male	1000	3.74	1.0	10	2.4	24	38.7	387	34.9	349	21.1	211	1.9	19
Female	1000	3.59	0.6	6	2.5	25	48.3	483	31.6	316	14.8	148	2.2	22
Region														
Phnom Penh	400	3.70	0.8	3	2.0	8	39.3	157	41.3	165	15.5	62	1.3	5
Plain	400	3.57	0.8	3	2.8	11	45.5	182	35.0	140	11.8	47	4.3	17
Coastal	400	3.78	0.0	0	1.0	4	41.3	165	36.0	144	21.0	84	0.8	3
Tonle Sap	400	3.71	1.8	7	2.8	11	41.8	167	25.0	100	25.0	100	3.8	15
Mountain	400	3.57	0.8	3	3.8	15	49.8	199	29.0	116	16.5	66	0.3	1
Residence														
Urban	400	3.75	0.8	3	2.5	10	38.3	153	36.3	145	20.5	82	1.8	7
Rural	1600	3.64	0.8	13	2.4	39	44.8	717	32.5	520	17.3	277	2.1	34
Age														
15-19	1202	3.67	0.8	10	1.7	20	44.2	531	33.3	400	18.0	216	2.1	25
20-24	798	3.65	0.8	6	3.6	29	42.5	339	33.2	265	17.9	143	2.0	16
Gender Age Group														
Male 15-19	591	3.74	1.4	8	1.9	11	39.4	233	33.2	196	22.2	131	2.0	12
20-24	409	3.74	0.5	2	3.2	13	37.7	154	37.4	153	19.6	80	1.7	7
Female 15-19	611	3.60	0.3	2	1.5	9	48.8	298	33.4	204	13.9	85	2.1	13
20-24	389	3.56	1.0	4	4.1	16	47.6	185	28.8	112	16.2	63	2.3	9
Education														
No Schooling	43	3.45	4.7	2	7.0	3	41.9	18	27.9	12	16.3	7	2.3	1
Primary School	670	3.61	0.7	5	3.7	25	46.3	310	26.9	180	18.4	123	4.0	27
Secondary School	843	3.68	0.7	6	1.5	13	44.0	371	35.0	295	17.4	147	1.3	11
High School	368	3.75	0.5	2	1.4	5	39.7	146	39.4	145	18.8	69	0.3	1
University	76	3.72	1.3	1	3.9	3	32.9	25	43.4	33	17.1	13	1.3	1
Family Income														
less than 2,000,000	441	3.64	0.7	3	2.5	11	46.3	204	27.9	123	19.0	84	3.6	16
2,000,000-	319	3.62	0.9	3	2.2	7	48.3	154	27.9	89	18.5	59	2.2	7
3,600,000-	412	3.63	1.2	5	3.4	14	42.0	173	35.9	148	16.0	66	1.5	6
6,000,000	365	3.63	1.1	4	2.2	8	44.7	163	34.8	127	16.2	59	1.1	4
11,832,000	463	3.77	0.2	1	1.9	9	38.0	176	38.4	178	19.7	91	1.7	8

 $\chi^2 = 24.53$

df=5, P=0.000

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 44: To what extent do the people trust the media?

Base: All Respondents

	To what extent do the people trust in the media?											
	Base	Mean	Not trust in all channels		Depend on the source		Trust in all channels		Other		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	3.04	1.3	25	74.0	1480	15.3	305	0.1	2	9.4	188
Gender												
Male	1000	3.21	1.5	15	73.6	736	15.5	155	0.1	1	9.3	93
Female	1000	2.87	1.0	10	74.4	744	15.0	150	0.1	1	9.5	95
Region												
Phnom Penh	400	2.85	0.5	2	73.5	294	18.3	73	0.0	0	7.8	31
Plain	400	2.83	0.8	3	71.8	287	16.3	65	0.3	1	11.0	44
Coastal	400	3.00	1.5	6	69.3	277	17.5	70	0.0	0	11.8	47
Tonle Sap	400	3.21	1.8	7	80.3	321	8.8	35	0.0	0	9.3	37
Mountain	400	3.29	1.8	7	75.3	301	15.5	62	0.3	1	7.3	29
Residence												
Urban	400	2.99	1.0	4	76.3	305	13.3	53	0.0	0	9.5	38
Rural	1600	3.05	1.3	21	73.4	1175	15.8	252	0.1	2	9.4	150
Age												
15-19	1202	2.99	1.2	15	73.9	888	15.4	185	0.2	2	9.3	112
20-24	798	3.11	1.3	10	74.2	592	15.0	120	0.0	0	9.5	76
Gender Age Group												
Male 15-19	591	3.15	1.5	9	71.9	425	15.9	94	0.2	1	10.5	62
20-24	409	3.29	1.5	6	76.0	311	14.9	61	0.0	0	7.6	31
Female 15-19	611	2.84	1.0	6	75.8	463	14.9	91	0.2	1	8.2	50
20-24	389	2.92	1.0	4	72.2	281	15.2	59	0.0	0	11.6	45
Education												
No Schooling	43	2.81	0.0	0	67.4	29	18.6	8	0.0	0	14.0	6
Primary School	670	3.00	1.6	11	72.2	484	12.8	86	0.1	1	13.1	88
Secondary School	843	3.06	1.3	11	73.4	619	17.6	148	0.1	1	7.6	64
High School	368	3.06	0.8	3	77.7	286	14.4	53	0.0	0	7.1	26
University	76	3.17	0.0	0	81.6	62	13.2	10	0.0	0	5.3	4
Family Income												
less than 2,000,000	441	2.99	2.0	9	69.2	305	16.3	72	0.0	0	12.5	55
2,000,000-	319	3.15	1.3	4	75.5	241	14.4	46	0.0	0	8.8	28
3,600,000-	412	2.97	1.2	5	72.3	298	16.7	69	0.5	2	9.2	38
6,000,000	365	3.04	0.5	2	79.5	290	11.5	42	0.0	0	8.5	31
11,832,000	463	3.07	1.1	5	74.7	346	16.4	76	0.0	0	7.8	36

Presentation of National Concerns in Media

Table 45: From your opinion, how much do the media represent the concerns of Cambodia as a country?

Base: All Respondents

	From your opinion, how much does the media present the concerns of Cambodia as a country?											
	Base	Mean	Yes, almost concerns		Yes, some concerns		No, not many concerns		No, not at all		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.64	39.7	794	48.6	972	4.3	86	0.9	17	6.6	131
Gender												
Male	1000	1.65	38.1	381	51.0	510	4.1	41	0.4	4	6.4	64
Female	1000	1.63	41.3	413	46.2	462	4.5	45	1.3	13	6.7	67
Region												
Phnom Penh	400	1.71	33.3	133	56.8	227	5.3	21	0.0	0	4.8	19
Plain	400	1.64	38.0	152	50.0	200	0.8	3	2.3	9	9.0	36
Coastal	400	1.66	43.0	172	41.5	166	9.0	36	0.8	3	5.8	23
Tonle Sap	400	1.58	43.0	172	40.8	163	4.3	17	0.8	3	11.3	45
Mountain	400	1.61	41.3	165	54.0	216	2.3	9	0.5	2	2.0	8
Residence												
Urban	400	1.63	41.8	167	47.8	191	4.8	19	0.8	3	5.0	20
Rural	1600	1.64	39.2	627	48.8	781	4.2	67	0.9	14	6.9	111
Age												
15-19	1202	1.64	39.0	469	50.1	602	3.3	40	0.8	10	6.7	81
20-24	798	1.65	40.7	325	46.4	370	5.8	46	0.9	7	6.3	50
Gender Age Group (*)												
Male 15-19	591	1.63	38.9	230	50.4	298	3.4	20	0.3	2	6.9	41
20-24	409	1.67	36.9	151	51.8	212	5.1	21	0.5	2	5.6	23
Female 15-19	611	1.64	39.1	239	49.8	304	3.3	20	1.3	8	6.5	40
20-24	389	1.62	44.7	174	40.6	158	6.4	25	1.3	5	6.9	27
Education												
No Schooling	43	1.77	30.2	13	41.9	18	7.0	3	2.3	1	18.6	8
Primary School	670	1.66	38.4	257	43.7	293	4.6	31	1.6	11	11.6	78
Secondary School	843	1.63	39.7	335	52.4	442	3.2	27	0.5	4	4.2	35
High School	368	1.63	42.1	155	50.0	184	5.7	21	0.3	1	1.9	7
University	76	1.59	44.7	34	46.1	35	5.3	4	0.0	0	3.9	3
Family Income												
less than 2,000,000	441	1.60	42.9	189	41.0	181	4.5	20	1.1	5	10.4	46
2,000,000-	319	1.66	35.4	113	54.2	173	2.8	9	0.6	2	6.9	22
3,600,000-	412	1.64	39.6	163	47.8	197	4.1	17	1.0	4	7.5	31
6,000,000	365	1.69	37.0	135	54.0	197	4.9	18	0.8	3	3.3	12
11,832,000	463	1.63	41.9	194	48.4	224	4.8	22	0.6	3	4.3	20

$\chi^2=11.42$
df=4, P=0.022

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Presentation of Communal Concerns in Media

Table 46: From your opinion, how much do the media present your commune's concerns?

Base: All Respondents

	From your opinion, how much does the media present your communal concerns?											
	Base	Mean	Yes, almost concerns		Yes, some concerns		No, not many concerns		No, not at all		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.50	9.1	182	39.1	782	18.7	374	18.1	361	15.1	301
Gender(*)												
Male	1000	2.54	8.4	84	40.3	403	22.4	224	16.9	169	12.0	120
Female	1000	2.53	9.8	98	37.9	379	15.0	150	19.2	192	18.1	181
Region(*)												
Phnom Penh	400	2.30	10.8	43	41.3	165	27.0	108	4.3	17	16.8	67
Plain	400	2.42	9.8	39	46.8	187	5.3	21	19.3	77	19.0	76
Coastal	400	2.47	14.0	56	37.8	151	20.8	83	17.8	71	9.8	39
Tonle Sap	400	2.82	5.8	23	29.3	117	18.5	74	26.3	105	20.3	81
Mountain	400	2.69	5.3	21	40.5	162	22.0	88	22.8	91	9.5	38
Residence												
Urban	400	2.62	8.8	35	37.5	150	18.8	75	21.8	87	13.3	53
Rural	1600	2.52	9.2	147	39.5	632	18.7	299	17.1	274	15.5	248
Age												
15-19	1202	2.56	7.7	92	39.7	477	19.6	236	17.6	212	15.4	185
20-24	798	2.51	11.3	90	38.2	305	17.3	138	18.7	149	14.5	116
Gender Age Group (*)												
Male 15-19	591	2.51	7.8	46	41.1	243	23.4	138	14.6	86	13.2	78
20-24	409	2.58	9.3	38	39.1	160	21.0	86	20.3	83	10.3	42
Female 15-19	611	2.60	7.5	46	38.3	234	16.0	98	20.6	126	17.5	107
20-24	389	2.42	13.4	52	37.3	145	13.4	52	17.0	66	19.0	74
Education												
No Schooling	3	2.76	7.0	3	25.6	11	11.6	5	23.3	10	32.6	14
Primary School	670	2.66	7.2	48	35.1	235	15.4	103	22.1	148	20.3	136
Secondary School	843	2.47	10.0	84	41.0	346	20.3	171	15.3	129	13.4	113
High School	368	2.53	8.7	32	43.2	159	20.9	77	17.9	66	9.2	34
University	76	2.26	19.7	15	40.8	31	23.7	18	10.5	8	5.3	4
Family Income(*)												
less than 2,000,000	4441	2.51	10.7	47	38.5	170	15.9	70	18.8	83	16.1	71
2,000,000-	319	2.40	8.5	27	49.8	159	15.0	48	14.4	46	12.2	39
3,600,000-	412	2.62	8.5	35	35.4	146	18.2	75	20.6	85	17.2	71
6,000,000	365	2.60	7.4	27	39.5	144	19.7	72	19.7	72	13.7	50
11,832,000	463	2.54	9.9	46	35.2	163	23.5	109	16.2	75	15.1	70

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Concerns Presented in Media

Table 47: What are the three main concerns often presented in the media?

Base: All Respondents

	Base	Domestic Violence		HIV/AIDS		Traffic accident		Drug problems		Deforestation		Border conflict	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	29.5	589	26.0	519	41.2	823	34.2	683	17.9	358	17.9	357
Gender(*)													
Male	1000	26.8	268	26.3	263	42.5	425	36.0	360	18.0	180	21.2	212
Female	1000	32.1	321	25.6	256	39.8	398	32.3	323	17.8	178	14.5	145
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	400	26.5	106	16.0	64	41.8	167	38.5	154	14.5	58	19.5	78
Plain	400	34.8	139	32.8	131	37.5	150	32.0	128	19.5	78	12.8	51
Coastal	400	28.8	115	24.3	97	33.5	134	33.3	133	21.0	84	19.3	77
Tonle Sap	400	30.0	120	23.5	94	43.5	174	35.5	142	18.0	72	21.5	86
Mountain	400	27.3	109	33.3	133	49.5	198	31.5	126	16.5	66	16.3	65
Residence(*)													
Urban	400	27.0	108	25.5	102	41.5	166	44.3	177	17.8	71	17.0	68
Rural	1600	30.1	481	26.1	417	41.1	657	31.6	506	17.9	287	18.1	289
Age(*)													
15-19	1202	29.0	348	26.4	317	40.6	488	34.3	412	19.9	239	17.1	206
20-24	798	30.2	241	25.3	202	42.0	335	34.0	271	14.9	119	18.9	151
Gender Age Group (*)													
Male 15-19	591	26.6	157	27.7	164	41.5	245	34.5	204	21.0	124	19.6	116
20-24	409	27.1	111	24.2	99	44.0	180	38.1	156	13.7	56	23.5	96
Female 15-19	611	31.3	191	25.0	153	39.8	243	34.0	208	18.8	115	14.7	90
20-24	389	33.4	130	26.5	103	39.8	155	29.6	115	16.2	63	14.1	55
Education													
No Schooling	43	32.6	14	32.6	14	39.5	17	23.3	10	14.0	6	9.3	4
Primary School	670	29.4	197	27.0	181	39.1	262	32.8	220	20.3	136	15.4	103
Secondary School	843	29.4	248	25.3	213	42.1	355	34.8	293	18.1	153	18.1	153
High School	368	29.6	109	26.4	97	42.1	155	36.1	133	14.4	53	21.5	79
University	76	27.6	21	18.4	14	44.7	34	35.5	27	13.2	10	23.7	18
Family Income(*)													
less than 2,000,000	441	30.8	136	25.4	112	36.7	162	29.7	131	19.7	87	19.5	86
2,000,000-	319	32.6	104	28.5	91	38.2	122	35.4	113	18.2	58	16.9	54
3,600,000-	412	27.4	113	26.2	108	43.4	179	33.7	139	17.0	70	17.0	70
6,000,000	365	34.0	124	26.0	95	41.6	152	36.7	134	18.1	66	15.6	57
11,832,000	463	24.2	112	24.4	113	44.9	208	35.9	166	16.6	77	19.4	90

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 48: In your opinion, how much do the media represent the concerns of young people?

Base: All Respondents

	From your opinion, how much does the media present the concerns of young people?									
	Base	Mean	Yes, almost concerns		Yes, some concerns		No, not many concerns		No, not at all	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1934	1.77	37.1	717	51.4	994	9.4	182	2.1	41
Gender(*)										
Male	959	1.84	31.7	304	55.0	527	11.1	106	2.3	22
Female	975	1.69	42.4	413	47.9	467	7.8	76	1.9	19
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	390	1.73	37.4	146	53.1	207	8.7	34	0.8	3
Plain	390	1.60	49.0	191	45.9	179	1.5	6	3.6	14
Coastal	380	1.97	29.7	113	46.1	175	22.1	84	2.1	8
Tonle Sap	383	1.83	36.8	141	47.5	182	11.7	45	3.9	15
Mountain	391	1.72	32.2	126	64.2	251	3.3	13	0.3	1
Resident										
Urban	391	1.80	34.5	135	52.4	205	11.3	44	1.8	7
Rural	1543	1.76	37.7	582	51.1	789	8.9	138	2.2	34
Age										
15-19	1150	1.76	37.0	425	52.3	601	8.5	98	2.3	26
20-24	784	1.77	37.2	292	50.1	393	10.7	84	1.9	15
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	557	1.83	32.0	178	55.5	309	10.1	56	2.5	14
20-24	402	1.85	31.3	126	54.2	218	12.4	50	2.0	8
Female 15-19	593	1.69	41.7	247	49.2	292	7.1	42	2.0	12
20-24	382	1.69	43.5	166	45.8	175	8.9	34	1.8	7
Education										
No Schooling	39	1.95	35.9	14	38.5	15	20.5	8	5.1	2
Primary School	630	1.81	36.5	230	49.4	311	11.1	70	3.0	19
Secondary School	825	1.75	37.6	310	52.0	429	8.4	69	2.1	17
High School	365	1.74	36.4	133	54.0	197	8.8	32	0.8	3
University	75	1.64	40.0	30	56.0	42	4.0	3	0.0	0
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	418	1.73	43.3	181	42.8	179	11.2	47	2.6	11
2,000,000-	309	1.83	33.0	102	53.4	165	10.7	33	2.9	9
3,600,000-	399	1.77	36.6	146	52.1	208	9.3	37	2.0	8
6,000,000	357	1.74	37.3	133	53.2	190	8.1	29	1.4	5
11,832,000	451	1.77	34.4	155	55.9	252	8.0	36	1.8	8

 $\chi^2=25.23$

df=3, P=0.000

 $\chi^2=169.26$

df=12

P=0.000

 $\chi^2=21.14$

df=12

P=0.048

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Youth Concerns Presented in Media

Table 49: What youth concerns does the media present?

Base: All Respondents

	Base	HIV/AIDS		Robbery		Traffic accident		Drug problems		Gangs		Rape		Health education	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	30.8	616	14.9	298	25.0	499	53.2	1063	46.3	925	14.9	298	12.0	239
Gender(*)															
Male	1000	31.9	319	16.9	169	28.5	285	58.2	582	50.4	504	11.3	113	10.8	108
Female	1000	29.7	297	12.9	129	21.4	214	48.1	481	42.1	421	18.5	185	13.1	131
Region(*)															
Phnom Penh	400	27.3	109	16.8	67	26.8	107	58.3	233	43.0	172	11.8	47	12.5	50
Plain	400	30.8	123	13.8	55	26.3	105	38.8	155	34.0	136	11.8	47	5.5	22
Coastal	00	25.5	102	19.8	79	23.8	95	55.0	220	53.5	214	17.8	71	14.5	58
Tonle Sap	400	29.8	119	14.3	57	22.8	91	58.8	235	54.8	219	19.5	78	9.8	39
Mountain	400	40.8	163	10.0	40	25.3	101	55.0	220	46.0	184	13.8	55	17.5	70
Residence(*)															
Urban	400	25.3	101	15.8	63	29.3	117	58.5	234	48.8	195	14.5	58	11.5	46
Rural	1600	32.2	515	14.7	235	23.9	382	51.8	829	45.6	730	15.0	240	12.1	193
Age															
15-19	1202	29.6	356	14.6	176	25.9	311	52.5	631	46.3	557	14.6	176	11.1	134
20-24	798	32.6	260	15.3	122	23.6	188	54.1	432	46.1	368	15.3	122	13.2	105
Gender Age Group (*)															
Male 15-19	591	29.9	177	17.1	101	29.4	174	57.2	338	50.9	301	9.6	57	9.0	53
20-24	409	34.7	142	16.6	68	27.1	111	59.7	244	49.6	203	13.7	56	13.4	55
Female 15-19	611	29.3	179	12.3	75	22.4	137	48.0	293	41.9	256	19.5	119	13.3	81
20-24	389	30.3	118	13.9	54	19.8	77	48.3	188	42.4	165	17.0	66	12.9	50
Education															
No Schooling	43	23.3	10	20.9	9	23.3	10	34.9	15	48.8	21	18.6	8	2.3	1
Primary School	670	30.7	206	13.7	92	23.1	155	45.7	306	40.4	271	15.8	106	8.5	57
Secondary School	843	28.8	243	14.9	126	24.9	210	54.2	457	48.2	406	15.9	134	13.8	116
High School	368	34.2	126	15.8	58	29.1	107	63.9	235	53.3	196	11.4	42	11.7	43
University	76	40.8	31	17.1	13	22.4	17	65.8	50	40.8	31	10.5	8	28.9	22
IFamily Income(*)															
less than 2,000,000	41	31.3	138	13.6	60	20.6	91	47.6	210	45.8	202	14.7	65	11.1	49
2,000,000-	319	36.4	116	16.6	53	27.6	88	53.9	172	50.8	162	16.9	54	13.2	42
3,600,000-	412	32.0	132	11.4	47	25.0	103	49.8	205	43.0	177	13.3	55	10.0	41
6,000,000	365	25.8	94	16.7	61	27.9	102	53.4	195	47.9	175	17.3	63	12.3	45
11,832,000	463	29.4	136	16.6	77	24.8	115	60.7	281	45.1	209	13.2	61	13.4	62

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Assessment of Government Achievements

Table 50: I have confidence in the national government

Base: All respondents

	I have confidence in the national government									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.60	10.7	213	18.0	359	61.8	1235	9.7	193
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.62	10.2	102	15.2	152	67.2	672	7.4	74
Female	1000	2.51	11.1	111	20.7	207	56.3	563	11.9	119
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.49	12.0	48	20.5	82	55.5	222	12.0	48
Plain	400	2.59	7.0	28	21.5	86	58.8	235	12.8	51
Coastal	400	2.58	10.3	41	18.5	74	64.8	259	6.5	26
Tonle Sap	400	2.54	11.3	45	18.5	74	59.0	236	11.3	45
Mountain	400	2.62	12.8	51	10.8	43	70.8	283	5.8	23
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.52	10.5	42	23.0	92	58.0	232	8.5	34
Rural	1600	2.58	10.7	171	16.7	267	62.7	1003	9.9	159
Age										
15-19	1202	2.55	11.6	140	17.3	208	61.6	740	9.5	114
20-24	798	2.59	9.1	73	18.9	151	62.0	495	9.9	79
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.63	10.3	61	13.9	82	67.9	401	8.0	47
20-24	409	2.60	10.0	41	17.1	70	66.3	271	6.6	27
Female 15-19	611	2.48	12.9	79	20.6	126	55.5	339	11.0	67
20-24	389	2.57	8.2	32	20.8	81	57.6	224	13.4	52
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.50	9.3	4	25.6	11	53.5	23	11.6	5
Primary School	670	2.59	11.8	79	11.8	79	62.8	421	13.6	91
Secondary School	843	2.59	9.7	82	18.0	152	63.7	537	8.5	72
High School	368	2.51	10.3	38	25.8	95	57.9	213	6.0	22
University	76	2.42	13.2	10	28.9	22	53.9	41	3.9	3
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.58	10.7	47	15.2	67	61.7	272	12.5	55
2,000,000-	319	2.60	7.8	25	19.7	63	61.4	196	11.0	35
3,600,000-	412	2.57	10.7	44	18.0	74	62.1	256	9.2	38
6,000,000	365	2.57	9.9	36	20.3	74	63.3	231	6.6	24
11,832,000	463	2.52	13.2	61	17.5	81	60.5	280	8.9	41

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 51: In Cambodia, people can change the government if they are dissatisfied

Base: All respondents

	In Cambodia, people can change the government that they dissatisfy								
	Base	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	18.2	364	8.7	174	64.3	1285	8.9	177
Gender(*)									
Male	1000	18.3	183	6.2	62	67.4	674	8.1	81
Female	1000	18.1	181	11.2	112	61.1	611	9.6	96
Region(*)									
Phnom Penh	400	14.3	57	8.3	33	67.5	270	10.0	40
Plain	400	20.3	81	11.8	47	54.3	217	13.8	55
Coastal	400	18.0	72	11.0	44	64.0	256	7.0	28
Tonle Sap	400	18.8	75	7.3	29	66.0	264	8.0	32
Mountain	400	19.8	79	5.3	21	69.5	278	5.5	22
Residence(*)									
Urban	400	14.3	57	9.8	39	67.5	270	8.5	34
Rural	1600	19.2	307	8.4	135	63.4	1015	8.9	143
Age(*)									
15-19	1202	20.2	243	9.6	115	60.8	731	9.4	113
20-24	798	15.2	121	7.4	59	69.4	554	8.0	64
Gender Age Group(*)									
Male 15-19	591	19.6	116	5.9	35	65.0	384	9.5	56
20-24	409	16.4	67	6.6	27	70.9	290	6.1	25
Female 15-19	611	20.8	127	13.1	80	56.8	347	9.3	57
20-24	389	13.9	54	8.2	32	67.9	264	10.0	39
Education									
No Schooling	43	30.2	13	7.0	3	55.8	24	7.0	3
Primary School	670	22.8	153	9.3	62	56.9	381	11.0	74
Secondary School	843	19.0	160	9.5	80	62.5	527	9.0	76
High School	368	9.5	35	6.5	24	78.3	288	5.7	21
University	76	3.9	3	6.6	5	85.5	65	3.9	3
Family Income									
less than 2,000,000	441	20.0	88	8.6	38	61.9	273	9.5	42
2,000,000-	319	19.4	62	11.3	36	60.5	193	8.8	28
3,600,000-	412	18.7	77	8.0	33	63.6	262	9.7	40
6,000,000	365	20.0	73	8.5	31	64.9	237	6.6	24
11,832,000	463	13.8	64	7.8	36	69.1	320	9.3	43

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 52: I have confidence in NGOs

Base: All respondents

	I have confidence in NGOs									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.30	17.7	354	23.5	469	49.2	983	9.7	194
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.36	19.3	193	20.2	202	52.8	528	7.7	77
Female	1000	2.33	16.1	161	26.7	267	45.5	455	11.7	117
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.25	21.5	86	23.5	94	44.0	176	11.0	44
Plain	400	2.29	14.0	56	30.0	120	38.3	153	17.8	71
Coastal	400	2.29	18.5	74	27.5	110	45.3	181	8.8	35
Tonle Sap	400	2.46	15.5	62	19.8	79	59.3	237	5.5	22
Mountain	400	2.42	19.0	76	16.5	66	59.0	236	5.5	22
Residence										
Urban	400	2.35	17.5	70	24.3	97	49.8	199	8.5	34
Rural	1600	2.35	17.8	284	23.3	372	49.0	784	10.0	160
Age										
15-19	1202	2.33	17.9	215	25.0	300	47.8	575	9.3	112
20-24	798	2.38	17.4	139	21.2	169	51.1	408	10.3	82
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.34	19.5	115	21.5	127	51.1	302	8.0	47
20-24	409	2.39	19.1	78	18.3	75	55.3	226	7.3	30
Female 15-19	611	2.32	16.4	100	28.3	173	44.7	273	10.6	65
20-24	389	2.36	15.7	61	24.2	94	46.8	182	13.4	52
Education(*)										
No Schooling	43	2.54	14.0	6	14.0	6	62.8	27	9.3	4
Primary School	670	2.36	18.7	125	18.4	123	50.6	339	12.4	83
Secondary School	843	2.29	19.8	167	25.0	211	46.0	388	9.1	77
High School	368	2.37	13.0	48	31.8	117	47.6	175	7.6	28
University	76	2.62	10.5	8	15.8	12	71.1	54	2.6	2
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.35	18.4	81	20.4	90	49.2	217	12.0	53
2,000,000-	319	2.28	18.5	59	27.9	89	43.6	139	10.0	32
3,600,000-	412	2.34	18.4	76	21.6	89	49.0	202	10.9	45
6,000,000	365	2.38	16.4	60	24.9	91	51.2	187	7.4	27
11,832,000	463	2.38	16.8	78	23.8	110	51.4	238	8.0	37

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 53: Government achievement in social facilities*Base: All respondents*

	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Education	2.9	55	23.6	451	69.2	1322	4.3	82
Health Care	5.5	105	20.9	399	69.6	1330	4.0	76
Infrastructure	5.3	102	22.0	420	62.5	1193	10.2	195
Livelihood betterment	14.9	284	34.2	653	42.9	820	8.0	153
Economic development	11.0	210	26.4	504	47.0	898	15.6	298
Law enforcement and security	9.3	177	24.3	464	57.3	1094	9.2	175
Court (Judgement and Justice)	13.2	252	24.5	467	47.2	902	15.1	289
Utilities	18.7	358	32.3	617	44.2	845	4.7	90
Election	4.6	88	17.5	335	65.9	1258	12.0	229
Media	3.5	66	21.4	409	68.6	1310	6.5	125
Base	1910		1910		1910		1910	

Table 54: Government achievement in health care

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Health Care									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.67	5.5	105	20.9	399	69.6	1330	4.0	76
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.72	4.7	45	18.0	172	74.3	708	2.9	28
Female	957	2.62	6.3	60	23.7	227	65.0	622	5.0	48
Region										
Phnom Penh	380	2.70	4.7	18	19.2	73	71.1	270	5.0	19
Plain	380	2.65	4.5	17	23.9	91	65.8	250	5.8	22
Coastal	379	2.72	4.5	17	18.5	70	74.7	283	2.4	9
Tonle Sap	371	2.65	5.9	22	22.1	82	69.3	257	2.7	10
Mountain	400	2.62	7.8	31	20.8	83	67.5	270	4.0	16
Residence										
Urban	394	2.71	5.1	20	17.5	69	74.4	293	3.0	12
Rural	1516	2.66	5.6	85	21.8	330	68.4	1037	4.2	64
Age(*)										
15-19	1141	2.69	4.5	51	20.9	238	70.1	800	4.6	52
20-24	769	2.64	7.0	54	20.9	161	68.9	530	3.1	24
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.76	3.6	20	16.1	90	76.6	428	3.8	21
20-24	394	2.66	6.3	25	20.8	82	71.1	280	1.8	7
Female 15-19	582	2.62	5.3	31	25.4	148	63.9	372	5.3	31
20-24	375	2.62	7.7	29	21.1	79	66.7	250	4.5	17
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.42	13.9	5	25.0	9	52.8	19	8.3	3
Primary School	634	2.61	7.1	45	22.1	140	64.2	407	6.6	42
Secondary School	805	2.70	5.0	40	19.5	157	72.7	585	2.9	23
High School	363	2.72	3.0	11	21.5	78	73.8	268	1.7	6
University	72	2.67	5.6	4	20.8	15	70.8	51	2.8	2
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.68	6.1	25	18.2	74	70.3	286	5.4	22
2,000,000-	307	2.67	3.3	10	25.1	77	67.1	206	4.6	14
3,600,000-	385	2.69	4.9	19	20.0	77	71.2	274	3.9	15
6,000,000	357	2.65	6.2	22	22.1	79	68.9	246	2.8	10
11,832,000	454	2.66	6.4	29	20.3	92	70.0	318	3.3	15

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 55: Government achievement in the education sector

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on education sector									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.70	2.9	55	23.6	451	69.2	1322	4.3	82
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.75	2.8	27	18.6	177	76.0	724	2.6	25
Female	957	2.63	2.9	28	28.6	274	62.5	598	6.0	57
Region										
Phnom Penh	380	2.72	2.9	11	21.1	80	70.8	269	5.3	20
Plain	380	2.55	3.9	15	34.2	130	54.5	207	7.4	28
Coastal	379	2.79	1.8	7	17.2	65	80.2	304	0.8	3
Tonle Sap	371	2.71	3.8	14	20.2	75	71.4	265	4.6	17
Mountain	400	2.70	2.0	8	25.3	101	69.3	277	3.5	14
Residence										
Urban	394	2.68	3.0	12	24.4	96	69.0	272	3.6	14
Rural	1516	2.70	2.8	43	23.4	355	69.3	1050	4.5	68
Age										
15-19	1141	2.71	2.5	28	22.9	261	70.3	802	4.4	50
20-24	769	2.67	3.5	27	24.7	190	67.6	520	4.2	32
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.79	2.1	12	16.3	91	78.0	436	3.6	20
20-24	394	2.70	3.8	15	21.8	86	73.1	288	1.3	5
Female 15-19	582	2.63	2.7	16	29.2	170	62.9	366	5.2	30
20-24	375	2.63	3.2	12	27.7	104	61.9	232	7.2	27
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.61	5.6	2	25.0	9	61.1	22	8.3	3
Primary School	634	2.66	3.9	25	24.0	152	65.5	415	6.6	42
Secondary School	805	2.72	1.9	15	23.1	186	71.6	576	3.5	28
High School	363	2.69	2.8	10	24.5	89	70.2	255	2.5	9
University	72	2.71	4.2	3	20.8	15	75.0	54	0.0	0
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.71	2.9	12	22.1	90	70.0	285	4.9	20
2,000,000-	307	2.65	1.6	5	30.6	94	63.5	195	4.2	13
3,600,000-	385	2.68	3.1	12	24.2	93	68.1	262	4.7	18
6,000,000	357	2.72	3.1	11	21.0	75	72.5	259	3.4	12
11,832,000	454	2.70	3.3	15	21.8	99	70.7	321	4.2	19

 $\chi^2 = 45.37$

df=3, p=0.000

 $\chi^2 = 11.51$

df=3, p=0.009

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 56: Government achievement on elections

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Election									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.70	4.6	88	17.5	335	65.9	1258	12.0	229
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.70	5.7	54	15.6	149	69.4	661	9.3	89
Female	957	2.69	3.6	34	19.4	186	62.4	597	14.6	140
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.72	3.9	15	16.3	62	65.5	249	14.2	54
Plain	380	2.55	10.8	41	18.9	72	59.7	227	10.5	40
Coastal	379	2.78	0.8	3	17.7	67	69.4	263	12.1	46
Tonle Sap	371	2.75	3.8	14	14.3	53	69.8	259	12.1	45
Mountain	400	2.69	3.8	15	20.3	81	65.0	260	11.0	44
Residence										
Urban	394	2.67	5.8	23	17.8	70	66.2	261	10.2	40
Rural	1516	2.70	4.3	65	17.5	265	65.8	997	12.5	189
Age(*)										
15-19	1141	2.71	3.9	44	16.9	193	65.1	743	14.1	161
20-24	769	2.67	5.7	44	18.5	142	67.0	515	8.8	68
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.73	5.0	28	14.0	78	69.8	390	11.3	63
20-24	394	2.67	6.6	26	18.0	71	68.8	271	6.6	26
Female 15-19	582	2.70	2.7	16	19.8	115	60.7	353	16.8	98
20-24	375	2.68	4.8	18	18.9	71	65.1	244	11.2	42
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.47	13.9	5	19.4	7	55.6	20	11.1	4
Primary School	634	2.68	5.0	32	16.4	104	61.7	391	16.9	107
Secondary School	805	2.71	4.1	33	17.6	142	68.0	547	10.3	83
High School	363	2.71	3.9	14	18.7	68	69.1	251	8.3	30
University	72	2.67	5.6	4	19.4	14	68.1	49	6.9	5
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.71	4.9	20	15.0	61	66.8	272	13.3	54
2,000,000-	307	2.60	9.1	28	18.2	56	62.9	193	9.8	30
3,600,000-	385	2.70	2.6	10	20.0	77	62.1	239	15.3	59
6,000,000	357	2.73	4.5	16	14.6	52	68.6	245	12.3	44
11,832,000	454	2.72	3.1	14	19.6	89	68.1	309	9.3	42

 $\chi^2 = 23.24$

df=3, p=0.000

 $\chi^2 = 14.97$

df=3, p=0.002

 $\chi^2 = 8.91$

df=3, p=0.031

 $\chi^2 = 8.45$

df=3, p=0.038

 $\chi^2 = 35.48$

df=12, p=0.000

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 57: Government achievement in infrastructure development

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Infrastructure development									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.64	5.3	102	22.0	420	62.5	1193	10.2	195
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.68	5.1	49	19.2	183	66.4	633	9.2	88
Female	957	2.60	5.5	53	24.8	237	58.5	560	11.2	107
<i>X² = 13.41 df=3, p=0.004</i>										
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.70	3.7	14	17.1	65	61.8	235	17.4	66
Plain	380	2.64	4.5	17	26.1	99	67.4	256	2.1	8
Coastal	379	2.65	4.5	17	22.7	86	62.5	237	10.3	39
Tonle Sap	371	2.58	9.4	35	19.7	73	62.5	232	8.4	31
Mountain	400	2.61	4.8	19	24.3	97	58.3	233	12.8	51
<i>X² = 73.73 df=12, p=0.000</i>										
Residence(*)										
Urban	394	2.68	4.6	18	21.3	84	68.0	268	6.1	24
Rural	1516	2.63	5.5	84	22.2	336	61.0	925	11.3	171
<i>X² = 11.36 df=3, p=0.010</i>										
Age										
15-19	1141	2.64	5.2	59	21.2	242	62.0	707	11.7	133
20-24	769	2.63	5.6	43	23.1	178	63.2	486	8.1	62
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.69	5.2	29	17.0	95	66.0	369	11.8	66
20-24	394	2.66	5.1	20	22.3	88	67.0	264	5.6	22
Female 15-19	582	2.60	5.2	30	25.3	147	58.1	338	11.5	67
20-24	375	2.59	6.1	23	24.0	90	59.2	222	10.7	40
<i>X² = 13.17 df=3, p=0.004</i>										
Education(*)										
No Schooling	36	2.31	13.9	5	33.3	12	41.7	15	11.1	4
Primary School	634	2.59	6.8	43	21.6	137	57.6	365	14.0	89
Secondary School	805	2.67	4.6	37	20.4	164	64.0	515	11.1	89
High School	363	2.65	3.6	13	26.4	96	66.7	242	3.3	12
University	72	2.73	5.6	4	15.3	11	77.8	56	1.4	1
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.60	6.6	27	23.6	96	61.9	252	7.9	32
2,000,000-	307	2.61	5.5	17	23.1	71	58.6	180	12.7	39
3,600,000-	385	2.61	5.2	20	23.9	92	57.9	223	13.0	50
6,000,000	357	2.65	5.6	20	20.2	72	63.0	225	11.2	40
11,832,000	454	2.70	4.0	18	19.6	89	68.9	313	7.5	34
<i>X² = 21.67 df=12, p=0.041</i>										

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 58: Government achievement in law enforcement and security

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on law enforcement and security									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.53	9.3	177	24.3	464	57.3	1094	9.2	175
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.56	10.3	98	20.6	196	63.6	606	5.6	53
Female	957	2.49	8.3	79	28.0	268	51.0	488	12.7	122
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.58	6.6	25	25.5	97	60.8	231	7.1	27
Plain	380	2.38	13.9	53	27.4	104	47.4	180	11.3	43
Coastal	379	2.61	6.1	23	23.7	90	63.1	239	7.1	27
Tonle Sap	371	2.52	11.1	41	21.8	81	59.3	220	7.8	29
Mountain	400	2.54	8.8	35	23.0	92	56.0	224	12.3	49
Residence(*)										
Urban	394	2.55	7.1	28	28.2	111	59.6	235	5.1	20
Rural	1516	2.52	9.8	149	23.3	353	56.7	859	10.2	155
Age										
15-19	1141	2.55	8.2	94	24.4	278	57.7	658	9.7	111
20-24	769	2.50	10.8	83	24.2	186	56.7	436	8.3	64
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	559	2.58	9.1	51	20.8	116	63.7	356	6.4	36
20-24	394	2.54	11.9	47	20.3	80	63.5	250	4.3	17
Female 15-19	582	2.51	7.4	43	27.8	162	51.9	302	12.9	75
20-24	375	2.46	9.6	36	28.3	106	49.6	186	12.5	47
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.33	16.7	6	22.2	8	44.4	16	16.7	6
Primary School	634	2.51	10.4	66	20.5	130	54.1	343	15.0	95
Secondary School	805	2.55	8.2	66	25.5	205	59.5	479	6.8	55
High School	363	2.52	8.3	30	29.2	106	57.9	210	4.7	17
University	72	2.53	12.5	9	20.8	15	63.9	46	2.8	2
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.52	9.8	40	22.6	92	54.8	223	12.8	52
2,000,000-	307	2.43	11.4	35	28.7	88	50.5	155	9.4	29
3,600,000-	385	2.51	9.1	35	25.7	99	54.8	211	10.4	40
6,000,000	357	2.58	8.1	29	22.4	80	60.5	216	9.0	32
11,832,000	454	2.58	8.4	38	23.1	105	63.7	289	4.8	22

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 59: Government achievement in economic development

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Economic development									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.43	11.0	210	26.4	504	47.0	898	15.6	298
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.49	10.4	99	23.5	224	52.5	500	13.6	130
Female	957	2.36	11.6	111	29.3	280	41.6	398	17.6	168
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.55	8.4	32	23.7	90	58.2	221	9.7	37
Plain	380	2.28	14.7	56	32.9	125	38.7	147	13.7	52
Coastal	379	2.36	11.3	43	30.1	114	41.2	156	17.4	66
Tonle Sap	371	2.51	8.9	33	23.7	88	52.0	193	15.4	57
Mountain	400	2.43	11.5	46	21.8	87	45.3	181	21.5	86
Residence(*)										
Urban	394	2.44	11.9	47	26.4	104	51.0	201	10.7	42
Rural	1516	2.42	10.8	163	26.4	400	46.0	697	16.9	256
Age										
15-19	1141	2.45	10.4	119	25.3	289	47.9	546	16.4	187
20-24	769	2.40	11.8	91	28.0	215	45.8	352	14.4	111
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.52	9.3	52	21.1	118	53.0	296	16.6	93
20-24	394	2.44	11.9	47	26.9	106	51.8	204	9.4	37
Female 15-19	582	2.38	11.5	67	29.4	171	43.0	250	16.2	94
20-24	375	2.35	11.7	44	29.1	109	39.5	148	19.7	74
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.15	22.2	8	16.7	6	33.3	12	27.8	10
Primary School	634	2.35	13.4	85	20.8	132	39.6	251	26.2	166
Secondary School	805	2.45	10.4	84	27.8	224	49.6	399	12.2 9	8
High School	363	2.46	7.7	28	35.0	127	51.5	187	5.8	21
University	72	2.64	6.9	5	20.8	15	68.1	49	4.2	3
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.34	14.5	59	24.1	98	42.3	172	19.2	78
2,000,000-	307	2.33	12.4	38	30.6	94	39.7	122	17.3	53
3,600,000-	385	2.42	10.9	42	24.2	93	43.9	169	21.0	81
6,000,000	357	2.47	9.5	34	28.0	100	51.5	184	10.9	39
11,832,000	454	2.53	8.1	37	26.2	119	55.3	251	10.4	47

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 60: Government achievement on courts

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Court (judgement and justice)									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.40	13.2	252	24.5	467	47.2	902	15.1	289
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.43	13.5	129	24.2	231	51.5	491	10.7	102
Female	957	2.37	12.9	123	24.7	236	42.9	411	19.5	187
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.43	11.1	42	29.2	111	49.2	187	10.5	40
Plain	380	2.24	19.7	75	23.7	90	39.2	149	17.4	66
Coastal	379	2.38	11.9	45	28.0	106	43.8	166	16.4	62
Tonle Sap	371	2.44	12.9	48	21.3	79	50.7	188	15.1	56
Mountain	400	2.51	10.5	42	20.3	81	53.0	212	16.3	65
Residence										
Urban	394	2.39	11.4	45	29.4	116	44.4	175	14.7	58
Rural	1516	2.40	13.7	207	23.2	351	48.0	727	15.2	231
Age(*)										
15-19	1141	2.46	11.3	129	23.2	265	49.6	566	15.9	181
20-24	769	2.32	16.0	123	26.3	202	43.7	336	14.0	108
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	559	2.53	10.0	56	21.8	122	56.7	317	11.4	64
20-24	394	2.28	18.5	73	27.7	109	44.2	174	9.6	38
Female 15-19	582	2.38	12.5	73	24.6	143	42.8	249	20.1	117
20-24	375	2.37	13.3	50	24.8	93	43.2	162	18.7	70
Education										
No Schooling	36	2.21	25.0	9	11.1	4	41.7	15	22.2	8
Primary School	634	2.45	12.9	82	19.6	124	49.8	316	17.7	112
Secondary School	805	2.44	12.2	98	23.9	192	50.4	406	13.5	109
High School	363	2.29	14.6	53	31.1	113	39.1	142	15.2	55
University	72	2.19	13.9	10	47.2	34	31.9	23	6.9	5
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.43	12.8	52	21.9	89	48.9	199	16.5	67
2,000,000-	307	2.32	17.6	54	24.4	75	45.9	141	12.1	37
3,600,000-	385	2.40	12.5	48	22.9	88	44.4	171	20.3	78
6,000,000	357	2.39	13.2	47	24.6	88	46.2	165	16.0	57
11,832,000	454	2.43	11.2	51	28.0	127	49.8	226	11.0	50

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 61: Government achievement in utilities

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Utilities									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.27	18.7	358	32.3	617	44.2	845	4.7	90
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.33	16.2	154	32.1	306	48.4	461	3.4	32
Female	957	2.20	21.3	204	32.5	311	40.1	384	6.1	58
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.47	12.4	47	25.8	98	57.9	220	3.9	15
Plain	380	2.13	23.7	90	34.2	130	36.3	138	5.8	22
Coastal	379	2.23	14.5	55	44.3	168	36.4	138	4.7	18
Tonle Sap	371	2.27	21.0	78	27.0	100	46.9	174	5.1	19
Mountain	400	2.23	22.0	88	30.3	121	43.8	175	4.0	16
Residence										
Urban	394	2.53	7.1	28	31.5	124	58.6	231	2.8	11
Rural	1516	2.20	21.8	330	32.5	493	40.5	614	5.2	79
Age(*)										
15-19	1141	2.29	18.0	205	31.5	359	45.5	519	5.1	58
20-24	769	2.23	19.9	153	33.6	258	42.4	326	4.2	32
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	559	2.36	15.4	86	30.4	170	50.4	282	3.8	21
20-24	394	2.29	17.3	68	34.5	136	45.4	179	2.8	11
Female 15-19	582	2.22	20.4	119	32.5	189	40.7	237	6.4	37
20-24	375	2.18	22.7	85	32.5	122	39.2	147	5.6	21
Education										
No Schooling	36	1.78	38.9	14	30.6	11	19.4	7	11.1	4
Primary School	634	2.23	21.0	133	29.3	186	41.8	265	7.9	50
Secondary School	805	2.29	17.4	140	33.8	272	45.1	363	3.7	30
High School	363	2.28	17.6	64	36.1	131	44.9	163	1.4	5
University	72	2.56	9.7	7	23.6	17	65.3	47	1.4	1
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.17	24.1	98	30.0	122	39.6	161	6.4	26
2,000,000-	307	2.11	25.7	79	34.2	105	36.2	111	3.9	12
3,600,000-	385	2.28	17.4	67	34.0	131	43.6	168	4.9	19
6,000,000	357	2.30	15.7	56	34.7	124	44.5	159	5.0	18
11,832,000	454	2.43	12.8	58	29.7	135	54.2	246	3.3	15

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 62: Government achievement in livelihood improvement

Base: All respondents

	Achievement of government on Livelihood Improvement									
	Base	Mean	Not Well		Neutral		Well/Best		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1910	2.31	14.9	284	34.2	653	42.9	820	8.0	153
Gender(*)										
Male	953	2.38	13.2	126	31.1	296	48.4	461	7.3	70
Female	957	2.23	16.5	158	37.3	357	37.5	359	8.7	83
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	380	2.39	11.8	45	30.8	117	47.4	180	10.0	38
Plain	380	2.28	13.9	53	37.4	142	39.7	151	8.9	34
Coastal	379	2.30	13.7	52	37.2	141	42.0	159	7.1	27
Tonle Sap	371	2.35	15.1	56	29.1	108	46.9	174	8.9	33
Mountain	400	2.21	19.5	78	36.3	145	39.0	156	5.3	21
Residence										
Urban	394	2.32	12.9	51	37.1	146	42.9	169	7.1	28
Rural	1516	2.30	15.4	233	33.4	507	42.9	651	8.2	125
Age										
15-19	1141	2.33	13.9	159	33.4	381	44.5	508	8.2	93
20-24	769	2.26	16.3	125	35.4	272	40.6	312	7.8	60
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	559	2.43	11.4	64	29.5	165	51.3	287	7.7	43
20-24	394	2.31	15.7	62	33.2	131	44.2	174	6.9	27
Female 15-19	582	2.24	16.3	95	37.1	216	38.0	221	8.6	50
20-24	375	2.22	16.8	63	37.6	141	36.8	138	8.8	33
Education										
No Schooling	36	1.91	30.6	11	38.9	14	22.2	8	8.3	3
Primary School	634	2.25	18.8	119	28.7	182	40.4	256	12.1	77
Secondary School	805	2.36	12.3	99	35.3	284	45.3	365	7.1	57
High School	363	2.31	12.9	47	40.8	148	42.7	155	3.6	13
University	72	2.41	11.1	8	34.7	25	50.0	36	4.2	3
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	407	2.31	16.2	66	31.2	127	44.5	181	8.1	33
2,000,000-	307	2.21	17.6	54	40.4	124	37.1	114	4.9	15
3,600,000-	385	2.30	16.1	62	30.4	117	42.3	163	11.2	43
6,000,000	357	2.32	12.0	43	37.8	135	41.5	148	8.7	31
11,832,000	454	2.37	13.0	59	33.0	150	47.1	214	6.8	31

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Discussion, Debate and Voicing Opinion

Table 63: Do you know of anyone who has voiced their opinion to a public official in the last year?

Base: All respondents

	Do you know of anyone who has voiced their opinion to a public official in the last year?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	79.4	1587	15.0	299	5.6	112
Gender							
Male	1000	78.4	784	15.7	157	5.7	57
Female	1000	80.3	803	14.2	142	5.5	55
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	80.3	321	18.8	75	1.0	4
Plain	400	90.3	361	9.5	38	0.0	0
Coastal	400	68.8	275	20.5	82	10.5	42
Tonle Sap	400	79.0	316	12.5	50	8.5	34
Mountain	400	78.5	314	13.5	54	8.0	32
Residence(*)							
Urban	400	81.5	326	11.3	45	7.3	29
Rural	1600	78.8	1261	15.9	254	5.2	83
Age							
15-19	1202	80.0	962	14.1	169	5.8	70
20-24	798	78.3	625	16.3	130	5.3	42
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	80.5	476	14.0	83	5.2	31
20-24	409	75.3	308	18.1	74	6.4	26
Female 15-19	611	79.5	486	14.1	86	6.4	39
20-24	389	81.5	317	14.4	56	4.1	16
Education							
No Schooling	43	74.4	32	16.3	7	9.3	4
Primary School	670	83.3	558	11.8	79	4.8	32
Secondary School	843	79.7	672	14.4	121	5.8	49
High School	368	75.0	276	18.2	67	6.8	25
University	76	64.5	49	32.9	25	2.6	2
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	77.3	341	15.6	69	6.8	30
2,000,000-	319	84.6	270	11.0	35	4.4	14
3,600,000-	412	81.3	335	13.3	55	5.3	22
6,000,000	365	76.4	279	18.4	67	5.2	19
11,832,000	463	78.2	362	15.8	73	5.8	27

$\chi^2 = 7.80$

$df = 3, P = 0.050$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 64: Have you ever voiced your opinion to a public official?

Base: All respondents

	Have you voiced your opinion to public official?				
	Base	No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1999	92.1	1841	7.9	158
Gender					
Male	1000	90.7	907	9.3	93
Female	999	93.4	934	6.5	65
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	83.5	334	16.5	66
Plain	400	95.0	380	5.0	20
Coastal	399	93.8	375	6.0	24
Tonle Sap	400	93.5	374	6.5	26
Mountain	400	94.5	378	5.5	22
Residence					
Urban	400	93.8	375	6.3	25
Rural	1599	91.6	1466	8.3	133
Age(*)					
15-19	1201	94.3	1133	5.7	68
20-24	798	88.7	708	11.3	90
Gender Age Group(*)					
Male 15-19	591	94.1	556	5.9	35
20-24	409	85.8	351	14.2	58
Female 15-19	610	94.4	577	5.4	33
20-24	389	91.8	357	8.2	32
Education					
No Schooling	43	90.7	39	9.3	4
Primary School	670	94.6	634	5.4	36
Secondary School	842	92.1	776	7.8	66
High School	368	90.2	332	9.8	36
University	76	78.9	60	21.1	16
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	441	93.7	413	6.3	28
2,000,000-	319	93.4	298	6.6	21
3,600,000-	411	89.6	369	10.2	42
6,000,000	365	93.7	342	6.3	23
11,832,000	463	90.5	419	9.5	44

 $\chi^2 = 55.47$

df = 8

P= 0.000

 $\chi^2 = 21.44$

df = 2, P= 0.000

 $\chi^2 = 19.54$

df = 1, P= 0.000

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 65: When was the last time you did this?

Base: Those who have ever voiced opinions to government officers

	When was the last time you did this?												
	Base	This week		In the past month		1-2 months ago		3-6 months ago		7-12 months ago		more than a year ago	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1356	4.0	54	9.9	134	12.8	173	14.1	191	10.0	136	49.3	668
Sex(*)													
Male	721	3.7	27	11.1	80	11.1	80	11.1	80	9.8	71	53.1	383
Female	635	4.3	27	8.5	54	14.6	93	17.5	111	10.2	65	44.9	285
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	246	6.9	17	7.3	18	12.2	30	17.9	44	10.2	25	45.5	112
Plain	317	1.9	6	8.8	28	6.9	22	11.0	35	10.7	34	60.6	192
Coastal	307	6.8	21	14.0	43	16.3	50	13.0	40	8.8	27	41.0	126
Tonle Sap	194	3.1	6	9.8	19	9.8	19	10.8	21	7.7	15	58.8	114
Mountain	292	1.4	4	8.9	26	17.8	52	17.5	51	12.0	35	42.5	124
Residence													
Urban	257	3.1	8	10.1	26	12.8	33	16.3	42	9.7	25	47.9	123
Rural	1099	4.2	46	9.8	108	12.7	140	13.6	149	10.1	111	49.6	545
Age(*)													
15-19	829	4.6	38	10.7	89	15.2	126	14.2	118	11.2	93	44.0	365
20-24	527	3.0	16	8.5	45	8.9	47	13.9	73	8.2	43	57.5	303
Gender Age Group (*)													
Male 15-19	419	4.5	19	12.9	54	12.6	53	11.5	48	11.5	48	47.0	197
20-24	302	2.6	8	8.6	26	8.9	27	10.6	32	7.6	23	61.6	186
Female 15-19	410	4.6	19	8.5	35	17.8	73	17.1	70	11.0	45	41.0	168
20-24	225	3.6	8	8.4	19	8.9	20	18.2	41	8.9	20	52.0	117
Education													
No Schooling	22	9.1	2	4.5	1	4.5	1	13.6	3	9.1	2	59.1	13
Primary School	401	1.7	7	9.2	37	12.0	48	14.5	58	9.0	36	53.6	215
Secondary School	590	4.4	26	9.5	56	13.4	79	12.7	75	11.2	66	48.8	288
High School	281	6.0	17	12.1	34	14.2	40	15.3	43	9.6	27	42.7	120
University	62	3.2	2	9.7	6	8.1	5	19.4	12	8.1	5	51.6	32
Family Income													
less than 2,000,000	299	3.7	11	15.7	47	13.0	39	11.0	33	9.4	28	47.2	141
2,000,000-	224	3.6	8	6.7	15	13.4	30	14.7	33	11.6	26	50.0	112
3,600,000-	267	4.1	11	7.5	20	12.4	33	16.5	44	9.4	25	50.2	134
6,000,000	245	4.9	12	9.8	24	13.1	32	15.9	39	11.0	27	45.3	111
11,832,000	321	3.7	12	8.7	28	12.1	39	13.1	42	9.3	30	53.0	170

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 66: What topic did you talk about, and to whom?*Base: Respondents who ever voiced their opinions to public officials*

Problems Items	Government officials	NGOs and civil society staffs	Political party officers or organizations	Religious leaders	Representative governors	Provincial governors	Total
Issue occurred in community	36	17	1	1	0	0	55
Corruption	13	9	3	1	2	1	29
Health issues	6	16	0	0	0	0	22
HIV/AIDS	1	11	0	0	0	0	12
Gang	7	1	1	1	0	0	10
Domestic Violence	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Traffic accident	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Drug problems	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Poverty	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Land conflict	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Deforestation	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Robbery	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Illegal fishing	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Used chemical fertilizer	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	83	66	5	3	2	1	160

Table 67: Have you talked about/discussed political issues/matters with other people?

Base: All respondents

	Have you talked/ discussed about political issues/ matters with other people?					
	Base	No		Yes		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1992	59.7	1189	40.3	803	
Gender (*)						
Male	998	62.7	626	37.3	372	X²=7.66
Female	994	56.6	563	43.4	431	df=1 , P=0.006
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	397	48.4	192	51.6	205	X²=28.22
Plain	399	62.7	250	37.3	149	df=4
Coastal	398	65.1	259	34.9	139	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	399	61.7	246	38.3	153	
Mountain	399	60.7	242	39.3	157	
Residence						
Urban	400	55.5	222	44.5	178	
Rural	1592	60.7	967	39.3	625	
Age(*)						
15-19	1198	62.5	749	37.5	449	X²=10.01
20-24	794	55.4	440	44.6	354	df=1 , P=0.002
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	590	68.3	403	31.7	187	X²=19.21
20-24	408	54.7	223	45.3	185	df=1 , P=0.000
Female 15-19	608	56.9	346	43.1	262	
20-24	386	56.2	217	43.8	169	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	74.4	32	25.6	11	X²=65.82
Primary School	665	67.4	448	32.6	217	df=4
Secondary School	841	60.3	507	39.7	334	P=0.000
High School	367	48.8	179	51.2	188	
University	76	30.3	23	69.7	53	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	439	69.5	305	30.5	134	X²=23.67
2,000,000-	319	58.3	186	41.7	133	df=4
3,600,000-	411	58.4	240	41.6	171	P=0.000
6,000,000	363	55.1	200	44.9	163	
11,832,000	460	56.1	258	43.9	202	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 68: How often do you talk about political issues?*Base: Respondents who ever talked about/discussed political issues/ matters with other people*

Kind of People	How often have you talked political issues with?							
	Never		Neutral		Often		Can't say	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Friends	31.0	249	49.1	394	19.8	159	0.1	1
Family Members	45.6	366	34.4	276	19.8	159	0.2	2
Neighbours	65.9	529	25.4	204	8.3	67	0.4	3
Co-workers	82.5	662	10.7	86	6.0	48	0.7	6
Teacher/professor	78.7	631	15.2	122	5.7	46	0.4	3
Strangers	97.1	779	1.5	12	0.1	1	1.2	10
Base	803							

Interest in Politics

Table 69: How interested in politics would you say you are?

Base: All respondents

	How interested would you say you are personally in politics?															
	Base	Mean	No Response		Not Interested at all		Not Interested		Neither interested nor disinterested		Interested		Very Interested		Don't want to answer	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.69	1.3	25	24.6	492	14.4	288	30	600	23.2	463	6.5	129	0.2	3
Gender																
Male	1000	2.63	1.5	15	26.6	266	15.7	157	26.9	269	22.4	224	6.9	69	0.0	0
Female	1000	2.75	1.0	10	22.6	226	13.1	131	33.1	331	23.9	239	6.0	60	0.3	3
Region																
Phnom Penh	00	2.92	1.0	4	14.0	56	18.0	72	33.5	134	25.0	100	8.3	33	0.3	1
Plain	400	2.64	0.5	2	27.8	111	17.3	69	22.5	90	25.8	103	6.3	25	0.0	0
Coastal	400	2.82	1.3	5	20.3	81	12.8	51	28.3	113	35.0	140	2.3	9	0.3	1
Tonle Sap	400	2.63	2.5	10	26.0	104	12.3	49	31.5	126	20.5	82	7.0	28	0.3	1
Mountain	400	2.42	1.0	4	35.0	140	11.8	47	34.3	137	9.5	38	8.5	34	0.0	0
Residence																
Urban	4400	2.73	1.5	6	23.5	94	12.3	49	33.0	132	22.5	90	7.0	28	0.3	1
Rural	1600	2.68	1.2	19	24.9	398	14.9	239	29.3	468	23.3	373	6.3	101	0.1	2
Age																
15-19	1202	2.61	1.7	20	25.7	309	15.6	188	29.4	353	21.8	262	5.7	69	0.1	1
20-24	798	2.80	0.6	5	22.9	183	12.5	100	31.0	247	25.2	201	7.5	60	0.3	2
Gender Age Group																
Male 15-19	591	2.48	2.2	13	29.1	172	17.9	106	26.1	154	18.3	108	6.4	38	0.0	0
20-24	409	2.84	0.5	2	23.0	94	12.5	51	28.1	115	28.4	116	7.6	31	0.0	0
Female 15-19	611	2.74	1.1	7	22.4	137	13.4	82	32.6	199	25.2	154	5.1	31	0.2	1
20-24	389	2.76	0.8	3	22.9	89	12.6	49	33.9	132	21.9	85	7.5	29	0.5	2
Education																
No Schooling	43	2.52	0.0	0	30.2	13	18.6	8	25.6	11	14.0	6	9.3	4	2.3	1
Primary School	670	2.46	2.4	16	31.8	213	14.6	98	26.0	174	18.8	126	6.3	42	0.1	1
Secondary School	843	2.75	0.7	6	22.7	191	14.6	123	31.4	265	24.3	205	6.2	52	0.1	1
High School	368	2.88	0.8	3	18.2	67	13.3	49	34.0	125	27.2	100	6.5	24	0.0	0
University	76	3.18	0.0	0	10.5	8	13.2	10	32.9	25	34.2	26	9.2	7	0.0	0
Family Income																
less than 2,000,000	441	2.62	1.6	7	27.0	119	16.3	72	24.5	108	23.6	104	6.6	29	0.5	2
2,000,000-	319	2.66	0.9	3	25.7	82	11.6	37	36.4	116	19.1	61	6.3	20	0.0	0
3,600,000-	412	2.61	2.4	10	26.0	107	14.6	60	29.4	121	20.9	86	6.8	28	0.0	0
6,000,000	365	2.79	0.8	3	21.9	80	14.2	52	29.9	109	26.6	97	6.6	24	0.0	0
11,832,000	463	2.76	0.4	2	22.5	104	14.5	67	31.5	146	24.8	115	6.0	28	0.2	1

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 70: If a friend of mine supported a political party I did not like, I would end the friendship

Base: All respondents

	If a friend of mine supported a political party I do not like, I would end the friendship									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.25	79.0	1579	7.7	153	7.8	155	5.7	113
Gender										
Male	1000	1.23	79.8	798	7.2	72	7.1	71	5.9	59
Female	1000	1.26	78.1	781	8.1	81	8.4	84	5.4	54
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	1.22	78.8	315	5.8	23	7.3	29	8.3	33
Plain	400	1.40	63.8	255	14.5	58	10.3	41	11.5	46
Coastal	400	1.21	82.5	330	7.3	29	6.5	26	3.8	15
Tonle Sap	400	1.24	82.3	329	5.8	23	8.5	34	3.5	14
Mountain	400	1.18	87.5	350	5.0	20	6.3	25	1.3	5
Residence										
Urban	400	1.20	80.0	320	7.3	29	5.8	23	7.0	28
Rural	1600	1.26	78.7	1259	7.8	124	8.3	132	5.3	85
Age										
15-19	1202	1.25	78.3	941	7.7	93	7.7	93	6.2	75
20-24	798	1.24	79.9	638	7.5	60	7.8	62	4.8	38
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	1.24	79.2	468	6.4	38	8.0	47	6.4	38
20-24	409	1.21	80.7	330	8.3	34	5.9	24	5.1	21
Female 15-19	611	1.26	77.4	473	9.0	55	7.5	46	6.1	37
20-24	389	1.27	79.2	308	6.7	26	9.8	38	4.4	17
Education										
No Schooling	43	1.44	69.8	30	16.3	7	14.0	6	0.0	0
Primary School	670	1.34	74.2	497	5.8	39	12.7	85	7.3	49
Secondary School	843	1.23	79.7	672	9.1	77	6.4	54	4.7	40
High School	368	1.13	85.1	313	7.3	27	2.4	9	5.2	19
University	76	1.07	88.2	67	3.9	3	1.3	1	6.6	5
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.29	77.1	340	5.4	24	10.7	47	6.8	30
2,000,000-	319	1.27	78.1	249	9.7	31	7.8	25	4.4	14
3,600,000-	412	1.27	78.4	323	6.8	28	9.2	38	5.6	23
6,000,000	365	1.19	81.4	297	10.1	37	4.1	15	4.4	16
11,832,000	463	1.21	79.9	370	7.1	33	6.5	30	6.5	30

 $\chi^2=102.83$ $df=12, P=0.000$ $\chi^2=25.38$ $df=12, P=0.013$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Decision-making

Table 71: Cambodians have a right to be involved in decision making

Base: All respondents

	Cambodians have a right of involvement in decision making									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.90	3.9	77	6.7	134	85.9	1718	3.6	71
Gender										
Male	1000	2.86	4.1	41	5.7	57	87.1	871	3.1	31
Female	1000	2.84	3.6	36	7.7	77	84.7	847	4.0	40
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.91	2.0	8	4.8	19	90.5	362	2.8	11
Plain	400	2.77	6.3	25	9.0	36	78.0	312	6.8	27
Coastal	400	2.82	4.0	16	9.3	37	84.8	339	2.0	8
Tonle Sap	400	2.89	3.0	12	4.8	19	88.3	353	4.0	16
Mountain	400	2.86	4.0	16	5.8	23	88.0	352	2.3	9
Residence										
Urban	400	2.88	3.3	13	5.0	20	88.8	355	3.0	12
Rural	1600	2.84	4.0	64	7.1	114	85.2	1363	3.7	59
Age										
15-19	1202	2.84	4.3	52	6.8	82	85.4	1027	3.4	41
20-24	798	2.87	3.1	25	6.5	52	86.6	691	3.8	30
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.84	4.6	27	6.3	37	85.4	505	3.7	22
20-24	409	2.88	3.4	14	4.9	20	89.5	366	2.2	9
Female 15-19	611	2.84	4.1	25	7.4	45	85.4	522	3.1	19
20-24	389	2.85	2.8	11	8.2	32	83.5	325	5.4	21
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.73	4.7	2	16.3	7	72.1	31	7.0	3
Primary School	670	2.79	6.4	43	7.2	48	79.7	534	6.7	45
Secondary School	843	2.86	3.4	29	7.1	60	87.1	734	2.4	20
High School	368	2.94	0.8	3	4.1	15	94.6	348	0.5	2
University	76	2.95	0.0	0	5.3	4	93.4	71	1.3	1
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.82	4.5	20	8.4	37	82.8	365	4.3	19
2,000,000-	319	2.82	3.8	12	9.7	31	82.4	263	4.1	13
3,600,000-	412	2.84	4.6	19	6.1	25	85.7	353	3.6	15
6,000,000	365	2.88	3.3	12	4.7	17	89.0	325	3.0	11
11,832,000	463	2.88	3.0	14	5.2	24	89.0	412	2.8	13

$\chi^2=43.97$
 $df=12$
 $P=0.000$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 72: Women should be involved in making decisions about important issues

Base: All respondents

	Women should be involved in making decisions about important issues									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.80	4.6	92	10.1	202	80.9	1618	4.4	88
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.79	5.7	57	8.9	89	81.6	816	3.8	38
Female	1000	2.81	3.5	35	11.3	113	80.2	802	5.0	50
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.85	2.5	10	9.0	36	83.5	334	5.0	20
Plain	400	2.71	6.8	27	14.0	56	73.8	295	5.5	22
Coastal	400	2.79	5.0	20	10.5	42	80.8	323	3.8	15
Tonle Sap	400	2.80	4.3	17	10.8	43	80.8	323	4.3	17
Mountain	400	2.84	4.5	18	6.3	25	85.8	343	3.5	14
Residence										
Urban	400	2.80	3.8	15	11.8	47	81.3	325	3.3	13
Rural	1600	2.80	4.8	77	9.7	155	80.8	1293	4.7	75
Age(*)										
15-19	1202	2.78	5.0	60	10.6	128	79.0	949	5.4	65
20-24	798	2.82	4.0	32	9.3	74	83.8	669	2.9	23
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	2.79	5.9	35	8.1	48	80.7	477	5.2	31
20-24	409	2.79	5.4	22	10.0	41	82.9	339	1.7	7
Female 15-19	611	2.77	4.1	25	13.1	80	77.3	472	5.6	34
20-24	389	2.86	2.6	10	8.5	33	84.8	330	4.1	16
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.64	7.0	3	20.9	9	69.8	30	2.3	1
Primary School	670	2.75	6.1	41	10.9	73	75.2	504	7.8	52
Secondary School	843	2.80	4.6	39	10.2	86	82.1	692	3.1	26
High School	368	2.88	2.2	8	7.9	29	87.8	323	2.2	8
University	76	2.91	1.3	1	6.6	5	90.8	69	1.3	1
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.77	5.7	25	10.7	47	77.6	342	6.1	27
2,000,000-	319	2.78	4.4	14	11.9	38	79.6	254	4.1	13
3,600,000-	412	2.75	6.3	26	10.7	44	77.7	320	5.3	22
6,000,000	365	2.84	3.0	11	9.0	33	84.7	309	3.3	12
11,832,000	463	2.84	3.5	16	8.6	40	84.9	393	3.0	14

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 73: I am satisfied with the way women are involved in decision-making

Base: All respondents

	I am satisfied with how women are involved in decision-making									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.82	4.4	88	8.3	166	83.6	1671	3.8	75
Gender (*)										
Male	1000	2.83	5.0	50	6.8	68	85.0	850	3.2	32
Female	1000	2.82	3.8	38	9.8	98	82.1	821	4.3	43
Region										
Phnom Penh	400	2.85	3.5	14	7.5	30	85.5	342	3.5	14
Plain	400	2.80	4.0	16	11.0	44	78.0	312	7.0	28
Coastal	400	2.79	4.5	18	11.3	45	80.5	322	3.8	15
Tonle Sap	400	2.85	4.3	17	6.0	24	86.3	345	3.5	14
Mountain	400	2.83	5.8	23	5.8	23	87.5	350	1.0	4
Residence										
Urban	400	2.80	5.5	22	8.8	35	83.3	333	2.5	10
Rural	1600	2.83	4.1	66	8.2	131	83.6	1338	4.1	65
Age										
15-19	1202	2.81	4.9	59	8.5	102	82.6	993	4.0	48
20-24	798	2.84	3.6	29	8.0	64	85.0	678	3.4	27
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.81	5.4	32	7.4	44	83.2	492	3.9	23
20-24	409	2.85	4.4	18	5.9	24	87.5	358	2.2	9
Female 15-19	611	2.81	4.4	27	9.5	58	82.0	501	4.1	25
20-24	389	2.83	2.8	11	10.3	40	82.3	320	4.6	18
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.85	2.3	1	9.3	4	79.1	34	9.3	4
Primary School	670	2.80	5.1	34	9.0	60	79.7	534	6.3	42
Secondary School	843	2.79	5.3	45	9.4	79	83.0	700	2.3	19
High School	368	2.90	2.2	8	5.2	19	90.2	332	2.4	9
University	76	2.95	0.0	0	5.3	4	93.4	71	1.3	1
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.80	5.4	24	8.4	37	81.6	360	4.5	20
2,000,000-	319	2.81	3.8	12	10.3	33	82.4	263	3.4	11
3,600,000-	412	2.81	4.9	20	8.7	36	82.0	338	4.4	18
6,000,000	365	2.85	3.3	12	7.7	28	85.8	313	3.3	12
11,832,000	463	2.84	4.3	20	6.9	32	85.7	397	3.0	14

$\chi^2=9.17$
 $df=3, P=0.027$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 74: I am satisfied with my involvement in decision-making

Base: All respondents

	I am satisfied with my involvement in decision-making									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.74	5.7	113	13.6	271	75.3	1505	5.6	111
Gender (*)										
Male	1000	2.76	6.3	63	10.4	104	79.1	791	4.2	42
Female	1000	2.71	5.0	50	16.7	167	71.4	714	6.9	69
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.77	4.5	18	12.3	49	76.8	307	6.5	26
Plain	400	2.68	5.3	21	18.3	73	67.5	270	9.0	36
Coastal	400	2.66	6.5	26	18.8	75	68.5	274	6.3	25
Tonle Sap	400	2.76	7.0	28	9.5	38	79.5	318	4.0	16
Mountain	400	2.81	5.0	20	9.0	36	84.0	336	2.0	8
Residence										
Urban	400	2.74	6.3	25	12.5	50	76.8	307	4.5	18
Rural	1600	2.74	5.5	88	13.8	221	74.9	1198	5.8	93
Age										
15-19	1202	2.72	5.9	71	15.0	180	73.3	881	5.8	70
20-24	798	2.77	5.3	42	11.4	91	78.2	624	5.1	41
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.74	6.9	41	11.2	66	77.2	456	4.7	28
20-24	409	2.79	5.4	22	9.3	38	81.9	335	3.4	14
Female 15-19	611	2.69	4.9	30	18.7	114	69.6	425	6.9	42
20-24	389	2.74	5.1	20	13.6	53	74.3	289	6.9	27
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.58	2.3	1	34.9	15	55.8	24	7.0	3
Primary School	670	2.72	7.0	47	12.2	82	73.1	490	7.6	51
Secondary School	843	2.73	6.2	52	13.0	110	75.6	637	5.2	44
High School	368	2.78	2.7	10	15.8	58	78.3	288	3.3	12
University	76	2.84	3.9	3	7.9	6	86.8	66	1.3	1
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.71	7.0	31	13.2	58	73.0	322	6.8	30
2,000,000-	319	2.76	4.4	14	14.1	45	76.8	245	4.7	15
3,600,000-	412	2.70	7.3	30	13.1	54	73.1	301	6.6	27
6,000,000	365	2.77	3.8	14	14.2	52	77.3	282	4.7	17
11,832,000	463	2.75	5.2	24	13.4	62	76.7	355	4.8	22

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 75: Commune councillors should consult villagers about commune plans

Base: All respondents

	Commune councils should consult villagers about commune plans									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.85	3.3	66	7.6	151	84.3	1686	4.9	97
Gender (*)										
Male	1000	2.87	3.4	34	6.0	60	87.2	872	3.4	34
Female	1000	2.83	3.2	32	9.1	91	81.4	814	6.3	63
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.89	3.0	12	5.0	20	88.3	353	3.8	15
Plain	400	2.79	4.0	16	11.3	45	75.8	303	9.0	36
Coastal	400	2.86	2.5	10	8.8	35	85.3	341	3.5	14
Tonle Sap	400	2.85	3.3	13	8.3	33	84.0	336	4.5	18
Mountain	400	2.88	3.8	15	4.5	18	88.3	353	3.5	14
Residence										
Urban	400	2.85	2.5	10	9.0	36	85.0	340	3.5	14
Rural	1600	2.85	3.5	56	7.2	115	84.1	1346	5.2	83
Age										
15-19	1202	2.84	3.4	41	8.3	100	83.0	998	5.2	63
20-24	798	2.87	3.1	25	6.4	51	86.2	688	4.3	34
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.84	4.2	25	6.6	39	85.3	504	3.9	23
20-24	409	2.90	2.2	9	5.1	21	90.0	368	2.7	11
Female 15-19	611	2.84	2.6	16	10.0	61	80.9	494	6.5	40
20-24	389	2.83	4.1	16	7.7	30	82.3	320	5.9	23
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.69	9.3	4	11.6	5	76.7	33	2.3	1
Primary School	670	2.82	4.0	27	8.4	56	79.4	532	8.2	55
Secondary School	843	2.84	3.2	27	8.5	72	84.6	713	3.7	31
High School	368	2.92	1.4	5	4.6	17	91.6	337	2.4	9
University	76	2.91	3.9	3	1.3	1	93.4	71	1.3	1
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.83	3.4	15	9.1	40	81.6	360	5.9	26
2,000,000-	319	2.84	3.1	10	9.4	30	82.8	264	4.7	15
3,600,000-	412	2.82	5.1	21	7.0	29	81.3	335	6.6	27
6,000,000	365	2.87	2.5	9	7.1	26	86.6	316	3.8	14
11,832,000	463	2.89	2.4	11	5.6	26	88.8	411	3.2	15

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 76: Everyone [should] be able to participate in commune council meetings without invitation

Base: All respondents

	Everyone could participate in commune council meeting without invitation									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.90	47.5	949	8.4	168	37.7	753	6.5	130
Gender (*)										
Male	1000	1.96	46.2	462	6.6	66	42.3	423	4.9	49
Female	1000	1.83	48.7	487	10.2	102	33.0	330	8.1	81
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	1.93	44.5	178	9.5	38	37.8	151	8.3	33
Plain	400	1.97	39.8	159	12.5	50	37.3	149	10.5	42
Coastal	400	1.86	50.3	201	8.8	35	37.0	148	4.0	16
Tonle Sap	400	1.86	51.3	205	5.3	21	38.0	152	5.5	22
Mountain	400	1.86	51.5	206	6.0	24	38.3	153	4.3	17
Residence										
Urban	400	1.98	43.8	175	9.8	39	41.8	167	4.8	19
Rural	1600	1.87	48.4	774	8.1	129	36.6	586	6.9	111
Age										
15-19	1202	1.89	47.1	566	9.1	109	37.3	448	6.6	79
20-24	798	1.90	48.0	383	7.4	59	38.2	305	6.4	51
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	1.97	45.5	269	6.6	39	42.3	250	5.6	33
20-24	409	1.95	47.2	193	6.6	27	42.3	173	3.9	16
Female 15-19	611	1.82	48.6	297	11.5	70	32.4	198	7.5	46
20-24	389	1.84	48.8	190	8.2	32	33.9	132	9.0	35
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.69	27.9	12	9.3	4	53.5	23	9.3	4
Primary School	670	2.82	42.7	286	8.2	55	40.9	274	8.2	55
Secondary School	843	2.84	49.7	419	7.9	67	36.4	307	5.9	50
High School	368	2.92	52.4	193	10.1	37	33.2	122	4.3	16
University	76	2.91	51.3	39	6.6	5	35.5	27	6.6	5
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.88	48.1	212	7.3	32	37.0	163	7.7	34
2,000,000-	319	1.81	50.5	161	10.3	33	32.6	104	6.6	21
3,600,000-	412	1.95	44.9	185	7.8	32	40.0	165	7.3	30
6,000,000	365	1.88	49.3	180	8.8	32	37.5	137	4.4	16
11,832,000	463	1.94	45.6	211	8.4	39	39.7	184	6.3	29

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 77: Have you ever participated in the making of decisions on any commune plan projects?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participated in the making decision on any commune plan projects?				
	Base	No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1998	96.0	1918	4.0	80
Gender					
Male	998	96.0	958	4.0	40
Female	1000	96.0	960	4.0	40
Region					
Phnom Penh	400	96.0	384	4.0	16
Plain	399	97.2	388	2.8	11
Coastal	400	93.5	374	6.5	26
Tonle Sap	399	96.2	384	3.8	15
Mountain	400	97.0	388	3.0	12
Residence					
Urban	400	96.5	386	3.5	14
Rural	1598	95.9	1532	4.1	66
Age(*)					
15-19	1200	97.5	1170	2.5	30
20-24	798	93.7	748	6.3	50
Gender Age Group(*)					
Male 15-19	589	98.3	579	1.7	10
20-24	409	92.7	379	7.3	30
Female 15-19	611	96.7	591	3.3	20
20-24	389	94.9	369	5.1	20
Education					
No Schooling	43	95.3	41	4.7	2
Primary School	668	96.7	646	3.3	22
Secondary School	843	96.8	816	3.2	27
High School	368	94.3	347	5.7	21
University	76	89.5	68	10.5	8
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	440	96.6	425	3.4	15
2,000,000-	319	96.6	308	3.4	11
3,600,000-	411	93.9	386	6.1	25
6,000,000	365	96.4	352	3.6	13
11,832,000	463	96.5	447	3.5	16

$\chi^2 = 17.68$
 $df = 1, P = 0.000$

$\chi^2 = 19.94$
 $df = 1, P = 0.000$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Civic Engagement

Table 78: Have you ever volunteered?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever volunteered anything?					
	Base	No		Yes		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	2000	32.2	644	67.8	1356	
Gender (*)						
Male	1000	27.9	279	72.1	721	X²=16.93
Female	1000	36.5	365	63.5	635	df=1 , P=0.000
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	400	38.5	154	61.5	246	X²=119.17
Plain	400	20.8	83	79.3	317	df=4
Coastal	400	23.3	93	76.8	307	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	51.5	206	48.5	194	
Mountain	400	27.0	108	73.0	292	
Residence						
Urban	400	35.8	143	64.3	257	
Rural	1600	31.3	501	68.7	1099	
Age						
15-19	1202	31.0	373	69.0	829	
20-24	798	34.0	271	66.0	527	
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	591	29.1	172	70.9	419	X²=8.79 df=1 , P=0.003
20-24	409	26.2	107	73.8	302	
Female 15-19	611	32.9	201	67.1	410	
20-24	389	42.2	164	57.8	225	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	48.8	21	51.2	22	X²=45.65
Primary School	670	40.1	269	59.9	401	df=4
Secondary School	843	30.0	253	70.0	590	P=0.000
High School	368	23.6	87	76.4	281	
University	76	18.4	14	81.6	62	
Family Income						
less than 2,000,000	441	32.2	142	67.8	299	
2,000,000-	319	29.8	95	70.2	224	
3,600,000-	412	35.2	145	64.8	267	
6,000,000	365	32.9	120	67.1	245	
11,832,000	463	30.7	142	69.3	321	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 79: Type of volunteering activities*Base: Respondents who ever done volunteer activities*

Kind of Volunteering Activities	%	#
Provide assistance/support in your community	86.5	1173
Community service through your school	50.5	685
Made media with other youth	23.2	314
Used school classes/training to work on community issues	16.2	220
Leadership training	7.9	107
Designed products or services to address a social problem	5.8	79
Presented your ideas or needs for a policy or service to the government	5.5	74
Worked to raise public awareness about changing a law	2.6	35
Provide assistance/support in another country	1.0	14
Base		1356

Table 80: Have you ever participated in any political organisation?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participate in any political organisation?				
	Base	Never		Ever	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1999	96.6	1931	3.4	68
Sex(*)					
Male	999	95.3	952	4.7	47
Female	1000	97.9	979	2.1	21
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	97.0	388	3.0	12
Plain	399	97.0	387	3.0	12
Coastal	400	97.3	389	2.8	11
Tonle Sap	400	98.8	395	1.3	5
Mountain	400	93.0	372	7.0	28
Residence					
Urban	400	96.0	384	4.0	16
Rural	1599	96.7	1547	3.3	52
Age					
15-19	1201	96.6	1160	3.4	41
20-24	798	96.6	771	3.4	27
Gender Age Group					
Male 15-19	590	95.9	566	4.1	24
20-24	409	94.4	386	5.6	23
Female 15-19	611	97.2	594	2.8	17
20-24	389	99.0	385	1.0	4
Education					
No Schooling	43	97.7	42	2.3	1
Primary School	669	97.8	654	2.2	15
Secondary School	843	96.6	814	3.4	29
High School	368	95.9	353	4.1	15
University	76	89.5	68	10.5	8
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	440	95.9	422	4.1	18
2,000,000-	319	96.6	308	3.4	11
3,600,000-	412	97.1	400	2.9	12
6,000,000	365	95.9	350	4.1	15
11,832,000	463	97.4	451	2.6	12

 $\chi^2=10.31, df=1, P=0.001$ $\chi^2=22.29, df=4, P=0.000$ **Notes:** A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 81: Have you ever participated in a trade union, business or professional association?

Base: All respondents

	A trade union, business or professional association				
	Base	Never		Ever	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1996	95.1	1899	4.9	97
Gender(*)					
Male	996	96.7	963	3.3	33
Female	1000	93.6	936	6.4	64
<i>X²=10.28 df=1, P=0.001</i>					
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	95.8	383	4.3	17
Plain	399	97.7	390	2.3	9
Coastal	399	90.5	361	9.5	38
Tonle Sap	398	95.7	381	4.3	17
Mountain	400	96.0	384	4.0	16
<i>X²=25.88 df=4 P=0.000</i>					
Residence					
Urban	400	93.8	375	6.3	25
Rural	1596	95.5	1524	4.5	72
Age(*)					
15-19	1199	97.0	1163	3.0	36
20-24	797	92.3	736	7.7	61
<i>X²=22.40 df=1, P=0.000</i>					
Gender Age Group(*)					
Male 15-19	588	98.5	579	1.5	9
20-24	408	94.1	384	5.9	24
Female 15-19	611	95.6	584	4.4	27
20-24	389	90.5	352	9.5	37
<i>X²=10.29 df=1, P=0.001 X²=14.23 df=1, P=0.000</i>					
Education					
No Schooling	42	90.5	38	9.5	4
Primary School	668	96.3	643	3.7	25
Secondary School	842	95.1	801	4.9	41
High School	368	94.8	349	5.2	19
University	76	89.5	68	10.5	8
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	439	95.0	417	5.0	22
2,000,000-	317	95.9	304	4.1	13
3,600,000-	412	95.4	393	4.6	19
6,000,000	365	94.8	346	5.2	19
11,832,000	463	94.8	439	5.2	24

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 82: Have you ever participated in a religious association?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participated in a religious association?					
	Base	Never		Ever		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1999	91.8	1835	8.2	164	
Gender						
Male	999	92.4	923	7.6	76	
Female	1000	91.2	912	8.8	88	
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	400	90.8	363	9.3	37	X² =36.60 df=4 P=0.000
Plain	399	96.2	384	3.8	15	
Coastal	400	85.3	341	14.8	59	
Tonle Sap	400	93.0	372	7.0	28	
Mountain	400	93.8	375	6.3	25	
Residence						
Urban	400	90.5	362	9.5	38	
Rural	1599	92.1	1473	7.9	126	
Age						
15-19	1201	91.1	1094	8.9	107	
20-24	798	92.9	741	7.1	57	
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	590	92.9	548	7.1	42	X² =36.60 df=1, P=0.010
20-24	409	91.7	375	8.3	34	
Female 15-19	611	89.4	546	10.6	65	
20-24	389	94.1	366	5.9	23	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	93.0	40	7.0	3	X² =10.37 df=4 P=0.035
Primary School	669	93.6	626	6.4	43	
Secondary School	843	91.8	774	8.2	69	
High School	368	89.9	331	10.1	37	
University	76	84.2	64	15.8	12	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	440	94.1	414	5.9	26	X² =15.64 df=4 P=0.004
2,000,000-	319	92.5	295	7.5	24	
3,600,000-	412	93.7	386	6.3	26	
6,000,000	365	91.5	334	8.5	31	
11,832,000	463	87.7	406	12.3	57	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 83: Have you ever participated in a community group?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participated in a community group?					
	Base	Never		Ever		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1996	78.9	1574	21.1	422	
Gender(*)						
Male	999	85.7	856	14.3	143	X² =55.92
Female	997	72.0	718	28.0	279	df=1, P=0.000
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	399	76.4	305	23.6	94	X² =83.24
Plain	398	72.9	290	27.1	108	df=4
Coastal	399	67.9	271	32.1	128	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	88.8	355	11.3	45	
Mountain	400	88.3	353	11.8	47	
Residence(*)						
Urban	399	83.0	331	17.0	68	X² =5.02
Rural	1597	77.8	1243	22.2	354	df=1, P=0.025
Age						
15-19	1200	80.1	961	19.9	239	
20-24	796	77.0	613	23.0	183	
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	590	88.0	519	12.0	71	X² =6.11
20-24	409	82.4	337	17.6	72	df=1, P=0.013
Female 15-19	610	72.5	442	27.5	168	
20-24	387	71.3	276	28.7	111	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	74.4	32	25.6	11	X² =26.46
Primary School	668	81.7	546	18.3	122	df=4
Secondary School	841	81.2	683	18.8	158	P=0.000
High School	368	71.5	263	28.5	105	
University	76	65.8	50	34.2	26	
Family Income(*)						
less than 2,000,000	440	79.1	348	20.9	92	X² =21.05
2,000,000-	319	88.1	281	11.9	38	df=4
3,600,000-	410	76.3	313	23.7	97	P=0.000
6,000,000	364	77.2	281	22.8	83	
11,832,000	463	75.8	351	24.2	112	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 84: Have you ever participated in a youth association?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participated in a youth association?				
	Base	Never		Ever	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1997	86.0	1717	14.0	280
Gender(*)					
Male	998	86.9	867	13.1	131
Female	999	85.1	850	14.9	149
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	77.8	311	22.3	89
Plain	399	85.7	342	14.3	57
Coastal	400	85.5	342	14.5	58
Tonle Sap	399	90.7	362	9.3	37
Mountain	399	90.2	360	9.8	39
Residence(*)					
Urban	400	82.8	331	17.3	69
Rural	1597	86.8	1386	13.2	211
Age					
15-19	1199	85.2	1022	14.8	177
20-24	798	87.1	695	12.9	103
Gender Age Group(*)					
Male 15-19	589	89.0	524	11.0	65
20-24	409	83.9	343	16.1	66
Female 15-19	610	81.6	498	18.4	112
20-24	389	90.5	352	9.5	37
Education(*)					
No Schooling	43	93.0	40	7.0	3
Primary School	669	91.8	614	8.2	55
Secondary School	841	86.8	730	13.2	111
High School	368	75.0	276	25.0	92
University	76	75.0	57	25.0	19
Family Income(*)					
less than 2,000,000	439	89.7	394	10.3	45
2,000,000-	318	88.4	281	11.6	37
3,600,000-	412	85.0	350	15.0	62
6,000,000	365	84.7	309	15.3	56
11,832,000	463	82.7	383	17.3	80

 $\chi^2=35.99$

df=4

P=0.000

 $\chi^2=4.32$

df=1, P=0.038

 $\chi^2=5.50$

df=1, P=0.019

 $\chi^2=14.65$

df=1, P=0.000

 $\chi^2=11.64$

df=4

P=0.020

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 85: Have you ever participated in an income-generation group?

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever participated in an income-generation group?					
	Base	Never		Ever		
		%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1998	92.7	1853	7.3	145	
Gender(*)						
Male	999	91.1	910	8.9	89	X² =8.09
Female	999	94.4	943	5.6	56	df=1, P=0.004
Region(*)						
Phnom Penh	400	96.8	387	3.3	13	X² =39.12
Plain	398	93.2	371	6.8	27	df=4
Coastal	400	87.8	351	12.3	49	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	96.5	386	3.5	14	
Mountain	400	89.5	358	10.5	42	
Residence						
Urban	400	93.5	374	6.5	26	
Rural	1598	92.6	1479	7.4	119	
Age(*)						
15-19	1200	94.3	1131	5.8	69	X² =10.14
20-24	798	90.5	722	9.5	76	df=1, P=0.001
Gender Age Group(*)						
Male 15-19	590	93.1	549	6.9	41	X² =6.82
20-24	409	88.3	361	11.7	48	df=1, P=0.009
Female 15-19	610	95.4	582	4.6	28	
20-24	389	92.8	361	7.2	28	
Education(*)						
No Schooling	43	86.0	37	14.0	6	X² =11.52
Primary School	669	91.0	609	9.0	60	df=4
Secondary School	842	93.1	784	6.9	58	P=0.021
High School	368	95.9	353	4.1	15	
University	76	92.1	70	7.9	6	
Family Income						
less than 2,000,000	440	89.5	394	10.5	46	
2,000,000-	319	94.0	300	6.0	19	
3,600,000-	411	93.7	385	6.3	26	
6,000,000	365	93.7	342	6.3	23	
11,832,000	463	93.3	432	6.7	31	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 86: How many hours a week does you typically spend volunteering/doing this?

Base: Respondents who have ever volunteered

	How many hours a week do you typically spend volunteering/doing this?						
	Base	1-30 minutes		31-60 minutes		More than 60 minutes	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1340	95.2	1276	2.8	37	2.0	27
Gender							
Male	708	94.8	671	3.4	24	1.8	13
Female	632	95.7	605	2.1	13	2.2	14
Region							
Phnom Penh	246	93.9	231	4.9	12	1.2	3
Plain	317	95.3	302	2.2	7	2.5	8
Coastal	304	96.1	292	3.0	9	1.0	3
Tonle Sap	182	90.7	165	3.8	7	5.5	10
Mountain	291	98.3	286	0.7	2	1.0	3
Residence							
Urban	257	95.7	246	1.6	4	2.7	7
Rural	1083	95.1	1030	3.0	33	1.8	20
Age(*)							
15-19	822	95.9	788	2.1	17	2.1	17
20-24	518	94.2	488	3.9	20	1.9	10
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	413	95.9	396	2.2	9	1.9	8
20-24	295	93.2	275	5.1	15	1.7	5
Female 15-19	409	95.8	392	2.0	8	2.2	9
20-24	223	95.5	213	2.2	5	2.2	5
Education							
No Schooling	21	81.0	17	14.3	3	4.8	1
Primary School	393	95.2	374	2.8	11	2.0	8
Secondary School	584	94.9	554	2.9	17	2.2	13
High School	280	97.1	272	1.4	4	1.4	4
University	62	95.2	59	3.2	2	1.6	1
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	294	94.6	278	2.0	6	3.4	10
2,000,000-	221	97.3	215	2.3	5	0.5	1
3,600,000-	263	94.3	248	3.4	9	2.3	6
6,000,000	241	95.9	231	2.1	5	2.1	5
11,832,000	321	94.7	304	3.7	12	1.6	5
Central Tendency							
Mean	8.21						
Mode	2.00						
Minimum	1						
Maximum	240						

Voting and Elections

Elections

Table 87: Besides commune and national elections, do you know of any other voting?

Base: All respondents

	Besides commune and national elections, do you know any other voting?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	85.0	1699	1.5	29	13.6	272
Gender							
Male	1000	86.1	861	1.5	15	12.4	124
Female	1000	83.8	838	1.4	14	14.8	148
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	95.3	381	2.3	9	2.5	10
Plain	400	99.3	397	0.5	2	0.3	1
Coastal	400	68.3	273	2.3	9	29.5	118
Tonle Sap	400	72.3	289	0.8	3	27.0	108
Mountain	400	89.8	359	1.5	6	8.8	35
Residence							
Urban	400	84.5	338	1.3	5	14.3	57
Rural	1600	85.1	1361	1.5	24	13.4	215
Age							
15-19	1202	83.5	1004	1.4	17	15.1	181
20-24	798	87.1	695	1.5	12	11.4	91
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	84.3	498	1.5	9	14.2	84
20-24	409	88.8	363	1.5	6	9.8	40
Female 15-19	611	82.8	506	1.3	8	15.9	97
20-24	389	85.3	332	1.5	6	13.1	51
Education							
No Schooling	43	81.4	35	0.0	0	18.6	8
Primary School	670	83.7	561	0.7	5	15.5	104
Secondary School	843	85.4	720	1.7	14	12.9	109
High School	368	86.7	319	1.1	4	12.2	45
University	76	84.2	64	7.9	6	7.9	6
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	81.9	361	1.1	5	17.0	75
2,000,000-	319	85.0	271	0.9	3	14.1	45
3,600,000-	412	85.7	353	1.7	7	12.6	52
6,000,000	365	84.1	307	1.4	5	14.5	53
11,832,000	463	87.9	407	1.9	9	10.2	47

Table 88: District council elections*Base: Respondents who have ever known other voting besides commune and national elections*

	District council election				
	Base	No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	31	35.5	11	64.5	20
Gender					
Male	17	29.4	5	70.6	12
Female	14	42.9	6	57.1	8
Region					
Phnom Penh	9	44.4	4	55.6	5
Plain	2	0.0	0	100.0	2
Coastal	9	33.3	3	66.7	6
Tonle Sap	5	80.0	4	20.0	1
Mountain	6	0.0	0	100.0	6
Residence					
Urban	6	66.7	4	33.3	2
Rural	25	28.0	7	72.0	18
Age					
15-19	17	29.4	5	70.6	12
20-24	14	42.9	6	57.1	8
Gender Age Group					
Male 15-19	9	11.1	1	88.9	8
20-24	8	50.0	4	50.0	4
Female 15-19	8	50.0	4	50.0	4
20-24	6	33.3	2	66.7	4
Education					
No Schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Primary School	5	20.0	1	80.0	4
Secondary School	14	14.3	2	85.7	12
High School	6	66.7	4	33.3	2
University	6	66.7	4	33.3	2
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	5	0.0	0	100.0	5
2,000,000-	4	75.0	3	25.0	1
3,600,000-	7	42.9	3	57.1	4
6,000,000	6	33.3	2	66.7	4
11,832,000	9	33.3	3	66.7	6

Table 89: Provincial/city council election*Base: Respondents who have ever known other voting besides commune and national elections*

	District council election				
	Base	No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	31	74.2	23	25.8	8
Gender					
Male	17	88.2	15	11.8	2
Female	14	57.1	8	42.9	6
Region					
Phnom Penh	9	55.6	5	44.4	4
Plain	2	100.0	2	0.0	0
Coastal	9	77.8	7	22.2	2
Tonle Sap	5	80.0	4	20.0	1
Mountain	6	83.3	5	16.7	1
Residence					
Urban	6	50.0	3	50.0	3
Rural	25	80.0	20	20.0	5
Age					
15-19	17	82.4	14	17.6	3
20-24	14	64.3	9	35.7	5
Gender Age Group					
Male 15-19	9	100.0	9	0.0	0
20-24	8	75.0	6	25.0	2
Female 15-19	8	62.5	5	37.5	3
20-24	6	50.0	3	50.0	3
Education					
No Schooling	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Primary School	5	100.0	5	0.0	0
Secondary School	14	85.7	12	14.3	2
High School	6	66.7	4	33.3	2
University	6	33.3	2	66.7	4
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	5	100.0	5	0.0	0
2,000,000-	4	75.0	3	25.0	1
3,600,000-	7	57.1	4	42.9	3
6,000,000	6	83.3	5	16.7	1
11,832,000	9	66.7	6	33.3	3

Table 90: All villagers [should] vote for the village chief

Base: All respondents

	All villagers should vote on village chief									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.87	4.3	85	4.1	81	87.0	1739	4.8	95
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.89	3.9	39	2.7	27	88.8	888	4.6	46
Female	1000	2.85	4.6	46	5.4	54	85.1	851	4.9	49
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.92	1.8	7	3.5	14	86.8	347	8.0	32
Plain	400	2.90	2.3	9	4.3	17	85.3	341	8.3	33
Coastal	400	2.77	8.0	32	5.5	22	81.8	327	4.8	19
Tonle Sap	400	2.82	6.3	25	5.0	20	87.5	350	1.3	5
Mountain	400	2.92	3.0	12	2.0	8	93.5	374	1.5	6
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.87	3.3	13	6.5	26	87.8	351	2.5	10
Rural	1600	2.87	4.5	72	3.4	55	86.8	1388	5.3	85
Age(*)										
15-19	202	2.85	5.0	60	4.6	55	85.1	1023	5.3	64
20-24	798	2.90	3.1	25	3.3	26	89.7	716	3.9	31
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	1591	2.87	4.6	27	3.2	19	87.0	514	5.2	31
20-24	409	2.92	2.9	12	2.0	8	91.4	374	3.7	15
Female 15-19	611	2.82	5.4	33	5.9	36	83.3	509	5.4	33
20-24	389	2.88	3.3	13	4.6	18	87.9	342	4.1	16
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.71	14.0	6	0.0	0	81.4	35	4.7	2
Primary School	670	2.85	4.8	32	4.2	28	84.6	567	6.4	43
Secondary School	843	2.86	4.3	36	4.6	39	86.6	730	4.5	38
High School	368	2.91	2.4	9	3.5	13	92.4	340	1.6	6
University	76	2.93	2.6	2	1.3	1	88.2	67	7.9	6
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.81	7.5	33	3.2	14	85.3	376	4.1	18
2,000,000-	319	2.86	3.8	12	5.6	18	85.3	272	5.3	17
3,600,000-	412	2.86	3.9	16	5.6	23	83.0	342	7.5	31
6,000,000	365	2.91	2.7	10	3.0	11	90.7	331	3.6	13
11,832,000	463	2.90	3.0	14	3.2	15	90.3	418	3.5	16

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 91: District governments [should be] elected by all citizens

Base: All respondents

	District government should be elected by all citizens									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.66	9.9	198	9.3	186	66.1	1321	14.8	295
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.66	10.9	109	7.5	75	68.9	689	12.7	127
Female	1000	2.65	8.9	89	11.1	111	63.2	632	16.8	168
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.69	7.3	29	10.3	41	63.5	254	19.0	76
Plain	400	2.67	8.0	32	10.5	42	62.5	250	19.0	76
Coastal	400	2.48	16.8	67	10.3	41	57.8	231	15.3	61
Tonle Sap	400	2.74	6.8	27	8.8	35	71.3	285	13.3	53
Mountain	400	2.70	10.8	43	6.8	27	75.3	301	7.3	29
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.62	10.3	41	12.8	51	64.5	258	12.5	50
Rural	1600	2.67	9.8	157	8.4	135	66.4	1063	15.3	245
Age										
15-19	1202	2.64	10.0	120	10.1	121	64.5	775	15.5	186
20-24	798	2.68	9.8	78	8.1	65	68.4	546	13.7	109
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.65	11.0	65	7.8	46	66.5	393	14.7	87
20-24	409	2.68	10.8	44	7.1	29	72.4	296	9.8	40
Female 15-19	611	2.64	9.0	55	12.3	75	62.5	382	16.2	99
20-24	389	2.68	8.7	34	9.3	36	64.3	250	17.7	69
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.46	18.6	8	9.3	4	58.1	25	14.0	6
Primary School	670	2.68	9.3	62	7.9	53	64.6	433	18.2	122
Secondary School	843	2.64	9.7	82	11.3	95	64.5	544	14.5	122
High School	368	2.68	10.3	38	8.2	30	70.9	261	10.6	39
University	76	2.71	10.5	8	5.3	4	76.3	58	7.9	6
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.63	12.2	54	7.3	32	65.8	290	14.7	65
2,000,000-	319	2.67	8.5	27	11.9	38	66.8	213	12.9	41
3,600,000-	412	2.66	9.7	40	8.5	35	65.0	268	16.7	69
6,000,000	365	2.65	9.6	35	9.6	35	62.5	228	18.4	67
11,832,000	463	2.68	9.1	42	9.9	46	69.5	322	11.4	53

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 92: The government [should] include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country

Base: All respondents

	The government should include representatives from all major regions and ethnic groups in the country									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.40	17.0	340	12.9	258	48.7	973	21.5	429
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.43	19.1	191	9.5	95	54.6	546	16.8	168
Female	1000	2.38	14.9	149	16.3	163	42.7	427	26.1	261
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.41	16.5	66	13.8	55	48.5	194	21.3	85
Plain	400	2.44	12.5	50	15.8	63	44.8	179	27.0	108
Coastal	400	2.22	24.3	97	12.5	50	41.5	166	21.8	87
Tonle Sap	400	2.52	13.8	55	10.0	40	53.8	215	22.5	90
Mountain	400	2.43	18.0	72	12.5	50	54.8	219	14.8	59
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.47	14.0	56	16.3	65	52.8	211	17.0	68
Rural	1600	2.39	17.8	284	12.1	193	47.6	762	22.6	361
Age										
15-19	1202	2.38	17.2	207	13.3	160	46.7	561	22.8	274
20-24	798	2.43	16.7	133	12.3	98	51.6	412	19.4	155
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.41	18.6	110	10.2	60	52.1	308	19.1	113
20-24	409	2.44	19.8	81	8.6	35	58.2	238	13.4	55
Female 15-19	611	2.35	15.9	97	16.4	100	41.4	253	26.4	161
20-24	389	2.42	13.4	52	16.2	63	44.7	174	25.7	100
Education(*)										
No Schooling	43	2.41	11.6	5	14.0	6	37.2	16	37.2	16
Primary School	670	2.43	15.2	102	11.2	75	47.2	316	26.4	177
Secondary School	843	2.39	17.4	147	14.2	120	49.1	414	19.2	162
High School	368	2.33	20.1	74	14.1	52	47.3	174	18.5	68
University	76	2.59	15.8	12	6.6	5	69.7	53	7.9	6
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.39	18.1	80	11.1	49	48.1	212	22.7	100
2,000,000-	319	2.45	14.7	47	13.8	44	50.2	160	21.3	68
3,600,000-	412	2.39	15.8	65	12.9	53	44.4	183	26.9	111
6,000,000	365	2.39	18.1	66	13.2	48	49.0	179	19.7	72
11,832,000	463	2.41	17.7	82	13.8	64	51.6	239	16.8	78

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Election campaigning and voting procedures

Table 93: All political parties [should] appear equally on TV and radio

Base: All respondents

	All political parties should appear equally on TV and radio.									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.79	5.1	101	9.5	190	77.6	1551	7.9	158
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.81	5.3	53	7.1	71	78.9	789	8.7	87
Female	1000	2.77	4.8	48	11.9	119	76.2	762	7.1	71
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.83	4.0	16	7.5	30	79.5	318	9.0	36
Plain	400	2.72	4.8	19	14.5	58	67.3	269	13.5	54
Coastal	400	2.71	7.8	31	12.3	49	75.3	301	4.8	19
Tonle Sap	400	2.79	6.0	24	7.3	29	78.5	314	8.3	33
Mountain	400	2.88	2.8	11	6.0	24	87.3	349	4.0	16
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.81	4.0	16	10.0	40	81.8	327	4.3	17
Rural	1600	2.78	5.3	85	9.4	150	76.5	1224	8.8	141
Age(*)										
15-19	1202	2.77	5.4	65	10.3	124	75.5	907	8.8	106
20-24	798	2.82	4.5	36	8.3	66	80.7	644	6.5	52
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.79	5.6	33	7.6	45	76.8	454	10.0	59
20-24	409	2.83	4.9	20	6.4	26	81.9	335	6.8	28
Female 15-19	611	2.75	5.2	32	12.9	79	74.1	453	7.7	47
20-24	389	2.80	4.1	16	10.3	40	79.4	309	6.2	24
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.58	11.6	5	11.6	5	60.5	26	16.3	7
Primary School	670	2.72	7.2	48	11.0	74	72.2	484	9.6	64
Secondary School	843	2.80	4.4	37	9.7	82	78.3	660	7.6	64
High School	368	2.88	2.2	8	7.6	28	86.1	317	4.1	15
University	76	2.90	3.9	3	1.3	1	84.2	64	10.5	8
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.70	8.2	36	10.7	47	71.0	313	10.2	45
2,000,000-	319	2.77	4.7	15	11.9	38	74.9	239	8.5	27
3,600,000-	412	2.77	5.8	24	9.2	38	74.5	307	10.4	43
6,000,000	365	2.86	2.2	8	8.8	32	83.3	304	5.8	21
11,832,000	463	2.84	3.9	18	7.6	35	83.8	388	4.8	22

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 94: People should have a right to know the names of political candidates

Base: All respondents

	People should have rights to know about the names of political candidates									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	2.83	4.3	85	7.1	141	81.8	1635	7.0	139
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.87	3.8	38	4.4	44	85.0	850	6.8	68
Female	1000	2.79	4.7	47	9.7	97	78.5	785	7.1	71
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	2.87	4.0	16	4.3	17	83.5	334	8.3	33
Plain	400	2.82	3.8	15	8.3	33	77.0	308	11.0	44
Coastal	400	2.78	6.5	26	8.5	34	80.8	323	4.3	17
Tonle Sap	400	2.81	5.3	21	7.5	30	80.3	321	7.0	28
Mountain	400	2.89	1.8	7	6.8	27	87.3	349	4.3	17
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	2.87	2.8	11	7.5	30	86.5	346	3.3	13
Rural	1600	2.82	4.6	74	6.9	111	80.6	1289	7.9	126
Age										
15-19	1202	2.83	4.5	54	6.9	83	81.0	974	7.6	91
20-24	798	2.84	3.9	31	7.3	58	82.8	661	6.0	48
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	591	2.87	3.9	23	4.6	27	83.4	493	8.1	48
20-24	409	2.88	3.7	15	4.2	17	87.3	357	4.9	20
Female 15-19	611	2.79	5.1	31	9.2	56	78.7	481	7.0	43
20-24	389	2.80	4.1	16	10.5	41	78.1	304	7.2	28
Education										
No Schooling	43	2.46	16.3	7	16.3	7	58.1	25	9.3	4
Primary School	670	2.79	5.1	34	8.5	57	75.8	508	10.6	71
Secondary School	843	2.84	4.0	34	6.8	57	83.5	704	5.7	48
High School	368	2.89	2.7	10	5.4	20	89.1	328	2.7	10
University	76	3.00	0.0	0	0.0	0	92.1	70	7.9	6
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	441	2.74	8.2	36	6.8	30	74.4	328	10.7	47
2,000,000-	319	2.83	3.8	12	8.5	27	79.9	255	7.8	25
3,600,000-	412	2.84	3.6	15	7.8	32	79.9	329	8.7	36
6,000,000	365	2.88	2.5	9	6.6	24	86.0	314	4.9	18
11,832,000	463	2.88	2.8	13	6.0	28	88.3	409	2.8	13

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 95: Voters should select individuals, not parties, on the ballot

Base: All respondents

	Voters should select individuals , not parties on ballot									
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know	
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	1.97	33.0	660	11.2	224	31.1	622	24.7	494
Gender(*)										
Male	1000	2.03	33.3	333	8.7	87	35.5	355	22.5	225
Female	1000	1.92	32.7	327	13.7	137	26.7	267	26.9	269
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	400	1.97	31.0	124	12.0	48	28.5	114	28.5	114
Plain	400	2.07	24.5	98	17.3	69	29.5	118	28.8	115
Coastal	400	1.87	37.8	151	11.8	47	27.5	110	23.0	92
Tonle Sap	400	2.00	33.5	134	7.8	31	33.8	135	25.0	100
Mountain	400	1.98	38.3	153	7.3	29	36.3	145	18.3	73
Residence(*)										
Urban	400	1.94	35.3	141	14.0	56	30.3	121	20.5	82
Rural	1600	1.98	32.4	519	10.5	168	31.3	501	25.8	412
Age(*)										
15-19	1202	1.96	32.1	386	11.7	141	29.1	350	27.0	325
20-24	798	2.00	34.3	274	10.4	83	34.1	272	21.2	169
Gender Age Group(*)										
Male 15-19	591	2.01	33.5	198	8.5	50	34.2	202	23.9	141
20-24	409	2.06	33.0	135	9.0	37	37.4	153	20.5	84
Female 15-19	611	1.91	30.8	188	14.9	91	24.2	148	30.1	184
20-24	389	1.93	35.7	139	11.8	46	30.6	119	21.9	85
Education(*)										
No Schooling	43	1.94	32.6	14	20.9	9	27.9	12	18.6	8
Primary School	670	2.13	25.4	170	10.0	67	34.6	232	30.0	201
Secondary School	843	1.92	34.8	293	12.1	102	28.7	242	24.4	206
High School	368	1.84	42.1	155	10.3	38	28.8	106	18.8	69
University	76	2.03	36.8	28	10.5	8	39.5	30	13.2	10
Family Income										
less than 2,000,000	441	1.96	32.7	144	10.2	45	29.9	132	27.2	120
2,000,000-	319	2.02	30.1	96	15.0	48	32.0	102	22.9	73
3,600,000-	412	1.98	32.3	133	11.2	46	30.6	126	26.0	107
6,000,000	365	2.00	31.8	116	11.0	40	31.8	116	25.5	93
11,832,000	463	1.93	36.9	171	9.7	45	31.5	146	21.8	101

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Voting Practices

Table 96: Are you registered to vote?

Base: Respondents aged 20-24

	Are you registered to vote						
	Base	No		Yes		Not eligible to vote	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	798	21.1	168	76.4	610	2.5	20
Gender							
Male	409	24.2	99	74.1	303	1.7	7
Female	389	17.7	69	78.9	307	3.3	13
Region							
Phnom Penh	168	20.2	34	75.0	126	4.8	8
Plain	158	13.3	21	86.7	137	0.0	0
Coastal	160	24.4	39	75.0	120	0.6	1
Tonle Sap	167	28.7	48	70.1	117	1.2	2
Mountain	145	17.9	26	75.9	110	6.2	9
Residence							
Urban	168	26.2	44	72.0	121	1.8	3
Rural	630	19.7	124	77.6	489	2.7	17
Age							
20-24	798	21.1	168	76.4	610	2.5	20
Gender Age Group							
Male 20-24	409	24.2	99	74.1	303	1.7	7
Female 20-24	389	17.7	69	78.9	307	3.3	13
Education							
No Schooling	32	21.9	7	71.9	23	6.3	2
Primary School	280	20.4	57	77.9	218	1.8	5
Secondary School	287	22.6	65	74.6	214	2.8	8
High School	134	23.1	31	74.6	100	2.2	3
University	65	12.3	8	84.6	55	3.1	2
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	180	21.7	39	77.2	139	1.1	2
2,000,000-	118	20.3	24	77.1	91	2.5	3
3,600,000-	164	19.5	32	79.3	130	1.2	2
6,000,000	142	23.9	34	72.5	103	3.5	5
11,832,000	194	20.1	39	75.8	147	4.1	8

$\chi^2=6.68, df=2, P=0.035$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 97: Why did you decide to register?

Base: The respondents who had registered to vote

	Base	To have right to vote		To complete the obligation as citizen		To elect any given leader		To avoid village head's notice		National development		Others	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	610	13.9	85	24.9	152	68.0	415	1.0	6	7.0	43	0.3	2
Gender(*)													
Male	303	9.6	29	24.1	73	70.6	214	0.3	1	7.9	24	0.3	1
Female	307	18.2	56	25.7	79	65.5	201	1.6	5	6.2	19	0.3	1
Region(*)													
Phnom Penh	126	13.5	17	40.5	51	67.5	85	0.8	1	7.1	9	0.8	1
Plain	137	15.3	21	13.9	19	56.9	78	2.9	4	9.5	13	0.0	0
Coastal	120	10.0	12	25.8	31	66.7	80	0.0	0	5.8	7	0.0	0
Tonle Sap	117	17.9	21	26.5	31	72.6	85	0.9	1	7.7	9	0.0	0
Mountain	110	12.7	14	18.2	20	79.1	87	0.0	0	4.5	5	0.9	1
Residence													
Urban	121	13.2	16	23.1	28	68.6	83	1.7	2	7.4	9	1.7	2
Rural	489	14.1	69	25.4	124	67.9	332	0.8	4	7.0	34	0.0	0
Age													
21-40	610	13.9	85	24.9	152	68.0	415	1.0	6	7.0	43	0.3	2
Gender Age Group													
Male 21-40	303	9.6	29	24.1	73	70.6	214	0.3	1	7.9	24	0.3	1
Female 21-40	307	18.2	56	25.7	79	65.5	201	1.6	5	6.2	19	0.3	1
Education													
No Schooling	23	21.7	5	34.8	8	60.9	14	0.0	0	17.4	4	0.0	0
Primary School	218	16.5	36	22.9	50	64.2	140	1.4	3	5.5	12	0.0	0
Secondary School	214	14.5	31	23.8	51	67.3	144	1.4	3	6.5	14	0.5	1
High School	100	10.0	10	25.0	25	72.0	72	0.0	0	9.0	9	1.0	1
University	55	5.5	3	32.7	18	81.8	45	0.0	0	7.3	4	0.0	0
Family Income													
less than 2,000,000	139	15.1	21	28.1	39	62.6	87	0.7	1	5.8	8	0.0	0
2,000,000-	91	16.5	15	22.0	20	68.1	62	1.1	1	4.4	4	0.0	0
3,600,000-	130	17.7	23	15.4	20	73.8	96	0.8	1	6.9	9	0.0	0
6,000,000	103	9.7	10	28.2	29	66.0	68	0.0	0	7.8	8	0.0	0
11,832,000	147	10.9	16	29.9	44	69.4	102	2.0	3	9.5	14	1.4	2

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 98: Did you vote in the last commune election?

Base: Respondents aged 21-24

	Have you voted in the last commune election?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	603	52.9	319	45.3	273	1.8	11
Gender							
Male	313	55.9	175	43.1	135	1.0	3
Female	290	49.7	144	47.6	138	2.8	8
Region							
Phnom Penh	125	55.2	69	42.4	53	2.4	3
Plain	120	54.2	65	40.8	49	5.0	6
Coastal	121	46.3	56	53.7	65	0.0	0
Tonle Sap	128	62.5	80	36.7	47	0.8	1
Mountain	109	45.0	49	54.1	59	0.9	1
Residence							
Urban	131	58.8	77	41.2	54	0.0	0
Rural	472	51.3	242	46.4	219	2.3	11
Age							
21-24	603	52.9	319	45.3	273	1.8	11
Gender by Age							
Male 21-24	313	55.9	175	43.1	135	1.0	3
Female 21-24	290	49.7	144	47.6	138	2.8	8
Education							
No Schooling	23	52.2	12	47.8	11	0.0	0
Primary School	234	50.0	117	46.6	109	3.4	8
Secondary School	207	56.5	117	42.0	87	1.4	3
High School	86	57.0	49	43.0	37	0.0	0
University	53	45.3	24	54.7	29	0.0	0
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	138	52.2	72	44.2	61	3.6	5
2,000,000-	89	59.6	53	39.3	35	1.1	1
3,600,000-	127	45.7	58	52.0	66	2.4	3
6,000,000	105	57.1	60	41.0	43	1.9	2
11,832,000	144	52.8	76	47.2	68	0.0	0

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 99: Why did you not participate in the election?

Base: Respondents aged 21-24 who do not vote

	Base	Not enough age to vote		No name in the list		Too busy at home/work place		Living far from the commune		Others	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	319	30.1	96	13.8	44	19.4	62	16.0	51	14.1	45
Gender											
Male	175	26.3	46	8.6	15	22.9	40	17.7	31	17.7	31
Female	144	34.7	50	20.1	29	15.3	22	13.9	20	9.7	14
Region											
Phnom Penh	69	23.2	16	11.6	8	24.6	17	26.1	18	7.2	5
Plain	65	49.2	32	4.6	3	12.3	8	13.8	9	13.8	9
Coastal	56	21.4	12	16.1	9	33.9	19	1.8	1	23.2	13
Tonle Sap	80	36.3	29	17.5	14	11.3	9	12.5	10	13.8	11
Mountain	49	14.3	7	20.4	10	18.4	9	26.5	13	14.3	7
Residence											
Urban	77	32.5	25	10.4	8	22.1	17	15.6	12	11.7	9
Rural	242	29.3	71	14.9	36	18.6	45	16.1	39	14.9	36
Age											
21-40	319	30.1	96	13.8	44	19.4	62	16.0	51	14.1	45
Gender by Age											
Male 21-40	175	26.3	46	8.6	15	22.9	40	17.7	31	17.7	31
Female 21-40	144	34.7	50	20.1	29	15.3	22	13.9	20	9.7	14
Education											
No Schooling	12	33.3	4	16.7	2	41.7	5	8.3	1	0.0	0
Primary School	117	27.4	32	11.1	13	21.4	25	19.7	23	16.2	19
Secondary School	117	29.1	34	17.1	20	15.4	18	18.8	22	12.0	14
High School	49	40.8	20	14.3	7	14.3	7	6.1	3	18.4	9
University	24	25.0	6	8.3	2	29.2	7	8.3	2	12.5	3
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	72	31.9	23	12.5	9	20.8	15	13.9	10	12.5	9
2,000,000-	53	35.8	19	13.2	7	17.0	9	13.2	7	17.0	9
3,600,000-	58	20.7	12	17.2	10	20.7	12	19.0	11	17.2	10
6,000,000	60	31.7	19	16.7	10	16.7	10	16.7	10	10.0	6
11,832,000	76	30.3	23	10.5	8	21.1	16	17.1	13	14.5	11

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Being candidate for Public office**Table 100: I would not stand as a candidate in the commune council, though I have enough capacity and money**

Base: All respondents

	I would not stand as a candidate in the commune council though I have enough capacity and money										
	Base	Mean	Disagree		Neutral		Agree		Don't know		
			%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	2000	1.58	57.0	1140	10.7	213	20.2	403	12.2	244	x ² =13.64 df=3, P=0.003
Gender(*)											
Male	1000	1.56	59.7	597	8.6	86	20.8	208	10.9	109	df=3, P=0.003
Female	1000	1.60	54.3	543	12.7	127	19.5	195	13.5	135	
Region(*)											
Phnom Penh	400	1.55	57.8	231	12.0	48	18.3	73	12.0	48	x ² =93.75 df=12
Plain	400	1.69	43.8	175	15.3	61	19.3	77	21.8	87	
Coastal	400	1.50	62.8	251	11.0	44	17.3	69	9.0	36	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	1.69	53.5	214	8.5	34	26.3	105	11.8	47	
Mountain	400	1.49	67.3	269	6.5	26	19.8	79	6.5	26	
Residence(*)											
Urban	400	1.63	52.8	211	13.8	55	20.3	81	13.3	53	x ² =6.55 df=3, P=0.09
Rural	1600	1.57	58.1	929	9.9	158	20.1	322	11.9	191	
Age(*)											
15-19	1202	1.55	59.1	710	9.7	117	19.4	233	11.8	142	x ² =5.88 df=3
20-24	798	1.63	53.9	430	12.0	96	21.3	170	12.8	102	
Gender Age Group(*)											
Male 15-19	591	1.53	62.1	367	6.3	37	20.3	120	11.3	67	x ² =11.01 df=3, P=0.012
20-24	409	1.61	56.2	230	12.0	49	21.5	88	10.3	42	
Female 15-19	611	1.57	56.1	343	13.1	80	18.5	113	12.3	75	x ² =3.73 df=3
20-24	389	1.64	51.4	200	12.1	47	21.1	82	15.4	60	
Education											
No Schooling	43	1.87	44.2	19	14.0	6	32.6	14	9.3	4	
Primary School	670	1.67	51.8	347	9.7	65	23.4	157	15.1	101	
Secondary School	843	1.55	59.2	499	10.6	89	19.3	163	10.9	92	
High School	368	1.46	62.8	231	11.4	42	14.7	54	11.1	41	
University	76	1.59	57.9	44	14.5	11	19.7	15	7.9	6	
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	441	1.58	54.9	242	9.8	43	19.3	85	16.1	71	x ² =20.17 df=12
2,000,000-	319	1.61	56.7	181	10.3	33	22.3	71	10.7	34	
3,600,000-	412	1.65	54.6	225	11.4	47	23.1	95	10.9	45	P=0.064
6,000,000	365	1.56	56.7	207	14.0	51	17.8	65	11.5	42	
11,832,000	463	1.52	61.6	285	8.4	39	18.8	87	11.2	52	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Media Consumption

Summary: Media consumption

Table 101: Media consumption by age

Base: All respondents

	Age				Total	
	15-19		20-24			
	%	#	%	#	%	#
Media consumer	90.3	1086	88.2	704	89.5	1790
Media consumer: Watched TV or listened to radio within the past month						
Radio Listener only	11.1	134	14.0	112	12.3	246
TV viewer only	31.5	379	31.3	250	31.5	629
Both Radio+TV	47.7	573	42.9	342	45.8	915
Radio listener: All respondents who have listened within the past month						
Not radio listener	41.2	495	43.1	344	42.0	839
Radio Listener	58.8	707	56.9	454	58.1	1161
TV viewer: All respondents who have watched TV within the past month						
Not TV viewer	20.8	250	25.8	206	22.8	456
TV viewer	79.2	952	74.2	592	77.2	1544
Mobile phone access	91.8	1102	95.4	761	93.2	1863
Internet Access	4.2	50	8.5	68	5.9	118
VCD/DVD viewer	65.8	791	62.5	499	64.5	1290

Media consumption by Gender

Table 102: Media consumption by gender and residence

Base: All respondents

	Gender				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Media consumer	90.9	909	88.1	881	95	380	88	1410	89.5	1790
Media consumer: Watched TV or listened to radio within the past month										
Radio Listener only	10.4	104	14.2	142	4	14	15	232	12.3	246
TV viewer only	32.3	323	30.6	306	43	170	29	459	31.5	629
Both Radio+TV	48.2	482	43.3	433	49	196	45	719	45.8	915
Radio listener: All respondents who have listened within the past month										
Not radio listener	41.4	414	42.5	425	48	190	41	649	42.0	839
Radio Listener	58.6	586	57.5	575	53	210	59	951	58.1	1161
TV viewer: All respondents who have watched TV within the past month										
Not TV viewer	19.5	195	26.1	261	9	34	26	422	22.8	456
TV viewer	80.5	805	73.9	739	92	366	74	1178	77.2	1544
Mobile phone access	91.9	918	94.5	945	98	390	92	1473	93.2	1863
Internet Access	8.4	84	3.4	34	13	53	4	65	5.9	118
VCD/DVD viewer	70.8	708	58.2	582	64	256	65	1034	64.5	1290

Radio Listening

Radio Listeners

Table 103: When was the last time you listened to the radio?

Base: All respondents

Last time listened to radio	Base	Today/ yesterday		In past week		In the past month		In past year		Never		Radio Listener	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	33.1	661	11.7	234	13.3	266	16.7	333	25.3	506	58.1	1161
Gender													
Male	1000	32.4	324	12.7	127	13.5	135	18.1	181	23.3	233	58.6	586
Female	1000	33.7	337	10.7	107	13.1	131	15.2	152	27.3	273	57.5	575
Region													
Phnom Penh	400	34.3	137	15.0	60	10.8	43	12.8	51	27.3	109	60.0	240
Plain	400	38.8	155	8.0	32	13.5	54	18.0	72	21.8	87	60.3	241
Coastal	400	31.3	125	8.8	35	11.0	44	14.5	58	34.5	138	51.0	204
Tonle Sap	400	31.0	124	12.5	50	12.3	49	11.0	44	33.3	133	55.8	223
Mountain	400	30.0	120	14.3	57	19.0	76	27.0	108	9.8	39	63.3	253
Residence													
Urban	400	28.8	115	11.5	46	12.3	49	17.3	69	30.3	121	52.5	210
Rural	1600	34.1	546	11.8	188	13.6	217	16.5	264	24.1	385	59.4	951
Age													
15-19	1202	31.1	374	12.4	149	15.3	184	16.4	197	24.8	298	58.8	707
20-24	798	36.0	287	10.7	85	10.3	82	17.0	136	26.1	208	56.9	454
Gender Age Group													
Male 15-19	591	30.3	179	13.0	77	15.7	93	17.1	101	23.9	141	59.1	349
20-24	409	35.5	145	12.2	50	10.3	42	19.6	80	22.5	92	57.9	237
Female 15-19	611	31.9	195	11.8	72	14.9	91	15.7	96	25.7	157	58.6	358
20-24	389	36.5	142	9.0	35	10.3	40	14.4	56	29.8	116	55.8	217
Education													
No Schooling	43	25.6	11	4.7	2	9.3	4	14.0	6	46.5	20	39.5	17
Primary School	670	30.3	203	11.0	74	11.8	79	17.3	116	29.6	198	53.1	356
Secondary School	843	31.4	265	12.8	108	14.8	125	17.4	147	23.5	198	59.1	498
High School	368	39.9	147	10.1	37	13.9	51	14.4	53	21.7	80	63.9	235
University	76	46.1	35	17.1	13	9.2	7	14.5	11	13.2	10	72.4	55
Family Income													
less than 2,000,000	441	32.4	143	11.3	50	14.5	64	17.0	75	24.7	109	58.3	257
2,000,000-	319	30.4	97	10.3	33	12.9	41	15.4	49	31.0	99	53.6	171
3,600,000-	412	36.7	151	11.9	49	12.1	50	15.3	63	24.0	99	60.7	250
6,000,000	365	28.5	104	11.5	42	15.9	58	18.1	66	26.0	95	55.9	204
11,832,000	463	35.9	166	13.0	60	11.4	53	17.3	80	22.5	104	60.3	279

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Days

Table 104: What day(s) of the week do you usually listen to the radio?

Base: Radio listeners

Base: Audio listeners

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Monday	52.05	305	58.09	334	53.32	377	57.71	262	48.57	102	56.47	537	55.0	639
Tuesday	48.12	282	53.91	310	48.80	345	54.41	247	46.19	97	52.05	495	51.0	592
Wednesday	46.42	272	50.61	291	45.54	322	53.08	241	41.90	88	49.95	475	48.5	563
Thursday	46.76	274	52.52	302	46.96	332	53.74	244	45.24	95	50.58	481	49.6	576
Friday	48.63	285	50.96	293	46.53	329	54.85	249	45.24	95	50.79	483	49.8	578
Saturday	65.53	384	66.61	383	64.92	459	67.84	308	59.52	125	67.51	642	66.1	767
Sunday	71.67	420	72.52	417	71.99	509	72.25	328	68.10	143	72.98	694	72.1	837
Every day	38.23	224	42.78	246	36.92	261	46.04	209	32.86	69	42.17	401	40.5	470
Base	586		575		707		454		210		951		1161	

How often and duration

Table 105: How many times do you usually listen to the radio in a day and for how long each time?

Base: Radio listeners

Base: Radio listeners

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Time per day														
1-3 times	95.6	560	96.0	552	95.9	678	95.6	434	96.7	203	95.6	909	95.8	1112
4-6 times	3.8	22	3.8	22	3.5	25	4.2	19	2.9	6	4.0	38	3.8	44
More than 6 times	0.7	4	0.2	1	0.6	4	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.4	4	0.4	5
Duration per time(*)														
1-30mn	39.1	229	36.3	209	41.7	295	31.5	143	35.2	74	38.3	364	37.7	438
31-60mn	43.5	255	43.0	247	41.2	291	46.5	211	41.0	86	43.7	416	43.2	502
More than 60mn	17.4	102	20.7	119	17.1	121	22.0	100	23.8	50	18.0	171	19.0	221
Base	586		575		707		454		210		951		1161	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Time of Day

Table 106: At what time of day do you usually listen to radio?

Base: Radio listeners

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
6:00AM- 8:00AM	36.4	213	33.0	190	31.9	225	39.2	178	35.7	75	34.5	328	34.7	403
8:01AM-10:00AM	25.0	146	26.8	154	25.2	178	26.9	122	22.9	48	26.5	252	25.8	300
10:01AM-12:00AM	29.6	173	29.6	170	30.3	214	28.4	129	19.0	40	31.9	303	29.5	343
12:01PM-14:00PM	33.8	198	33.6	193	34.6	244	32.4	147	30.0	63	34.5	328	33.7	391
14:01PM- 16:00PM	23.6	138	17.7	102	20.8	147	20.5	93	19.0	40	21.1	200	20.7	240
16:01PM- 18:00PM	15.4	90	17.9	103	17.6	124	15.2	69	14.8	31	17.1	162	16.6	193
18:01PM- 20:00PM	24.8	145	19.5	112	20.5	145	24.7	112	19.5	41	22.7	216	22.1	257
20:01PM- 22:00PM	22.7	133	15.3	88	15.9	112	24.0	109	24.8	52	17.8	169	19.0	221
22:01PM- 24:00PM	34	20	3.1	18	2.4	17	4.6	21	4.3	9	3.1	29	3.3	38
24:01PM- 6:00AM	10	6	2.1	12	1.6	11	1.5	7	2.4	5	1.4	13	1.6	18
Base	586		575		457		706		210		950		1161	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Radio Stations

Table 107: Which radio stations do you usually listen to?

Base: Radio listeners

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural		Total	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Bayon Radio FM 95 (PP)KCham(FM91.5, SReap(FM93), SVille(FM92), Pursat(FM93), BTChey(FM93), KThom(FM91.5)	23.7	139	16.5	95	19.0	134	22.0	100	21.0	44	20.0	190	20.2	234
WMC Radio FM 102 (PP)-SRIeng (FM 92.25), KThom (FM 104.25)	18.8	110	18.1	104	16.8	119	20.9	95	15.2	32	19.1	182	18.4	214
Municipal Radio FM 103 (PP)	18.9	111	17.0	98	16.4	116	20.5	93	17.1	36	18.2	173	18.0	209
Khemarak Phomin Radio FM 98 (PP)	10.1	59	17.7	102	12.6	89	15.9	72	13.8	29	13.9	132	13.9	161
Khmer Radio FM 107 (PP)	9.2	54	6.1	35	6.9	49	8.8	40	7.6	16	7.7	73	7.7	89
Sambok Khmum Radio FM 105 (PP)	6.7	39	7.0	40	5.7	40	8.6	39	6.7	14	6.8	65	6.8	79
Sweet FM 88 (PP)	5.5	32	6.6	38	5.2	37	7.3	33	5.7	12	6.1	58	6.0	70
Tonle radio FM 102.5 (PP)	4.4	26	7.5	43	5.7	40	6.4	29	3.8	8	6.4	61	5.9	69
South East Asia Voice Fm106 (PP)	7.0	41	4.7	27	6.8	48	4.4	20	5.7	12	5.9	56	5.9	68
Solida FM 108 (PP)	4.6	27	7.0	40	6.1	43	5.3	24	4.8	10	6.0	57	5.8	67
Sovanna Phum FM 104 (PP)	6.0	35	5.0	29	5.0	35	6.4	29	2.4	5	6.2	59	5.5	64
BBC (FM100)	4.1	24	5.7	33	5.2	37	4.4	20	4.8	10	4.9	47	4.9	57
Free Asia Voice (PP)	3.1	18	5.4	31	3.5	25	5.3	24	5.2	11	4.0	38	4.2	49
National Radio FM 96 (PP)	3.1	18	2.4	14	2.5	18	3.1	14	1.9	4	2.9	28	2.8	32
ABC Traffic Kampuchea (FM107.5)	3.1	18	2.3	13	2.7	19	2.6	12	3.8	8	2.4	23	2.7	31
National Radio Kampuchea AM 918 (PP)	2.0	12	2.6	15	2.7	19	1.8	8	0.5	1	2.7	26	2.3	27
Hang Mas FM 104.5 (PP)	2.0	12	2.6	15	1.8	13	3.1	14	4.3	9	1.9	18	2.3	27
Chamkar Chek	2.2	13	2.4	14	2.0	14	2.9	13	1.9	4	2.4	23	2.3	27
Khemera FM 91(BTB)	2.7	16	1.7	10	1.6	11	3.3	15	4.8	10	1.7	16	2.2	26
Prum Meanchey FM 96.5 (BTChey)	1.7	10	2.6	15	2.3	16	2.0	9	4.3	9	1.7	16	2.2	25
Klang Meurng radio FM 90.3 (BTB)	2.4	14	1.7	10	1.3	9	3.3	15	1.0	2	2.3	22	2.1	24
Sweet FM 100.5 (KCham)	1.4	8	2.3	13	1.7	12	2.0	9	2.9	6	1.6	15	1.8	21
Taprum FM 90.5 (PP)	1.5	9	1.4	8	1.0	7	2.2	10	1.4	3	1.5	14	1.5	17
Monkul Sovan FM 105.5 (Sreap)	0.7	4	2.3	13	0.8	6	2.4	11	1.0	2	1.6	15	1.5	17
RFI FM 92.0 (PP)	1.4	8	1.4	8	1.1	8	1.8	8	1.4	3	1.4	13	1.4	16
Apsara Radio FM 97 (PP)	1.9	11	0.9	5	0.7	5	2.4	11	1.9	4	1.3	12	1.4	16
Family FM Radio FM 99.5 (PP)	1.0	6	1.7	10	1.0	7	2.0	9	0.5	1	1.6	15	1.4	16
Sarika FM 106.5 (PP)	0.9	5	1.9	11	1.0	7	2.0	9	1.9	4	1.3	12	1.4	16
Radio FM 99 (PP)	.0	6	1.6	9	1.3	9	1.3	6	1.9	4	1.2	11	1.3	15

1ABC Australia FM 101.5 (PP)	2.4	14	0.2	1	1.0	7	1.8	8	2.4	5	1.1	10	1.3	15
Sweet FM 103.5 (BTChey)	0.9	5	1.7	10	1.1	8	1.5	7	2.9	6	0.9	9	1.3	15
Reach Sey Radio FM 90 (PP)	1.5	9	0.9	5	1.1	8	1.3	6	0.5	1	1.4	13	1.2	14
SweetFM 100.5 (Pursat)	1.7	10	0.7	4	0.8	6	1.8	8	0.0	0	1.5	14	1.2	14
LOVE Radio FM 97.5 (PP)	1.2	7	0.9	5	1.0	7	1.1	5	2.9	6	0.6	6	1.0	12
Star FM (106.5)	0.9	5	1.2	7	1.4	10	0.4	2	2.4	5	0.7	7	1.0	12
Radio National Kampuchea FM96 (BTB)	1.5	9	0.3	2	1.1	8	0.7	3	1.0	2	0.9	9	0.9	11
Khemarak Phomin Radio(FM98)	0.9	5	1.0	6	0.8	6	1.1	5	1.0	2	0.9	9	0.9	11
Paillin radio FM 90.5 (Pailin)	1.4	8	0.3	2	1.0	7	0.7	3	0.0	0	1.1	10	0.9	10
Phnom Penh Municipality FM 99	1.4	8	0.3	2	1.3	9	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.9	9	0.9	10
Sam Rainsy Radio FM 93.5(PP)	0.9	5	0.7	4	0.4	3	1.3	6	0.5	1	0.8	8	0.8	9
Meanchey FM 88.25 (PP)	0.7	4	0.5	3	0.6	4	0.7	3	0.0	0	0.7	7	0.6	7
National Radio Watphnom FM 105.75 (PP)	0.7	4	0.5	3	0.6	4	0.7	3	0.0	0	0.7	7	0.6	7
Kampong Cham radio (FM 92.5)	0.7	4	0.3	2	0.6	4	0.4	2	0.0	0	0.6	6	0.5	6
SweetFM 103.25 (BTB)	0.9	5	0.2	1	0.1	1	1.1	5	1.4	3	0.3	3	0.5	6
Kampuchea Pusat radio (FM 98.5)	0.9	5	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.9	4	0.0	0	0.6	6	0.5	6
Radio Free Asia (RFA)	0.7	4	0.3	2	0.4	3	0.7	3	1.0	2	0.4	4	0.5	6
Kaksekar FM 98.25 (PP)	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.9	4	1.0	2	0.3	3	0.4	5
Traffic FM 94.5 (PP)	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.7	3	0.5	1	0.4	4	0.4	5
Phnom Penh Thmey FM 91	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.6	4	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.4	4	0.4	5
Christian FM 89.50 (PP)	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.4	3	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.3	4
Angkor Ratha (FM95.5)	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.4	2	0.0	0	0.4	4	0.3	4
FM 102.5 (Sreap)	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.7	3	0.0	0	0.4	4	0.3	4
Sek Meas FM 91.25 (PP)	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	3	0.3	3
Meatophum Yung radio (our homeland	0.0	0	0.5	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	3	0.3	3
Love FM 97.5 (SReap)	0.5	3	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	3	0.3	3
SweetFM 100.5 (Sreap)	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	3	0.3	3
KCF 105.5 (PP)	0.3	2	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.2	2
FM (98.5) Kratie	0.0	0	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.2	1	0.5	1	0.0	0	0.1	1
Chinese, RNK FM 96.5 FM (PP)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Listened to radio, but do not know all	17.6	103	18.6	107	20.7	146	14.1	64	14.8	31	18.8	179	18.1	210
Others	10.9	64	7.7	44	8.2	58	11.0	50	13.8	29	8.3	79	9.3	108
Base		586		575		707		454		210		995		1161

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Radio Programmes

Table 108: What programme(s) do you listen to the most?

Base: Radio listeners

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural		Total	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Song	87.0	510	86.1	495	88.4	625	83.7	380	88.1	185	86.2	820	86.6	1005
News	52.0	305	40.3	232	42.3	299	52.4	238	50.0	105	45.4	432	46.3	537
Health programme	17.9	105	21.4	123	19.8	140	19.4	88	20.5	43	19.5	185	19.6	228
Education programmes (law, community...)	20.5	120	17.6	101	18.8	133	19.4	88	19.0	40	19.0	181	19.0	221
Dabates	15.0	88	17.0	98	15.8	112	16.3	74	14.8	31	16.3	155	16.0	186
Comedy	8.2	48	7.8	45	7.1	50	9.5	43	7.6	16	8.1	77	8.0	93
Discussion on social and political issues	6.3	37	2.3	13	4.0	28	4.8	22	8.6	18	3.4	32	4.3	50
Te Ki Te.	1.9	11	3.1	18	2.7	19	2.2	10	2.4	5	2.5	24	2.5	29
Really	0.5	3	1.7	10	1.3	9	0.9	4	1.0	2	1.2	11	1.1	13
Real men	0.7	4	0.9	5	1.0	7	0.4	2	0.5	1	0.8	8	0.8	9
First Steps	0.3	2	0.7	4	0.6	4	0.4	2	0.5	1	0.5	5	0.5	6
Hip Hop Girls	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.2	2
Other	13.7	80	17.7	102	15.3	108	16.3	74	12.4	26	16.4	156	15.7	182
Base	586		575		707		454		210		951		1161	

Phone-in programmes

Table 109: Have you ever listened to phone-in programmes?

Base: radio listeners

Have you ever listened to phone-in programme	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural		Total	
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
No	12.1	71	9.0	52	11.9	84	8.6	39	9.0	19	10.9	104	10.6	123
Yes	87.9	515	91.0	523	88.1	623	91.4	415	91.0	191	89.1	847	89.4	1038
Base	586		575		707		454		210		951		1161	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 110: Have you ever called a phone-in programme?

Base: Respondents who had listened to phone-in programmes

Have you ever called into a Total phone-in programme?	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
No	88.2	454	83.8	439	87.5	545	83.7	348	81.7	156	86.9	737	85.9	893
Yes	11.84	61	16.22	85	12.52	78	16.35	68	18.32	35	13.09	111	14.05	146
Base	515		524		623		416		191		848		1039	

Table 111: Why did you call the phone-in programme?

Base: Respondents who had called phone-in programmes

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
To request a song	60.7	37	63.5	54	62.8	49	61.8	42	74.3	26	58.6	65	62.3	91
To have disauss on the social problem	29.5	18	7.1	6	19.2	15	13.2	9	8.6	3	18.9	21	16.4	24
To have disauss on health issues	13.1	8	17.6	15	10.3	8	22.1	15	17.1	6	15.3	17	15.8	23
To talk about love story	1.6	1	9.4	8	3.8	3	8.8	6	5.7	2	6.3	7	6.2	9
Have good presenter	4.9	3	5.9	5	6.4	5	4.4	3	5.7	2	5.4	6	5.5	8
To tell jokes	4.9	3	4.7	4	5.1	4	4.4	3	2.9	1	5.4	6	4.8	7
Other	14.8	9	12.9	11	15.4	12	11.8	8	11.4	4	14.4	16	13.7	20
Base	61		85		78		68		35		111		146	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 112: When was the last time you watched TV?

Base: All Respondent

	When was the last time you watch TV?												
	Base	Today/ yesterday		In past week		In the past month		In past year		Never		TV viewer	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	60.7	1214	9.5	190	7.0	140	9.9	197	13.0	259	77.2	1544
Gender													
Male	1000	61.4	614	11.4	114	7.7	77	8.4	84	11.1	111	80.5	805
Female	1000	60.0	600	7.6	76	6.3	63	11.3	113	14.8	148	73.9	739
Region													
Phnom Penh	400	85.3	341	6.8	27	2.3	9	3.5	14	2.3	9	94.3	377
Plain	400	70.0	280	8.0	32	6.3	25	7.3	29	8.5	34	84.3	337
Coastal	400	45.0	180	9.8	39	8.0	32	10.3	41	27.0	108	62.8	251
Tonle Sap	400	51.3	205	11.8	47	8.5	34	9.3	37	19.3	77	71.5	286
Mountain	400	52.0	208	11.3	45	10.0	40	19.0	76	7.8	31	73.3	293
Residence													
Urban	400	78.5	314	7.5	30	5.5	22	3.8	15	4.8	19	91.5	366
Rural	1600	56.3	900	10.0	160	7.4	118	11.4	182	15.0	240	73.6	1178
Age													
15-19	1202	62.6	752	9.2	111	7.4	89	8.7	104	12.1	146	79.2	952
20-24	798	57.9	462	9.9	79	6.4	51	11.7	93	14.2	113	74.2	592
Gender Age Group													
Male 15-19	591	61.8	365	10.8	64	8.5	50	8.5	50	10.5	62	81.0	479
20-24	409	60.9	249	12.2	50	6.6	27	8.3	34	12.0	49	79.7	326
Female 15-19	611	63.3	387	7.7	47	6.4	39	8.8	54	13.7	84	77.4	473
20-24	389	54.8	213	7.5	29	6.2	24	15.2	59	16.5	64	68.4	266
Education													
No Schooling	43	37.2	16	9.3	4	9.3	4	11.6	5	32.6	14	55.8	24
Primary School	670	52.8	354	10.7	72	8.5	57	11.8	79	16.1	108	72.1	483
Secondary School	843	61.7	520	9.5	80	6.8	57	10.0	84	12.1	102	77.9	657
High School	368	71.7	264	7.1	26	5.7	21	6.5	24	9.0	33	84.5	311
University	76	78.9	60	10.5	8	1.3	1	6.6	5	2.6	2	90.8	69
Family Income													
less than 2,000,000	441	48.1	212	10.9	48	10.0	44	13.6	60	17.5	77	68.9	304
2,000,000-	319	59.2	189	12.2	39	6.0	19	8.5	27	14.1	45	77.4	247
3,600,000-	412	58.0	239	9.2	38	7.0	29	11.2	46	14.6	60	74.3	306
6,000,000	365	65.8	240	7.4	27	7.1	26	9.0	33	10.7	39	80.3	293
11,832,000	463	72.1	334	8.2	38	4.8	22	6.7	31	8.2	38	85.1	394

Table 113: What day(s) of the week do you usually watch TV?

Base: TV viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Monday	81.2	654	83.9	620	85.1	810	78.4	464	83.1	304	82.3	970	82.5	1274
Tuesday	78.0	628	81.6	603	82.5	785	75.3	446	80.9	296	79.4	935	79.7	1231
Wednesday	74.4	599	78.3	579	78.8	750	72.3	428	79.2	290	75.4	888	76.3	1178
Thursday	57.3	461	63.7	471	61.2	583	59.0	349	71.9	263	56.8	669	60.4	932
Friday	57.5	463	62.1	459	60.1	572	59.1	350	72.4	265	55.8	657	59.7	922
Saturday	69.8	562	71.9	531	69.6	663	72.6	430	82.5	302	67.1	791	70.8	1093
Sunday	73.4	591	74.0	547	72.6	691	75.5	447	85.0	311	70.2	827	73.7	1138
Every day	49.2	396	54.8	405	52.3	498	51.2	303	67.2	246	47.1	555	51.9	801
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Table 114: How many times do you usually watch TV in a day, and for how long each time?

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Time per day														
1-3 times	96.5	777	95.9	709	96.2	916	96.3	570	92.3	338	97.5	1148	96.2	1486
4-6 times	2.6	21	2.7	20	2.7	26	2.5	15	5.7	21	1.7	20	2.7	41
More than 6 times	0.9	7	1.4	10	1.1	10	1.2	7	1.9	7	0.8	10	1.1	17
Duration per time														
1-30mn	21.0	169	16.4	121	19.3	184	17.9	106	20.2	74	18.3	216	18.8	290
31-60mn	46.5	374	52.9	391	49.1	467	50.3	298	48.6	178	49.8	587	49.5	765
More than 60mn	32.5	262	30.7	227	31.6	301	31.8	188	31.1	114	31.8	375	31.7	489
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.**Table 115: At what time of day do you usually watch television?**

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
6:00AM-8:00AM	16.0	129	6.2	46	10.9	104	12.0	71	20.8	76	8.4	99	11.3	175
8:01AM-10:00AM	14.7	118	10.6	78	14.1	134	10.5	62	16.4	60	11.5	136	12.7	196
10:01AM-12:00AM	22.4	180	26.9	199	25.2	240	23.5	139	30.9	113	22.6	266	24.5	379
12:01PM-14:00PM	25.8	208	29.4	217	27.2	259	28.0	166	37.7	138	24.4	287	27.5	425
14:01PM- 16:00PM	11.2	90	6.5	48	8.5	81	9.6	57	9.8	36	8.7	102	8.9	138
16:01PM- 18:00PM	13.9	112	11.2	83	11.9	113	13.9	82	15.3	56	11.8	139	12.6	195
18:01PM- 20:00PM	54.0	435	55.3	409	55.5	528	53.4	316	51.1	187	55.8	657	54.7	844
20:01PM- 22:00PM	61.9	498	59.7	441	62.9	599	57.4	340	62.3	228	60.4	711	60.8	939
22:01PM- 24:00PM	4.0	32	4.2	31	4.1	39	4.1	24	4.1	15	4.1	48	4.1	63
24:01AM- 6:00AM	0.4	3	0.5	4	0.4	4	0.5	3	0.8	3	0.3	4	0.5	7
Not remember	0.2	2	0.7	5	0.3	3	0.7	4	0.8	3	0.3	4	0.5	7
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 116: Which TV stations do you usually watch?

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
CTN	64.5	519	60.4	446	60.7	578	65.4	387	74.0	271	58.9	694	62.5	965
TV5 (Khemarak Phomin TV)	61.1	492	61.6	455	61.6	586	61.0	361	58.2	213	62.3	734	61.3	947
SEA TV	50.8	409	42.4	313	47.9	456	44.9	266	47.0	172	46.7	550	46.8	722
Bayon TV (TV27)	49.4	398	42.9	317	46.0	438	46.8	277	60.7	222	41.9	493	46.3	715
My TV	42.7	344	40.1	296	43.7	416	37.8	224	54.1	198	37.5	442	41.5	640
Municipal TV (TV3)	29.6	238	32.9	243	32.1	306	29.6	175	37.4	137	29.2	344	31.2	481
Khmer TV (CTV9)	32.3	260	26.0	192	29.4	280	29.1	172	22.1	81	31.5	371	29.3	452
National TV (TVK)	22.2	179	19.1	141	19.5	186	22.6	134	24.6	90	19.5	230	20.7	320
Apsara TV (TV11)	19.3	155	16.8	124	17.5	167	18.9	112	15.8	58	18.8	221	18.1	279
Bayon TV1	5.2	42	12.2	90	8.8	84	8.1	48	8.7	32	8.5	100	8.5	132
Local Cable TV	3.9	31	2.8	21	3.4	32	3.4	20	9.3	34	1.5	18	3.4	52
Satellite TV	2.4	19	1.4	10	1.7	16	2.2	13	4.4	16	1.1	13	1.9	29
Battambang TV	1.6	13	0.7	5	1.3	12	1.0	6	1.6	6	1.0	12	1.2	18
Vietnam TV (VTV)	0.4	3	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2	3
French TV (TV5 Asia)	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
Watched TV, but can't	0.2	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.5	3	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.2	3
Others	0.9	7	2.2	16	1.6	15	1.4	8	0.8	3	1.7	20	1.5	23
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.**Table 117: Which TV stations do you watch the most?**

Base: TV viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
CTN	27.2	219	30.0	221	25.1	238	34.2	202	36.3	133	26.1	307	28.6	440
TV5 (Khemarak Phomin TV)	18.9	152	24.3	179	21.6	205	21.3	126	9.8	36	25.1	295	21.5	331
SEA TV	22.5	181	12.3	91	18.8	179	15.7	93	16.1	59	18.1	213	17.7	272
My TV	12.6	101	11.9	88	13.9	132	9.6	57	17.2	63	10.7	126	12.3	189
Bayon TV (TV27)	8.6	69	9.6	71	9.5	90	8.5	50	12.0	44	8.2	96	9.1	140
Khmer TV (CTV9)	3.4	27	2.7	20	2.7	26	3.6	21	0.8	3	3.7	44	3.0	47
Municipal TV (TV3)	1.2	10	2.8	21	2.0	19	2.0	12	1.9	7	2.0	24	2.0	31
National TV (TVK)	2.0	16	1.4	10	1.8	17	1.5	9	1.6	6	1.7	20	1.7	26
Bayon TV1	0.6	5	1.8	13	1.5	14	0.7	4	0.3	1	1.4	17	1.2	18
Local Cable TV	1.2	10	0.5	4	1.1	10	0.7	4	2.5	9	0.4	5	0.9	14
Apsara TV (TV11)	0.6	5	0.9	7	0.6	6	1.0	6	0.0	0	1.0	12	0.8	12
Satellite TV	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.4	4	0.2	1	0.5	2	0.3	3	0.3	5
Battambang TV	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.1	1
Vietnam TV (VTV)	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	1	0.1	1
French TV (TV5 Asia)	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Watched TV, but can't identify channel	0.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.0	0	0.2	2	0.1	2
Others	0.4	3	1.2	9	0.8	8	0.7	4	0.5	2	0.9	10	0.8	12
	804		737		950		591		366		1175		1541	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 118: Which TV programmes do you usually watch?

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Khmer series	58.3	469	72.0	532	64.9	618	64.7	383	64.2	235	65.0	766	64.8	1001
International TV film series	87.7	706	85.7	633	87.2	830	86.0	509	84.7	310	87.4	1029	86.7	1339
Cellcard Scene	1.0	8	2.3	17	2.0	19	1.0	6	1.4	5	1.7	20	1.6	25
Deal or not Deal	5.0	40	7.2	53	5.8	55	6.4	38	6.6	24	5.9	69	6.0	93
Sokea Lakena BIG	5.6	45	11.1	82	7.7	73	9.1	54	9.3	34	7.9	93	8.2	127
Sport programme (Boxing, Soccer,...)	32.7	263	3.1	23	16.3	155	22.1	131	21.9	80	17.5	206	18.5	286
Sam Nouch Tam Phoum	3.0	24	6.1	45	4.3	41	4.7	28	4.1	15	4.6	54	4.5	69
Game programmes	5.8	47	9.7	72	8.3	79	6.8	40	9.3	34	7.2	85	7.7	119
Concert (or comedy...) specify	52.7	424	57.0	421	52.7	502	57.9	343	61.2	224	52.7	621	54.7	845
Catoon programmes	13.0	105	12.2	90	15.5	148	7.9	47	16.1	59	11.5	136	12.6	195
Song programmes	47.6	383	48.0	355	50.9	485	42.7	253	58.7	215	44.4	523	47.8	738
Documentary	4.7	38	3.1	23	3.4	32	4.9	29	4.9	18	3.7	43	4.0	61
Education programme(law, community,...)	8.9	72	7.4	55	6.9	66	10.3	61	8.2	30	8.2	97	8.2	127
Health programems	4.5	36	8.4	62	4.8	46	8.8	52	8.5	31	5.7	67	6.3	98
Beauty women programmes	1.0	8	7.0	52	3.3	31	4.9	29	5.7	21	3.3	39	3.9	60
Housewife programmes	2.0	16	7.7	57	4.1	39	5.7	34	6.3	23	4.2	50	4.7	73
News	54.3	437	30.7	227	39.9	380	48.0	284	48.4	177	41.3	487	43.0	664
Wrestling programme	10.6	85	1.5	11	5.8	55	6.9	41	8.2	30	5.6	66	6.2	96
Debates	1.9	15	1.1	8	1.5	14	1.5	9	2.5	9	1.2	14	1.5	23
Tourism Trip	1.9	15	3.5	26	2.4	23	3.0	18	4.1	15	2.2	26	2.7	41
Agricultural produce	2.1	17	5.3	39	3.9	37	3.2	19	4.4	16	3.4	40	3.6	56
English learning	3.6	29	4.3	32	4.6	44	2.9	17	5.7	21	3.4	40	4.0	61
Base		805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.**Table 119: Which TV programmes do you watch the most?**

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Khmer series	10.7	86	23.2	171	16.9	161	16.2	96	11.7	43	18.2	214	16.6	257
International TV film series	25.1	202	27.3	201	26.0	247	26.4	156	17.8	65	28.7	338	26.1	403
Cellcard Scene	0.0	0	0.4	3	0.3	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.3	3	0.2	3
Deal or not Deal	0.1	1	0.4	3	0.3	3	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.3	4	0.3	4
Sokea Lakena BIG	1.1	9	1.5	11	1.2	11	1.5	9	1.9	7	1.1	13	1.3	20
Sport programme (Boxing, Soccer,...)	7.8	63	0.5	4	3.4	32	5.9	35	3.8	14	4.5	53	4.3	67
Sam Nouch Tam Phoum	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.4	4	0.2	1	0.5	2	0.3	3	0.3	5
Game programmes	0.9	7	1.6	12	1.6	15	0.7	4	0.8	3	1.4	16	1.2	19
Concert (or comedy...) specify	15.0	121	15.7	116	13.9	132	17.7	105	18.0	66	14.5	171	15.3	237
Catoon programmes	2.1	17	1.6	12	2.6	25	0.7	4	2.5	9	1.7	20	1.9	29
Song programmes (song request, karaoke...)	16.3	131	16.0	118	19.1	181	11.5	68	22.1	81	14.3	168	16.1	249
Documentary	1.1	9	0.1	1	0.5	5	0.8	5	1.1	4	0.5	6	0.6	10
Education programme(law, community,...)	2.2	18	1.5	11	1.8	17	2.0	12	2.2	8	1.8	21	1.9	29
Health programems	0.9	7	0.8	6	0.4	4	1.5	9	1.1	4	0.8	9	0.8	13
Beauty women programmes	0.0	0	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.5	2	0.0	0	0.1	2
Housewife programmes	0.1	1	0.5	4	0.1	1	0.7	4	0.3	1	0.3	4	0.3	5
News	11.8	95	4.3	32	7.2	68	10.0	59	10.7	39	7.5	88	8.2	127
Wrestling programme	1.2	10	0.1	1	0.8	8	0.5	3	1.1	4	0.6	7	0.7	11
Debates	0.9	7	0.0	0	0.5	5	0.3	2	0.8	3	0.3	4	0.5	7
Tourism Trip	0.2	2	0.8	6	0.4	4	0.7	4	0.0	0	0.7	8	0.5	8
Other	2.1	17	3.0	22	2.6	25	2.4	14	3.0	11	2.4	28	16.6	257
Base		805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544

Table 120: Who do you watch TV with?

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alone	7.0	56	6.1	45	6.0	57	7.4	44	9.6	35	5.6	66	6.5	101
My sisters and/or brothers	56.8	457	65.6	485	62.2	592	59.1	350	68.0	249	58.8	693	61.0	942
My parents	34.4	277	37.6	278	39.0	371	31.1	184	41.3	151	34.3	404	35.9	555
Neighbors	21.0	169	13.9	103	17.1	163	18.4	109	14.2	52	18.7	220	17.6	272
2, 3, and 4	23.7	191	21.2	157	22.0	209	23.5	139	14.8	54	25.0	294	22.5	348
Other	1.2	10	0.5	4	0.3	3	1.9	11	1.1	4	0.8	10	0.9	14
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 121: Who usually decides which TV programme to watch?

Base: TV Viewers

	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
I myself	33.2	267	36.8	272	34.3	327	35.8	212	33.9	124	35.2	415	34.9	539
My sisters and/or brothers	18.5	149	16.9	125	17.6	168	17.9	106	19.9	73	17.1	201	17.7	274
My relatives	11.6	93	16.2	120	13.8	131	13.9	82	11.5	42	14.5	171	13.8	213
Neighbours	16.8	135	11.0	81	14.3	136	13.5	80	10.4	38	15.1	178	14.0	216
My parents	12.8	103	14.2	105	14.6	139	11.7	69	15.3	56	12.9	152	13.5	208
Not regularly	6.6	53	4.1	30	4.8	46	6.3	37	8.2	30	4.5	53	5.4	83
Other	0.6	5	0.8	6	0.5	5	1.0	6	0.8	3	0.7	8	0.7	11
Base	805		739		952		592		366		1178		1544	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 122: Do you have access to a mobile phone?

Base: All Respondents

	Have access to mobile phone?				
	Base	No		Yes	
		%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1999	6.8	136	93.2	1863
Gender					
Male	999	8.1	81	91.9	918
Female	1000	5.5	55	94.5	945
Region(*)					
Phnom Penh	400	4.0	16	96.0	384
Plain	399	4.3	17	95.7	382
Coastal	400	11.5	46	88.5	354
Tonle Sap	400	9.0	36	91.0	364
Mountain	400	5.3	21	94.8	379
Residence(*)					
Urban	400	2.5	10	97.5	390
Rural	1599	7.9	126	92.1	1473
Age(*)					
15-19	1201	8.2	99	91.8	1102
20-24	798	4.6	37	95.4	761
Gender Age Group(*)					
Male 15-19	590	9.8	58	90.2	532
20-24	409	5.6	23	94.4	386
Female 15-19	611	6.7	41	93.3	570
20-24	389	3.6	14	96.4	375
Education					
No Schooling	43	23.3	10	76.7	33
Primary School	669	9.7	65	90.3	604
Secondary School	843	5.5	46	94.5	797
High School	368	3.8	14	96.2	354
University	76	1.3	1	98.7	75
Family Income					
less than 2,000,000	440	13.4	59	86.6	381
2,000,000-	319	7.5	24	92.5	295
3,600,000-	412	5.6	23	94.4	389
6,000,000	365	3.3	12	96.7	353
11,832,000	463	3.9	18	96.1	445

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 123: Whose phone do you have access to?

Base: Respondents who had access to phone

	Base	My own		Phone booth		Friend		Spouse		Relatives		Neighbours		Other	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1863	41.7	776	38.8	723	22.2	413	3.9	72	65.4	1219	18.3	340	1.0	19
Gender															
Male	918	45.8	420	41.7	383	29.3	269	0.8	7	63.9	587	20.5	188	1.9	17
Female	945	37.7	356	36.0	340	15.2	144	6.9	65	66.9	632	16.1	152	0.2	2
Region															
Phnom Penh	384	52.6	202	49.5	190	12.5	48	3.9	15	54.9	211	2.9	11	0.8	3
Plain	382	38.7	148	43.5	166	27.7	106	3.4	13	70.2	268	22.3	85	3.7	14
Coastal	354	47.2	167	21.2	75	17.2	61	3.4	12	56.8	201	5.1	18	0.0	0
Tonle Sap	364	40.7	148	34.9	127	33.8	123	3.8	14	76.1	277	26.4	96	0.3	1
Mountain	379	29.3	111	43.5	165	19.8	75	4.7	18	69.1	262	34.3	130	0.3	1
Residence															
Urban	390	51.8	202	41.8	163	27.7	108	4.4	17	65.4	255	12.6	49	1.0	4
Rural	1473	39.0	574	38.0	560	20.7	305	3.7	55	65.4	964	19.8	291	1.0	15
Age(*)															
15-19	1102	31.9	352	36.5	402	22.1	244	1.2	13	71.9	792	17.8	196	1.3	14
20-24	761	55.7	424	42.2	321	22.2	169	7.8	59	56.1	427	18.9	144	0.7	5
Gender Age Group(*)															
Male 15-19	532	34.2	182	38.9	207	26.1	139	0.2	1	71.1	378	21.4	114	2.3	12
20-24	386	61.7	238	45.6	176	33.7	130	1.6	6	54.1	209	19.2	74	1.3	5
Female 15-19	570	29.8	170	34.2	195	18.4	105	2.1	12	72.6	414	14.4	82	0.4	2
20-24	375	49.6	186	38.7	145	10.4	39	14.1	53	58.1	218	18.7	70	0.0	0
Education															
No Schooling	33	33.3	11	30.3	10	27.3	9	9.1	3	57.6	19	15.2	5	0.0	0
Primary School	604	31.8	192	38.7	234	19.4	117	5.8	35	64.2	388	22.2	134	0.8	5
Secondary School	797	38.8	309	40.4	322	20.5	163	2.8	22	68.5	546	19.1	152	1.3	10
High School	354	56.2	199	35.9	127	29.4	104	3.4	12	65.3	231	13.3	47	0.8	3
University	75	86.7	65	40.0	30	26.7	20	0.0	0	46.7	35	2.7	2	1.3	1
Family Income															
less than 2,000,000	381	35.4	135	34.6	132	23.4	89	3.7	14	65.1	248	21.0	80	2.1	8
2,000,000-	295	33.2	98	36.3	107	23.1	68	4.4	13	69.8	206	26.4	78	1.0	3
3,600,000-	389	39.6	154	40.1	156	21.1	82	3.9	15	67.6	263	21.3	83	0.8	3
6,000,000	353	45.3	160	37.1	131	20.7	73	3.1	11	65.2	230	12.7	45	0.6	2
11,832,000	445	51.5	229	44.3	197	22.7	101	4.3	19	61.1	272	12.1	54	0.7	3

$\chi^2=6.16$ $\chi^2=52.35$ $\chi^2=104.69$ $\chi^2=49.43$
 $df=1, p=0.013$ $df=1, p=0.000$ $df=1, p=0.000$ $df=1, p=0.000$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in bold represent cells with high positive, while those in bold italic represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 124: Network/mobile phone companies

Base: Respondents who had their own phone

	Base	Mobitel (012, 017, 092, 089, 077)		Camshin (011 or 099)		Hello (015 or 016)		StarCell (098)		qb or CADCOMMS (013)		Metphone (097)		Smart mobile (010 & 093)		Beeline (090, 067, 068)		Other	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	776	45.9	356	11.1	86	7.0	54	2.8	22	0.5	4	59.0	458	5.7	44	11.9	92	1.2	9
Gender																			
Male	420	44.0	185	12.6	53	7.1	30	2.6	11	0.7	3	64.0	269	5.0	21	12.9	54	1.4	6
Female	356	48.0	171	9.3	33	6.7	24	3.1	11	0.3	1	53.1	189	6.5	23	10.7	38	0.8	3
Region																			
Phnom Penh	202	50.5	102	11.9	24	9.9	20	5.4	11	1.5	3	51.5	104	14.4	29	17.8	36	1.0	2
Plain	148	48.6	72	12.2	18	4.7	7	2.0	3	0.7	1	58.8	87	4.1	6	10.8	16	0.0	0
Coastal	167	36.5	61	10.2	17	9.6	16	0.6	1	0.0	0	67.1	112	0.6	1	13.8	23	0.6	1
Tonle Sap	148	59.5	88	6.1	9	1.4	2	2.7	4	0.0	0	54.1	80	4.1	6	5.4	8	4.1	6
Mountain	111	29.7	33	16.2	18	8.1	9	2.7	3	0.0	0	67.6	75	1.8	2	8.1	9	0.0	0
Residence																			
Urban	202	38.1	77	13.9	28	8.4	17	5.0	10	0.0	0	54.5	110	11.9	24	15.3	31	0.0	0
Rural	574	48.6	279	10.1	58	6.4	37	2.1	12	0.7	4	60.6	348	3.5	20	10.6	61	1.6	9
Age																			
15-19	352	37.2	131	8.2	29	4.5	16	3.1	11	0.6	2	63.6	224	7.4	26	12.5	44	1.1	4
20-24	424	53.1	225	13.4	57	9.0	38	2.6	11	0.5	2	55.2	234	4.2	18	11.3	48	1.2	5
Gender Age Group																			
Male 15-19	182	34.1	62	8.2	15	4.9	9	2.2	4	0.5	1	71.4	130	6.6	12	12.6	23	1.6	3
20-24	238	51.7	123	16.0	38	8.8	21	2.9	7	0.8	2	58.4	139	3.8	9	13.0	31	1.3	3
Female 15-19	170	40.6	69	8.2	14	4.1	7	4.1	7	0.6	1	55.3	94	8.2	14	12.4	21	0.6	1
20-24	186	54.8	102	10.2	19	9.1	17	2.2	4	0.0	0	51.1	95	4.8	9	9.1	17	1.1	2
Education																			
No Schooling	11	36.4	4	9.1	1	18.2	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	63.6	7	0.0	0	18.2	2	0.0	0
Primary School	192	42.2	81	11.5	22	5.2	10	1.0	2	0.5	1	55.2	106	0.5	1	6.3	12	3.1	6
Secondary School	309	49.8	154	11.3	35	6.8	21	1.0	3	0.0	0	60.5	187	6.5	20	7.4	23	1.0	3
High School	199	40.7	81	8.5	17	5.5	11	6.5	13	1.0	2	62.3	124	9.0	18	21.6	43	0.0	0
University	65	55.4	36	16.9	11	15.4	10	6.2	4	1.5	1	52.3	34	7.7	5	18.5	12	0.0	0
Family Income																			
less than 2,000,000	135	51.1	69	11.9	16	5.9	8	0.0	0	0.7	1	55.6	75	3.7	5	9.6	13	1.5	2
2,000,000-	98	45.9	45	4.1	4	1.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	68.4	67	1.0	1	6.1	6	1.0	1
3,600,000-	154	44.2	68	10.4	16	5.8	9	3.2	5	0.6	1	61.0	94	5.2	8	13.6	21	1.3	2
6,000,000	160	44.4	71	9.4	15	7.5	12	1.9	3	0.0	0	60.0	96	3.1	5	13.1	21	0.0	0
11,832,000	229	45.0	103	15.3	35	10.5	24	6.1	14	0.9	2	55.0	126	10.9	25	13.5	31	1.7	4

Table 125: Phone functions*Base: Respondents who have their own phone*

Phone Functions	%	#
Making calls / Receiving calls	99.1	769
Listening Music	84.9	659
Playing Game	72.3	561
Ring Tone	70.2	545
Sending SMS/ Recieved SMS	67.4	523
Take photograph	66.8	518
Recoding Audio	54.8	425
Call tune	54.6	424
Listening to radio	53.1	412
Surfing internet	5.4	42
Getting news updates	4.9	38
Email/Checking	2.7	21
Others (specify)	2.3	18

Table 126: Phone functions (by sub-group)

Base: Respondents who have their own phone

All Respondents	Base	Making calls / Receiving calls		Sending SMS/ Receiving SMS		Ring Tone		Call tune		Surfing internet		Playing Game		Recording Audio		Email/ Checking		Listening Music		Getting news updates		Listening to radio		Take photo-graph		Others	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
		776	99.1	769	67.4	523	70.2	545	54.6	424	5.4	42	72.3	561	54.8	425	2.7	21	84.9	659	4.9	38	53.1	412	66.8	518	2.3
Gender																											
Male	420	99.5	418	72.6	305	74.0	311	57.6	242	7.6	32	77.4	325	61.9	260	3.3	14	90.0	378	6.4	27	63.1	265	73.3	308	1.9	8
Female	356	98.6	351	61.2	218	65.7	234	51.1	182	2.8	10	66.3	236	46.3	165	2.0	7	78.9	281	3.1	11	41.3	147	59.0	210	2.8	10
Region(*)																											
Phnom Penh	202	99.0	200	83.7	169	73.3	148	51.0	103	8.4	17	71.8	145	55.4	112	4.0	8	85.1	172	5.0	10	54.0	109	63.4	128	3.5	7
Plain	148	98.6	146	62.8	93	74.3	110	46.6	69	6.1	9	74.3	110	59.5	88	4.1	6	78.4	116	6.8	10	58.8	87	70.3	104	0.0	0
Coastal	167	98.8	165	67.1	112	68.9	115	62.3	104	4.2	7	71.9	120	56.9	95	0.6	1	89.2	149	3.0	5	48.5	81	66.5	111	3.6	6
Tonle Sap	148	99.3	147	50.7	75	64.9	96	63.5	94	2.7	4	69.6	103	52.0	77	0.0	0	87.2	129	6.1	9	49.3	73	70.9	105	2.7	4
Mountain	111	100.0	111	66.7	74	68.5	76	48.6	54	4.5	5	74.8	83	47.7	53	5.4	6	83.8	93	3.6	4	55.9	62	63.1	70	0.9	1
Residence(*)																											
Urban	202	98.5	199	72.3	146	75.2	152	54.0	109	10.4	21	76.7	155	60.4	122	4.0	8	87.1	176	8.9	18	57.4	116	72.8	147	1.5	3
Rural	574	99.3	570	65.7	377	68.5	393	54.9	315	3.7	21	70.7	406	52.8	303	2.3	13	84.1	483	3.5	20	51.6	296	64.6	371	2.6	15
Age(*)																											
15-19	352	99.4	350	72.2	254	68.8	242	54.5	192	6.5	23	76.7	270	52.6	185	3.1	11	84.9	299	6.0	21	51.1	180	67.0	236	2.6	9
20-24	424	98.8	419	63.4	269	71.5	303	54.7	232	4.5	19	68.6	291	56.6	240	2.4	10	84.9	360	4.0	17	54.7	232	66.5	282	2.1	9
Gender Age Group(*)																											
Male 15-19	182	99.5	181	74.2	135	75.3	137	56.0	102	8.8	16	78.6	143	54.9	100	3.8	7	91.8	167	7.1	13	61.0	111	74.2	135	1.6	3
20-24	238	99.6	237	71.4	170	73.1	174	58.8	140	6.7	16	76.5	182	67.2	160	2.9	7	88.7	211	5.9	14	64.7	154	72.7	173	2.1	5
Female 15-19	170	99.4	169	70.0	119	61.8	105	52.9	90	4.1	7	74.7	127	50.0	85	2.4	4	77.6	132	4.7	8	40.6	69	59.4	101	3.5	6
20-24	186	97.8	182	53.2	99	69.4	129	49.5	92	1.6	3	58.6	109	43.0	80	1.6	3	80.1	149	1.6	3	41.9	78	58.6	109	2.2	4
Education																											
No Schooling	11	100.0	11	36.4	4	72.7	8	54.5	6	0.0	0	63.6	7	72.7	8	0.0	0	100.0	11	0.0	0	54.5	6	81.8	9	0.0	0
Primary School	192	97.9	188	39.1	75	68.8	132	50.5	97	1.6	3	64.6	124	51.6	99	2.1	4	83.3	160	2.1	4	49.0	94	68.8	132	0.5	1
Secondary School	309	99.0	306	68.9	213	70.6	218	59.2	183	2.6	8	71.8	222	52.4	162	1.9	6	83.2	257	3.2	10	49.2	152	62.5	193	1.9	6
High School	199	100.0	199	83.9	167	70.4	140	53.3	106	7.5	15	80.4	160	57.8	115	1.5	3	87.4	174	7.0	14	56.3	112	68.8	137	3.0	6
University	65	100.0	65	98.5	64	72.3	47	49.2	32	24.6	16	73.8	48	63.1	41	12.3	8	87.7	57	15.4	10	73.8	48	72.3	47	7.7	5
Family Income																											
less than 2,000,000	135	99.3	134	54.1	73	66.7	90	58.5	79	1.5	2	68.9	93	57.8	78	0.7	1	90.4	122	0.7	1	51.9	70	67.4	91	1.5	2
2,000,000-	98	99.0	97	67.3	66	74.5	73	57.1	56	2.0	2	70.4	69	55.1	54	2.0	2	86.7	85	4.1	4	57.1	56	71.4	70	1.0	1
3,600,000-	154	99.4	153	63.0	97	72.1	111	52.6	81	3.9	6	70.8	109	56.5	87	1.3	2	84.4	130	6.5	10	48.7	75	67.5	104	2.6	4
6,000,000	160	99.4	159	69.4	111	68.8	110	55.6	89	6.3	10	72.5	116	50.6	81	2.5	4	78.8	126	6.9	11	51.9	83	59.4	95	1.3	2
11,832,000	229	98.7	226	76.9	176	70.3	161	52.0	119	9.6	22	76.0	174	54.6	125	5.2	12	85.6	196	5.2	12	55.9	128	69.0	158	3.9	9

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 127: What type of SMS do you use?*Base: Respondents who used the function of sending/receiving SMS*

Type of SMS used	%	#
Sms in English	72.7	380
Sms in template	44.4	232
Sms in Khmer	39.6	207
Voice mail	4.8	25
Video message	0.6	3
others	1.9	10
Base		523

Table 128: Type of SMS (by sub-group)

Base: Respondents who used the function of sending/receiving SMS

	Base	SMS in English		SMS in Khmerh		SMS in template		
		%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	523	72.7	380	39.6	207	44.4	232	
Gender								
Male	305	52.9	222	25.7	108	33.1	139	$\chi^2 = 9.29$
Female	218	44.4	158	27.8	99	26.1	93	$\chi^2 = 5.54$
								$\chi^2 = 4.47$
								$df=1, p=0.002$
								$df=1, p=0.019$
								$df=1, p=0.035$
Region								
Phnom Penh	169	72.8	147	20.3	41	42.6	86	$\chi^2 = 62.94$
Plain	93	39.2	58	28.4	42	28.4	42	$df=4, p=0.000$
Coastal	112	43.7	73	32.3	54	21.0	35	$\chi^2 = 23.83$
Tonle Sap	75	38.5	57	25.7	38	28.4	42	$df=4, p=0.000$
Mountain	74	40.5	45	28.8	32	24.3	27	
Residence								
Urban	146	58.9	119	29.7	60	31.7	64	$\chi^2 = 10.80$
Rural	377	45.5	261	25.6	147	29.3	168	$df=1, p=0.001$
Age(*)								
15-19	254	54.0	190	27.3	96	27.6	97	$\chi^2 = 6.47$
20-24	269	44.8	190	26.2	111	31.8	135	$df=1, p=0.011$
Gender Age Group(*)								
Male 15-19	135	53.3	97	23.6	43	27.5	50	$\chi^2 = 4.59$
20-24	170	52.5	125	27.3	65	37.4	89	$df=1, p=0.032$
Female 15-19	119	54.7	93	31.2	53	27.6	47	$\chi^2 = 14.05$
20-24	299	34.9	65	24.7	46	24.7	46	$df=1, p=0.000$
Education								
No Schooling	4	18.2	2	18.2	2	27.3	3	
Primary School	75	15.6	30	19.3	37	17.2	33	
Secondary School	213	41.7	129	35.3	109	28.8	89	
High School	167	78.9	157	23.6	47	40.7	81	
University	64	95.4	62	18.5	12	40.0	26	
Family Income								
less than 2,000,000	73	31.9	43	23.7	32	20.7	28	$\chi^2 = 33.39$
2,000,000-	66	40.8	40	30.6	30	31.6	31	$df=4, p=0.000$
3,600,000-	97	45.5	70	32.5	50	29.2	45	
6,000,000	111	56.3	90	25.6	41	30.6	49	
11,832,000	176	59.8	137	23.6	54	34.5	79	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Internet**Table 129: Have you ever used the internet?***Base: All Respondents*

Internet Access	Gender				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
No	91.6	916	96.6	966	95.8	1152	91.5	730	86.8	347	95.9	1535	94.1	1882
Yes	8.4	84	3.4	34	4.2	50	8.5	68	13.3	53	4.1	65	5.9	118
Base	1000		1000		1202		798		400		1600		2000	

Table 130: Where do you access the internet?*Base: Respondents who had ever used internet*

	Sex				Age				Residence				Total	
	Male		Female		15-19		20-24		Urban		Rural			
	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
At office	13.4	11	9.7	3	0.0	0	21.2	14	13.5	7	11.5	7	12.4	14
At internet café	47.6	39	51.6	16	40.4	19	54.5	36	55.8	29	42.6	26	48.7	55
At home (landline)	18.3	15	16.1	5	23.4	11	13.6	9	19.2	10	16.4	10	17.7	20
Wi Fi	3.7	3	6.5	2	2.1	1	6.1	4	3.8	2	4.9	3	4.4	5
Other	20.7	17	32.3	10	27.7	13	21.2	14	17.3	9	29.5	18	23.9	27
Everywhere (mobile phone)	42.9	36	38.2	13	56.0	28	30.9	21	43.4	23	40.0	26	41.5	49

Outreach

Table 131: Awareness of outreach

Base: All respondents

	Have you ever known or heard about outreach?							
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know		
		%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	2000	38.4	768	61.0	1219	0.7	13	
Gender								
Male	1000	39.6	396	59.4	594	1.0	10	
Female	1000	37.2	372	62.5	625	0.3	3	
Region(*)								
Phnom Penh	400	31.5	126	68.0	272	0.5	2	x²=32.04
Plain	400	43.8	175	55.8	223	0.5	2	df=8
Coastal	400	37.0	148	63.0	252	0.0	0	P=0.000
Tonle Sap	400	42.3	169	55.8	223	2.0	8	
Mountain	400	37.5	150	62.3	249	0.3	1	
Residence								
Urban	400	43.0	172	56.8	227	0.3	1	
Rural	1600	37.3	596	62.0	992	0.8	12	
Age(*)								
15-19	1202	40.8	490	58.5	703	0.7	9	x²=7.84
20-24	798	34.8	278	64.7	516	0.5	4	df=2,P==0.020
Gender Age Group								
Male 15-19	591	42.1	249	56.7	335	1.2	7	
20-24	409	35.9	147	63.3	259	0.7	3	
Female 15-19	611	39.4	241	60.2	368	0.3	2	
20-24	389	33.7	131	66.1	257	0.3	1	
Education(*)								
No Schooling	43	44.2	19	55.8	24	0.0	0	x²=86.83
Primary School	670	49.0	328	49.9	334	1.2	8	df=8
Secondary School	843	37.5	316	61.9	522	0.6	5	P=0.000
High School	368	25.8	95	74.2	273	0.0	0	
University	76	13.2	10	86.8	66	0.0	0	
Family Income								
less than 2,000,000	441	41.7	184	57.6	254	0.7	3	
2,000,000-	319	39.2	125	60.2	192	0.6	2	
3,600,000-	412	37.1	153	62.1	256	0.7	3	
6,000,000	365	36.7	134	62.5	228	0.8	3	
11,832,000	463	37.1	172	62.4	289	0.4	2	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 132: When was the last time you participated in outreach?

Base: All Respondents

	When was the last time you participated in?										
	Base	Today/yesterday		In past week		In the past month		In past year		Never	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	14.7	293	0.2	3	1.3	26	5.2	104	78.7	1574
Gender											
Male	1000	10.1	101	0.2	2	1.7	17	4.9	49	83.1	831
Female	1000	19.2	192	0.1	1	0.9	9	5.5	55	74.3	743
Region											
Phnom Penh	400	5.0	20	0.3	1	1.0	4	6.3	25	87.5	350
Plain	400	23.3	93	0.5	2	0.3	1	1.3	5	74.8	299
Coastal	400	10.3	41	0.0	0	1.5	6	7.0	28	81.3	325
Tonle Sap	400	18.3	73	0.0	0	0.3	1	4.3	17	77.3	309
Mountain	400	16.5	66	0.0	0	3.5	14	7.3	29	72.8	291
Residence											
Urban	400	16.0	64	0.0	0	1.0	4	6.5	26	76.5	306
Rural	1600	14.3	229	0.2	3	1.4	22	4.9	78	79.3	1268
Age											
15-19	1202	13.6	164	0.1	1	1.6	19	5.4	65	79.3	953
20-24	798	16.2	129	0.3	2	0.9	7	4.9	39	77.8	621
Gender Age Group											
Male 15-19	591	9.6	57	0.2	1	2.0	12	4.4	26	83.8	495
20-24	409	10.8	44	0.2	1	1.2	5	5.6	23	82.2	336
Female 15-19	611	17.5	107	0.0	0	1.1	7	6.4	39	75.0	458
20-24	389	21.9	85	0.3	1	0.5	2	4.1	16	73.3	285
Education											
No Schooling	43	23.3	10	0.0	0	2.3	1	2.3	1	72.1	31
Primary School	670	14.5	97	0.1	1	1.5	10	4.5	30	79.4	532
Secondary School	843	13.3	112	0.2	2	1.1	9	5.3	45	80.1	675
High School	368	17.7	65	0.0	0	1.4	5	6.5	24	74.5	274
University	76	11.8	9	0.0	0	1.3	1	5.3	4	81.6	62
Family Income											
less than 2,000,000	441	15.4	68	0.2	1	0.9	4	5.0	22	78.5	346
2,000,000-	319	11.3	36	0.3	1	1.3	4	5.6	18	81.5	260
3,600,000-	412	15.8	65	0.0	0	2.2	9	4.6	19	77.4	319
6,000,000	365	13.4	49	0.0	0	1.1	4	5.8	21	79.7	291
11,832,000	463	16.2	75	0.2	1	1.1	5	5.2	24	77.3	358

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 133: Outreach activities

Base: 1763 Respondents

	Base	Educational Play		Group discussion		Workshop		Direct education at home/family		Listening club		Show card		Other	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	1763	10.6	186	29.8	526	18.4	324	10.7	188	11.6	204	17.8	314	1.0	17
Gender															
Male	789	8.0	80	26.0	259	14.5	144	8.6	86	9.5	95	12.4	124	0.1	1
Female	974	10.6	106	26.7	267	18.0	180	10.2	102	10.9	109	19.0	190	1.6	16
Region															
Phnom Penh	465	12.8	51	36.8	147	19.5	78	12.8	51	6.0	24	26.3	105	1.5	7
Plain	255	7.0	28	14.8	59	10.8	43	6.8	27	12.0	48	12.3	49	0.4	1
Coastal	424	14.8	59	34.3	137	18.8	75	12.5	50	9.3	37	15.5	62	0.7	3
Tonle Sap	298	6.3	25	21.9	87	13.1	52	8.3	33	8.8	35	15.5	62	1.3	4
Mountain	321	5.8	23	24.0	96	19.0	76	6.8	27	15.0	60	9.0	36	0.6	2
Residence															
Urban	365	10.8	43	27.3	109	19.8	79	7.0	28	9.8	39	16.0	64	0.5	2
Rural	1398	9.0	143	26.1	417	15.4	245	10.0	160	10.3	165	15.7	250	1.1	15
Age															
15-19	1041	10.4	124	23.8	285	16.5	198	8.3	99	10.5	126	16.2	194	1.2	12
20-24	722	7.8	62	30.2	241	15.8	126	11.2	89	9.8	78	15.1	120	0.7	5
Gender Age Group															
Male 15-19	414	9.0	53	21.1	124	11.8	69	7.5	44	9.3	55	11.7	69	0.0	0
20-24	375	6.6	27	33.0	135	18.3	75	10.3	42	9.8	40	13.4	55	0.3	1
Female 15-19	627	11.6	71	26.4	161	21.1	129	9.0	55	11.6	71	20.5	125	1.9	12
20-24	347	9.0	35	27.2	106	13.1	51	12.1	47	9.8	38	16.8	65	1.2	4
Education															
No Schooling	24	7.0	3	16.3	7	4.7	2	4.7	2	7.0	3	16.3	7	0.0	0
Primary School	339	5.4	36	17.2	115	6.9	46	6.3	42	6.4	43	8.1	54	0.9	3
Secondary School	785	10.7	90	25.5	215	17.0	143	10.1	85	12.0	101	16.5	139	1.1	9
High School	468	13.1	48	39.7	146	24.5	90	12.2	45	13.3	49	22.8	84	1.1	5
University	147	11.8	9	56.6	43	56.6	43	18.4	14	10.5	8	39.5	30	0.0	0
Family Income															
less than 2,000,000	344	9.6	42	20.5	90	13.0	57	10.3	45	11.4	50	12.5	55	1.5	5
2,000,000-	230	7.9	25	19.4	62	11.7	37	7.8	25	11.6	37	13.8	44	0.0	0
3,600,000-	375	10.0	41	29.9	123	16.1	66	9.2	38	10.2	42	15.1	62	0.5	2
6,000,000	353	9.6	35	27.7	101	19.2	70	9.9	36	8.8	32	18.9	69	2.0	7
11,832,000	461	9.3	43	32.4	150	20.3	94	9.5	44	9.3	43	18.1	84	0.7	3

$\chi^2 = 10.21$ $\chi^2 = 4.73$
 $df=1, P=0.001$ $df=1, P=0.030$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Mobile Screening**Table 134: Have you ever participated in mobile screening?**

Base: All Respondents

	Have you ever participated in the mobile screening?						
	Base	No		Yes		Don't know	
		%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	56.9	1138	42.8	856	0.3	6
Gender							
Male	1000	51.5	515	48.1	481	0.4	4
Female	1000	62.3	623	37.5	375	0.2	2
Region							
Phnom Penh	400	77.3	309	22.5	90	0.3	1
Plain	400	55.0	220	44.8	179	0.3	1
Coastal	400	47.8	191	51.8	207	0.5	2
Tonle Sap	400	49.3	197	50.3	201	0.5	2
Mountain	400	55.3	221	44.8	179	0.0	0
Residence							
Urban	400	57.0	228	43.0	172	0.0	0
Rural	1600	56.9	910	42.8	684	0.4	6
Age							
15-19	1202	57.8	695	41.9	504	0.2	3
20-24	798	55.5	443	44.1	352	0.4	3
Gender Age Group							
Male 15-19	591	53.8	318	45.9	271	0.3	2
20-24	409	48.2	197	51.3	210	0.5	2
Female 15-19	611	61.7	377	38.1	233	0.2	1
20-24	389	63.2	246	36.5	142	0.3	1
Education							
No Schooling	43	62.8	27	37.2	16	0.0	0
Primary School	670	63.7	427	35.8	240	0.4	3
Secondary School	843	54.0	455	45.8	386	0.2	2
High School	368	50.0	184	49.7	183	0.3	1
University	76	59.2	45	40.8	31	0.0	0
Family Income							
less than 2,000,000	441	54.9	242	44.2	195	0.9	4
2,000,000-	319	51.7	165	48.0	153	0.3	1
3,600,000-	412	53.9	222	46.1	190	0.0	0
6,000,000	365	60.3	220	39.7	145	0.0	0
11,832,000	463	62.4	289	37.4	173	0.2	1

Table 135: Programme participation Mobile Video Unit

Base: Respondents who had ever participated in mobile screening

Programme participate MVU	%	#
Health education	67.3	576
Domestic violence	19.2	164
Religious issues	14.0	120
Rights and Human trafficking	6.1	52
Land conflict	2.2	19
Freedom and democracy	0.9	8
Election process	0.9	8
D & D	0.1	1
Other	17.9	153
Base		856

Table 136: Have you ever participated in these types of programmes in term of MVU?

Base: Respondents who had ever participated in mobile screening

	Base	Health education		Domestic violence		Religious		
		%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	856	67.3	576	19.2	164	14.0	120	
Gender								
Male	481	72.1	347	18.7	90	17.3	83	$\chi^2=11.74$
Female	375	61.1	229	19.7	74	9.9	37	$\chi^2=9.54$
Region								
Phnom Penh	90	63.3	57	17.8	16	20.0	18	$df=1, P=0.001$
Plain	179	60.3	108	20.7	37	25.7	46	$df=1, P=0.002$
Coastal	207	65.2	135	18.4	38	23.7	49	
Tonle Sap	201	63.7	128	23.4	47	1.0	2	
Mountain	179	82.7	148	14.5	26	2.8	5	
Residence								
Urban	172	68.0	117	22.1	38	12.8	22	
Rural	684	67.1	459	18.4	126	14.3	98	
Age								
15-19	504	66.3	334	18.5	93	13.7	69	$\chi^2=3.82$
20-24	352	68.8	242	20.2	71	14.5	51	$df=1, P=0.050$
Gender Age Group								
Male 15-19	271	71.6	194	17.0	46	17.3	47	
20-24	210	72.9	153	21.0	44	17.1	36	
Female 15-19	233	60.1	140	20.2	47	9.4	22	
20-24	142	62.7	89	19.0	27	10.6	15	
Education								
No Schooling	6	62.5	10	18.8	3	12.5	2	
Primary School	240	64.6	155	16.7	40	13.8	33	
Secondary School	386	68.7	265	19.4	75	13.5	52	
High School	183	68.3	125	20.8	38	14.8	27	
University	31	67.7	21	25.8	8	19.4	6	
Family Income (*)								
less than 2,000,000	195	61.5	120	14.9	29	14.4	28	$\chi^2=9.58$
2,000,000-	153	70.6	108	20.3	31	19.6	30	$\chi^2=11.29$
3,600,000-	190	72.1	137	19.5	37	9.5	18	$df=4$
6,000,000	145	61.4	89	22.1	32	14.5	21	$P=0.048$
11,832,000	173	70.5	122	20.2	35	13.3	23	$P=0.023$

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

DVD/VCD**Table 137: When was the last time you watched a DVD/VCD?**

Base: All respondents

	When was the last time you watched?										
	Base	Today/ yesterday		In past week		In the past		In past year		Never	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
All Respondents	2000	37.8	755	16.2	324	10.6	211	22.3	446	13.2	264
Gender(*)											
Male	1000	41.3	413	18.1	181	11.4	114	18.9	189	10.3	103
Female	1000	34.2	342	14.3	143	9.7	97	25.7	257	16.1	161
Region(*)											
Phnom Penh	400	24.8	99	20.8	83	13.0	52	28.0	112	13.5	54
Plain	400	42.3	169	11.0	44	9.5	38	21.0	84	16.3	65
Coastal	400	46.0	184	12.8	51	9.0	36	15.5	62	16.8	67
Tonle Sap	400	39.0	156	18.8	75	11.0	44	16.5	66	14.8	59
Mountain	400	36.8	147	17.8	71	10.3	41	30.5	122	4.8	19
Residence(*)											
Urban	400	39.3	157	18.5	74	6.3	25	25.0	100	11.0	44
Rural	1600	37.4	598	15.6	250	11.6	186	21.6	346	13.8	220
Age											
15-19	1202	37.4	450	17.3	208	11.1	133	21.5	258	12.7	153
20-24	798	38.2	305	14.5	116	9.8	78	23.6	188	13.9	111
Gender Age Group											
Male 15-19	591	40.9	242	19.1	113	12.2	72	17.1	101	10.7	63
20-24	409	41.8	171	16.6	68	10.3	42	21.5	88	9.8	40
Female 15-19	611	34.0	208	15.5	95	10.0	61	25.7	157	14.7	90
20-24	389	34.4	134	12.3	48	9.3	36	25.7	100	18.3	71
Education											
No Schooling	43	20.9	9	27.9	12	2.3	1	18.6	8	30.2	13
Primary School	670	39.4	264	16.1	108	9.7	65	22.4	150	12.4	83
Secondary School	843	37.5	316	15.7	132	12.6	106	20.0	169	14.2	120
High School	368	37.2	137	16.6	61	7.6	28	27.2	100	11.4	42
University	76	38.2	29	14.5	11	14.5	11	25.0	19	7.9	6
Family Income (*)											
less than 2,000,000	441	36.5	161	14.5	64	12.2	54	19.7	87	17.0	75
2,000,000-	319	37.3	119	16.6	53	10.3	33	19.1	61	16.6	53
3,600,000-	412	37.6	155	16.5	68	10.0	41	24.0	99	11.9	49
6,000,000	365	38.6	141	17.5	64	7.9	29	21.9	80	14.0	51
11,832,000	463	38.7	179	16.2	75	11.7	54	25.7	119	7.8	36

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.
 Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.

Table 138: Which programmes do you watch on DVD/VCD?*Base: DVD/VCD Viewers*

DVD_VCD Frequencies		
Which programme do you watch ?	%	#
Series movies	87.8	1132
Songs	71.5	922
Joke	26.2	338
Cartoon	7.4	95
Health education	1.6	21
Other	2.4	31
Base		1290

Table 139: Where do you watch DVDs/VCDs?*Base: DVD/VCD Viewers*

Where do you watch?	%	#
My own house	58.5	755
Friend and neighbour houses	37.9	489
Relative's house	29.1	375
Coffee shop	12.5	161
On the bus	1.9	24
Public	1.8	23
Public, but payment	1.2	16
NGOs	0.5	7
Other	1.2	15
Base		1290

Table 140: Where do you watch DVDs/VCDs (by subgroup)?

Base: DVD/VCD Viewers

	Base	My own house		Friend and neighbour houses		Coffee shop		Relative's house		
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	
All Respondents	1290	58.5	755	37.9	489	12.5	161	29.1	375	
Gender(*)										
Male	708	56.9	403	46.6	330	21.5	152	30.4	215	$\chi^2=50.50$ $\chi^2=116.06$
Female	582	60.5	352	27.3	159	1.5	9	27.5	160	$df=1, P=0.000$ $df=1, P=0.000$
Region(*)										
Phnom Penh	234	81.6	191	13.2	31	8.5	20	16.2	38	$\chi^2=80.12$ $\chi^2=89.00$ $\chi^2=32.45$ $\chi^2=51.80$
Plain	251	64.1	161	44.2	111	16.7	42	30.7	77	$df=4$ $df=4$ $df=4$ $df=4$
Coastal	271	53.1	144	34.7	94	19.9	54	23.2	63	$P=0.000$ $P=0.000$ $P=0.000$ $P=0.000$
Tonle Sap	275	49.1	135	44.0	121	10.9	30	43.6	120	
Mountain	259	47.9	124	51.0	132	5.8	15	29.7	77	
Residence(*)										
Urban	256	72.3	185	34.0	87	11.7	30	21.9	56	$\chi^2=24.83$ $\chi^2=8.01$
Rural	1034	55.1	570	38.9	402	12.7	131	30.9	319	$df=1, P=0.000$ $df=1, P=0.005$
Age(*)										
15-19	791	57.0	451	40.5	320	10.4	82	30.0	237	$\chi^2=5.64$ $\chi^2=8.36$
20-24	499	60.9	304	33.9	169	15.8	79	27.7	138	$df=1, P=0.018$ $df=1, P=0.004$
Gender Age Group										
Male 15-19	427	52.9	226	50.6	216	18.0	77	31.9	136	
20-24	281	63.0	177	40.6	114	26.7	75	28.1	79	
Female 15-19	364	61.8	225	28.6	104	1.4	5	27.7	101	
20-24	218	58.3	127	25.2	55	1.8	4	27.1	59	
Education										
No Schooling	22	50.0	11	40.9	9	13.6	3	40.9	9	
Primary School	437	49.0	214	45.3	198	11.4	50	32.7	143	
Secondary School	554	58.3	323	37.4	207	12.1	67	30.7	170	
High School	226	74.8	169	29.2	66	13.7	31	20.4	46	
University	51	74.5	38	17.6	9	19.6	10	13.7	7	
Family Income(*)										
less than 2,000,000	279	41.6	116	49.8	139	11.5	32	33.3	93	$\chi^2=75.56$ $\chi^2=40.81$ $\chi^2=16.07$
2,000,000-	205	55.1	113	43.4	89	16.1	33	36.6	75	$df=4$ $df=4$ $df=4$
3,600,000-	264	53.0	140	40.2	106	11.4	30	29.5	78	$P=0.000$ $P=0.000$ $P=0.003$
6,000,000	234	67.5	158	30.8	72	12.0	28	25.6	60	
11,832,000	308	74.0	228	26.9	83	12.3	38	22.4	69	

Notes: A star (*) reports a significant relation between a demographic variable and dependent variable at 5% significance level.

Figures in **bold** represent cells with high positive, while those in **bold italic** represent high negative relation between both variables.



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